"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair; brisk northeasterly to easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,479. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅞c.; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—At the unveiling of the memorial monument to the First Guards on the St. Privat battlefield, at Metz, yesterday, Emperor William spoke of the bravery of the French soldiers who fought on the field, and referred to the monument as the guardian of the brave soldiers of both armies. Sir Charles Tupper, in London, said that the United States was purposely delaying the settlement of the Alaska dispute to benefit miners and coast cities. Lord Dunboyne, the twenty-fourth Baron of that name, is dead in London. The reply of the State Department to the request that extradition proceedings against Mrs. W. Y. Perot be dropped has been sent to the British authorities. It is said that the English Sewing Cotton Company will acquire the common stock of the American Thread Company. The Argentine delegation left Brazil yesterday. It is believed that the efforts to form an alliance were not successful. Germany's action in barring the importation of fresh beef from Belgium is intended as a blow to the United States, following the removal of restrictions on American beef by Belgium. It is admitted that the bubonic plague exists in Oporto. Thirty-nine cases have been reported. Women may vote in Western Australia. Gen. Jiminez was arrested yesterday on a steamer about to leave Cienfuegos and taken back to Havana, where he is held for further orders from Gen. Brooke. President Krüger has asked the Portuguese Government to allow arms and ammunition to go through Delagoa Bay. An explosion in a Welsh colliery killed twenty-five miners.—Pages 1, 4, and 7.

Page 1.

At the dedication of the new temple of a religious society at Shiloh, Me., yesterday there were strange emotional scenes among the thousands present. A feature of the meeting was the faith cures effected. Large amounts of money have been received by the society from mysterious sources.

Page 3.

Many denials were made yesterday of an understanding between Republicans and Tammany Democrats by which the Ramapo water scheme was to be pushed through by the city authorities.

Business men of this city regard the recent development of the steel and iron industry as one of the most remarkable as well as the most encouraging signs of the present year.

The Van Wyck boomers were very much in evidence at the Hoffman House yesterday. Joseph J. Willett said that there were many Democrats who cared little for Tammany or the chief.

Page 4.

The steamship Evelyn sailed yesterday for Puerto Rico with a cargo of clothing and medical supplies for the hurricane sufferers.

Railroad and steamboat companies are stimulating interest in the reception to Admiral Dewey, and will make reductions in rates.

The Board of Police Commissioners has denied the right of Col. Michael J. Dady of Kings County to withdraw any of the names on the original lists of election officers.

Page 5.

The Yellow Fever Commission of the Marine Hospital staff has reported that the dread disease is not nearly so difficult to control as was supposed. The bacillus is very susceptible to disinfectants, and a stronger anti-serum than Saranelli's may be obtained.

Page 7.

Oswald Ottendorfer returned from his European trip yesterday. He said that his health had not been improved. He declared that the course of the Administration in the Philippines had given Europe the impression that Americans were a nation of land-grabbers.

Page 8.

The fire insurance rate war, it is feared by agents, may demoralize business in the Oranges and may extend throughout New Jersey.

Page 10.

The New York baseball nine won again from the Cincinnatis yesterday at the Polo Grounds, and the Brooklyns fattened their average at the expense of the Clevelands.

Page 12.

James T. Hyde was examined yesterday before Magistrate Brann on the charge of perjury preferred by Charles F. Bates.

As a result of a ruling by Commissioner Scott, transfer of stock certificates can be conducted with less expense than formerly.

John Riley, seven years old, found a flask of whisky in his home in Brooklyn. He drank the liquor and died a few hours later in convulsions.

William Neufeldt, accused of the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman, was yesterday remanded to the Tombs to await the inquest to be held Tuesday.

C. O. Heustis, father of Carolyn Minerva Heustis, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday from melancholia caused by his daughter's marital unhappiness.

Company K of the Seventy-first Regiment has chosen ex-Capt. D. L. Hough of the First Regiment of Engineers, United States Volunteers, as the successor of Capt. Keck.

An engine attached to a heavily laden train on the Second Avenue line of the Manhattan Elevated Railway jumped the track yesterday and caused a panic. No one was injured.

The question of the invention of skeleton construction, out of which has been evolved the "skyscraper," has been brought to the front by the placing of a tablet on the Tower Building.

Justice McAdam heard argument yesterday on the motion to show cause why a mandamus should not be granted compelling the City Council to issue bonds for the payment of the Long Island Water Supply Company awards.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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JUDGE HILTON IS SINKING.

He Has Been in a Comatose State Since Thursday—Hope Given Up.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Judge Hilton, at a late hour to-night, was still in a comatose state, and believed to be gradually sinking. There is no hope of his recovery.

CHICAGO COMPANIES TO UNITE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The consolidation of the electric railway, lighting, and automobile companies is accepted by the financial interests of Chicago as a settled matter.

Mr. Yerkes, the local manager of the New York interests in the Chicago Union Traction and Consolidated Traction Railway Companies, is in New York, where the negotiations are pending. President Samuel Insull of the Edison and Commonwealth Electric Lighting Companies and of the Illinois Electric Vehicle Company left for New York to-day. President Jesse Spalding of the Union Traction Company is also in the East.

On the street about the Stock Exchange the rumor that the consolidation will be effected was accepted without question.

Thomas L. James Much Better.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 18.—Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank of New York, who has been ill at his home here for several days with congestion of the lungs, is much better, and will be able to sail for Europe on Wednesday next.

SHAMROCK IN PORT AFTER QUICK TRIP

Cup Challenger and Her Consort, the Erin, Come Unexpectedly.

TOWED ONE-THIRD OF THE WAY

Voyage Made in 14 Days 19 Hours and 54 Minutes.

Both Boats Anchor Off Tompkinsville and Will Go Into Dry Dock—Not as Graceful as Columbia.

The cup challenger Shamrock has proved a surprise to America in her introduction. Expected not earlier than some time next week, she came in past the Hook early yesterday morning, fourteen days, nineteen hours, and fifty-four minutes out from Fairlie, Scotland. It was a record-breaking trip for a cup challenger, in that she was towed about a third of the way. It was appropriately wet and foggy, after English Channel fashion, when the Shamrock and her consort, the steam yacht Erin, came up the lower bay and through the Narrows, but the harbor was awake, and the steam craft gave the challenger a royal welcome with their whistles.

Yachtsmen who expected to get a line on the boat which seeks the honor of taking back across the waters the famous America's Cup must have been disappointed, for, with her mongrel jury rig, of the yawl type, and her hull deep laden with provisions for a month of possible voyaging at sea, she looked anything but the craft she is expected to look when in racing trim. Her hull is painted a light green, and this and her rig and her snub nose are the features which distinguished her yesterday from any other craft in these waters.

The yachts were met twenty-five miles east of Sandy Hook Lightship by the tug Robert Hadden, cruising off shore for a tow. The tug James A. Lawrence, chartered for a utility boat for the Shamrock by David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's agent, was not on hand, for Mr. Barrie did not suppose that the yacht had as yet reached the Azores, or if she had passed the Azores without being reported, that she would be here before Aug. 25.

ARRIVAL OF THE YACHTS.

The yacht was under sail when she loomed out of the fog within vision of the Hadden, and without stopping to make a bargain, she came up into the northeast wind that was blowing and arranged to tow. Capt. Tucker of the tug said that she was walking through the water like a phantom. She got in her jigger and her topsail and head sails. From her main truck flew the private signal of her owner, a green shamrock on a yellow ground bordered with green. From her jigger mast she flew her signal letters, "S. H. M. K."

The Erin, a fine, big steamer, with high clipper bow, two rakish pole masts, and a funnel of the same rake, formerly the property of the Count Florio, from whom the United States Government sought to buy her for a gunboat before the late war, followed astern as the Hadden got a line to the yacht. She carried the Shamrock flag at her main and the flag of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club at her taffrail. The Shamrock was saluted by the Marine Observer at the Hook and dipped her colors in response.

The craft passed in at the Hook at 8:14 and arrived at Quarantine at 9:45. They were boarded by Deputy Health Officer L'Hommedieu, and, as Capt. Hogarth of the Shamrock and Capt. Matthews of the Erin reported all well, they were passed at once and proceeded to an anchorage off Tompkinsville. Mr. Barrie, who had received word at Seabright of the yachts' arrival, had come at once to the city and he met the Shamrock below Quarantine.

The Erin anchored well inshore off the station of the New York Yacht Club and the Shamrock somewhat further out. The Shamrock has fifty-five men aboard according to Mr. Barrie, including Capt. Archie Hogarth, Capt. Wringe, and Navigator Hamilton. On the Erin there was but one passenger, the Chevalier de Martino, marine painter to the Queen, who was here on the occasion of the last cup races and has many friends in this country. He was at work in the cabin yesterday finishing up a drawing of the Shamrock in her yawl rig.

NEED PAY NO PORT CHARGES.

Under a recent ruling of the Treasury Department the Shamrock and her consort would have been liable for port charges, the ruling having been made as a retaliatory measure because of American yachts having been made subject to light dues on the other side. The rule on the other side, however, was directed against certain trading vessels sailing as yachts, and has never been enforced against American yachts.

Mr. Barrie said yesterday that the Secretary of the Treasury had extended not only to the Shamrock and the Erin, but to Sir Thomas Lipton and the guests who are to arrive here with him on the Campania, leaving Liverpool on Aug. 26, all courtesies of the port. There will therefore be no charges of any kind against vessel or the members of Sir Thomas's party.

The early arrival of the yacht led at once to inquiries as to how extensively she had rock sailing; made 282 miles; latitude 48.13 north, longitude 16.25 west.

Fourth Day, Aug. 7.—Moderate breeze; Shamrock sailing; made 223 miles; latitude 46.28 north, longitude 21 west.

Fifth Day, Aug. 8.—Moderat breeze, thick weather; heavy sea running; Shamrock sailing; made 193 miles; latitude 44.29 north, longitude 24.36 west.

Sixth Day, Aug. 9.—Light breeze, Shamrock sailing; made 190 miles; latitude 42.20 north, longitude 27.49 west.

Seventh Day, Aug. 10.—Fresh breeze, sighted Carvo (Azores) at 9:35 A. M. Shamrock sailing and towing; made 243 miles; latitude 39.48 north, longitude 31.21 west.

Eighth Day, Aug. 11.—Shamrock sailing and towing; light breeze and calms; made 263 miles; latitude 39.13 north, longitude 37.10 west.

Ninth Day, Aug. 12.—Light winds and calms; Shamrock sailing and towing; made 231 miles; latitude 38.44 north, longitude 42 west.

Tenth Day, Aug. 13.—Fresh breeze, northnortheast; Shamrock sailing; made 266 miles; latitude 38.13 north, longitude 47.31 west.

Eleventh Day, Aug. 14.—Light airs and calms; towing Shamrock; made 200 miles; latitude 38.52 north, longitude 53.41 west.

Twelfth Day, Aug. 15—Light to fresh breezes; Shamrock sailing and towing; made 258 miles; latitude 39.16 north, longitude 59.05 west.

Thirteenth Day, Aug. 16—Light to fresh breezes, heavy swell; Shamrock sailing and towing; made 210 miles; latitude 39.23 north, longitude 63.36 west.

Fourteenth Day, Aug. 17—Light airs and calms, heavy swell; Shamrock in tow; made 265 miles; latitude 40.07 north, longitude 69.14 west.

Fifteenth Day, Aug. 18—Light airs and calms, heavy swell; Shamrock in tow; made 216 miles to Sandy Hook Lightship.

Total number of miles covered, 3,596.

This is, to all intents and purposes, the log of the Shamrock, for the Erin lost sight of the yacht for only a few hours during the passage across the Atlantic. By day the international code of signals was used to communicate with the Erin, by night a special code of signals.

TOWED TO MAKE TIME.

The statement that the Shamrock was towed one-third of the distance is based on the figures of the two days that she was towed and half the distance covered on the days during which she was towed part of the time. The principal object in towing was to get the yacht here so that she would have ample time in which to be put in shape and to tune up.

When she was sailing, according to Dr. F. Reid Mackay, the physician aboard the Erin, the Shamrock ourran the steam yacht. While the Erin is credited with being a seventeen-knot boat, she could not of course do anything like that on a voyage of over 3,000 miles without recoaling, and it was explained that at such times the Shamrock was reeling off about 11½ knots.

Although there was squally weather this side of the Azores, the Shamrock proved herself a remarkably accommodating craft to the elements, and as one of the Erin's crew expressed it, she seemed to throw the water aside. She did not take it aboard, though of course at times he was pretty wet. It was a fair wind, generally speaking to the Azores, and from there the wind was abeam or a little forward of the beam—a leading wind, in fact, for that part of the voyage, excepting one day, when it was a head wind.

Only two vessels were spoken before reaching these waters. One was the vessel which reported her in tow, a day out, off Tuscar Light, in St. George's Channel, and the other was a ship showing the signal letters Q. J. R., on Aug. 14, in latitude 38.41, longitude 52.50, and requesting to be reported all well. They passed within ten miles of Corvo, the most northerly of the Azores, but were not reported there. That was at 9:35 A. M. of Aug. 9.

Off Tompkinsville the Shamrock was the centre of a small fleet all day yesterday. Besides her consort, the Erin, there were the Erin's steam launch and the Shamrock's own launch, and there were three of the collapsible kind, covered with canvas. There was also a fleet of other small boats which put off from shore with sightseers, while all steam craft bound up or down the bay shifted their courses to get a view of the famous craft.

APPEARANCE OF THE SHAMROCK.

All eyes centred on the green yawl. She is certainly, as reported, snub-nosed. That does not contribute to her appearance. Then her overhang forward is much shorter than conserves proportion, and leads one to wonder why it is so. It does not seem to be more than fifteen feet. The bow is full both from the bobstay bolt up and from the stem aft. The fine outlines of the Columbia's bow are much prettier. The sides of the Shamrock are straight up and down where the Columbia's tumble home a bit, and there is very little sheer, the line of the deck being almost straight.

Forward she is immersed to about her intended draft, the bobstay bolt being two or three inches above the water, as it appears in the pictures of her taken when she was in racing rig and trim. Aft, however, she is very deep, doubtless due to her bountiful supply of stores, taken with a view to a possibly long voyage. Her counter, in her present trim, does not seem to be more than twenty feet. It has a slight incurve and a very flat floor. Allowing for a load water line length of 90 feet, her overall length might be estimated to be from 126 to 128 feet.

Her jury mainmast, stepped where the racing spar will be, is about one-third her length abaft the stem, while her temporary bowsprit extends outboard only about six feet, and inboard about twelve feet. She carried, coming over, a free-footed mainsail, or without a boom, and provided with a bonnet instead of reefing points, and her foresail was similarly provided. She carried, besides a topsail, a jib-headed jigger, and a jib. A boom was also rigged, to strengthen the spars, from the main to the jigger mast.

Her sides rise about six inches above her deck, forming a rail, which is capped with wood. Her metal deck is also sheathed with wood. The plates of her underbody appear to be of manganese bronze where they show above the water forward, while the plates of her topsides, where the paint has been worn off, show bronze in places, and in other places a silvery color. These are the plates which are supposed to be of nickel steel, and they are first plated with bronze and then painted.

Of course all information on questions of materials as well as on the length of spars and spread of canvas are guarded as strict secrets, and, in fact, Mr. Lipton's agent says positively that he is not himself informed on these matters.

BOATS GOING INTO DRY DOCK.

Mr. Barrie said that on Monday the Erin will go into dry dock at Erie Basin. She needs dry docking, for her sides about the waterline are covered with seaweed. She will be generally overhauled and painted and be in readiness for Sir Thomas when he arrives.

The Shamrock will go into dry dock after the Erin comes out. Her racing spars will not be put into her until after she leaves the dry dock. Asked if she would wear petticoats when docked as she did when launched to keep her lines a secret, Mr. Barrie said that she had brought no petticoats over with her, and she was not being provided with any wardrobe of that sort in this country. Her racing sails are expected to arrive with some additional spars on the American Line steamship New York, due here to-day. The Shamrock will remain painted green.

While there is said to be not much Irish about the Shamrock beyond her name and her owner's signal, there was a tinge of the old sod aboard both the yachts yesterday. Each carried several pots of growing shamrock. There was also a suggestion of England's colonial empire in the steward's department of the Erin in the shape of two Sengalese, very picturesque, of a dark brown color, with hair in coils, one very tall, called Erin, and one very short, called Shamrock.

The distinguished passenger on the Erin, the Commendatore Edouardo de Martinc, is one of the best-known marine painters of Europe, his work being notable for its scrupulous exactitude in all details as well as for color and atmosphere. He is a native of Italy, and was educated at the Naval College at Napies, afterward becoming an officer in the Italian Navy.

He resigned from this service in 1867, and for some years pursued an adventurous career in South America, taking sketches throughout several of the campaigns frequent at that period. In 1875 he went to England, where he has since remained, dividing his time for the most part between his studio and his yacht. The Commendatore is a member of the Royal Victorian Order, marine painter in ordinary to Queen Victoria and the Royal Yacht Squadron, and a member of the Imperial German and Royal Temple Yacht Clubs and the Institute of Naval Architects.

Sir Thomas will have with him as his guests on the steamship Campania Sir Lord Charles Russell, Lord Chief Justice of England; possibly Lady Russell, a Mr. Connell, son of a leading Clyde shipbuilder, and William Fife, Jr.

STORY OF THE VOYAGE.

Dr. Mackay consented to give an account of the voyage across, as Capt. Matthews of the Erin turned in for a sleep as soon as he got things to rights, having been up for nearly forty-eight hours on account of the fog. The doctor, an Edinburgh University man, showed that he knew something of the sea, and he outlined the trip with more color than the abstract of the log contains.

The Shamrock left Greenock, where she fitted out, he said, Aug. 2, and dropping down the Clyde waited a day for the start. Favorable winds were in evidence, and the Shamrock went past the Isle of Man with all sails set, and rounded the south coast of Ireland. Brow Head was signalled that all was well aboard. The reply was "Success to you."

The Shamrock, with mainsail, topsail, forestaysail, and jib, came on, on her Western course, at a ten-knot gait, and everything went smoothly until Aug. 6. Then the weather became cloudy and unsettled, and sheet lightning that was blinding prevailed that day.

Up to the 8th moderate seas prevailed, but then heavy weather set in, accompanied by a fog in which the Erin lost sight of the Shamrock. Heavy seas swept over the decks of the Erin, and it was afterward learned that Shamrock was equally deluged. On the morning of the 9th the Erin picked up the Shamrock, and Capt. Matthews figured that they were then 225 miles from Corvo, in the Azores.

When the Shamrock was overhauled she had her jib set, and, after exchanging greetings, it was found that all was well aboard the sloop. Before sailing arrangements had been made for both vessels to call at Fayal in case they lost touch other. After the exchange of greetings the Shamrock signaled, "Do you intend to call anywhere?" Capt. Matthews immediately answered "No," and the sloop sailed on with all sails set.

Pleasant weather was experienced that evening and during the night. At 9:35 o'clock on the morning of the 10th both vessels sighted Corvo, at a distance of ten miles, but did not signal the land. At this time the navigator on board the Erin calculated that his vessel had gone about 1,559 miles. Both vessels were going at about the rate of 11½ knots an hour. On the 11th a dead calm was experienced, followed by head winds.

THE SHAMROCK IN TOW.

The Erin took the Shamrock in tow, and during part of the 11th, 12th, and 13th of August she towed the sloop, which, however, carried all her sails. A slight breeze from the north-northeast was then in evidence, and this continued until the 15th. At noon on that date the Shamrock was leading, and the navigator calculated that they were about 641 miles east of Sandy Hook. A steady wind prevailed, and the cup challenger was going steadily at a ten-knot gait. On the 16th a heavy swell made both boats roll a good deal.

On the following day, Thursday, their approach to this shore was marked by the passing and signaling of out-bound craft, one of which was the America of the National Line. Early yesterday morning the Fuerst Bismarck was sighted, notwithstanding that a thick fog prevailed. At 7 o'clock Pilot Crocker boarded the Shamrock, and Pilot Bigley climbed aboard the Erin. From this until the vessels came to anchor nothing of any moment occurred with the exception of a rousing reception from all passing craft. Besides Capt. Matthews, the Erin carries a first and a second officer, a chief engineer, and a crew of 58 men.

In connection with the time of the Shamrock's voyage, the following figures, showing what other cup challengers have done crossing the ocean, are recalled: Sir Richard Sutton's Genesta, sailing from Queenstown June 23, 1885, crossed in twenty-two days; Lieut. W. Henn's Galatea, sailing from Plymouth June 30, 1886, and thirty-one days to Marblehead, Mass.

Commodore Bell's Thistle, leaving Gourock July 25, 1887, arrived in twenty-two days. Returning she made it in seventeen days. Valkyrie II. was 20 days 18 hours coming to New York and 18 days returning in 1893. Valkyrie III., sailing July 27, 1895, was 22 days coming west.

Royal Pehlps Carroll's Navahoe crossed in 18 days 19 hours. The old America crossed from New York to Havre in July, 1851, in 21 days; the Sappho, from New York to Falmouth, in 1868, in 14 days; the Henrietta, from New York to the Needles, in 1869, in 13 days 21 hours 55 minutes; the Cambria, in 1870, from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook, in 22 days; the Livonia, in 1871, in 29 days; and the Vigilant crossed in 14 days 13 hours 44 minutes, in 1894, to the eastward, and 17 days 18 hours 50 minutes to the west in 1895.

SAY THEY RAN INTO THE SHAMROCK

Crew of the Belle Horton Report a Collision, but It Is Denied.

Passengers on the steamboat Belle Horton, which plies between Newark and Midland Beach, and the crew of the Horton say their vessel was in collision with the Shamrock last night. The anchor watch of the Shamrock, when questioned, however, said nothing had hit the cup challenger.

According to the story of those on the Horton, Capt. Baker, her commander, ran her close to the Shamrock to give the passengers on board a good look at the racer. To do this it was necessary to go very close, owing to the darkness. There was a southeast wind, and the tide was running flood strongly.

The Horton was running under just sufficient speed to give her steerage way. She should ordinarily have passed the Shamrock safely, but she was caught, it is said, by the tide and the wind, and swung around suddenly and hit the Shamrock a glancing blow on the stern. No damage, it is said, was done either to the Shamrock or to the Horton.

COMMENT ON SHAMROCK'S TOWING.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial expressing regret that the Shamrock, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup, had to be towed so far as the cabled advices indicate, says:

"Sir Thomas Lipton is disinclined to believe the statement that the towage was protracted, but he has no doubt that the sportsmanlike spirit which has actuated both sides will prevent the slightest friction arising therefrom."

A WAGER ON THE COLUMBIA.

A Newport Cottager Offers £2,000 to £1,000 on the American Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—A cable message was sent from here to England this afternoon by a cottager placing as a wager the sum of £2,000 against half that amount that the Columbia would defeat the Shamrock in the international yacht races. The identity of the sender of the money is kept secret, but the name of W. K. Vanderbilt is mentioned as the one who wishes to make the wager on the American boat.

Woodbury Kane stated this evening that it was practicaiiy settled that the first of the trial races would occur off this harbor and very likely early next month or the latter part of this month.

IMPORTED WIVES FOR EMPLOYES

Company Which Replaced Strikers with Negroes Gives Them Mates.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 18.—The negroes imported at Weir City to fill the strikers' places became dissatisfied for want of company, so some negro women were imported to become wives of the men, and this plan was successfully executed.

The Rev. Mr. McCreary, an old colored preacher, was called in, and at one service married sixteen negro women to sixteen negro men, who were total strangers to each other.

Others were married in single and double couples, and the Rev. Mr. McCreary boasts that he has married more people in a brief time than any preacher in the United States.

Irwin to be Minister to Portugal.

Special to The New York Times.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 18.—John N. Irwin of this city, who was the most popular Mayor Keokuk ever had, will accept the appointment of Minister to Portugal tendered him by President McKinley, and is preparing to leave on his mission. He will be accompanied by his family. He was Mayor for several terms, is an ex-member of the Iowa Legislature, and was twice Territorial Governor by Presidential appointment—once of Idaho and another time of Arizona.

STRANGE SCENES AT SHILOH

Dedication of the New Temple of a Religious Society.

FAITH CURES A FEATURE

Large Amounts of Money Received from Mysterious Sources—Thousands of Persons Present.

Special to The New York Times.

LISBON FALLS, Me., Aug. 18.—Within the past forty-eight hours remarkable scenes have occurred at the Holy Ghost and Us Society's headquarters, on Beulah Hill, in Shiloh. Last night over $3,000 was due the carpenters and other workmen employed on the building, and this noon not only had every man received his pay in full, but the leader of the society had a check for $20,000 to deposit in the bank in Lewiston. Where this money came from is a mystery; only Mr. Sandford knows, and he refuses to tell.

Since day before yesterday prayers have been offered with great fervor from the tower in the northwest corner of the Temple of Truth. Last night Mr. Sandford went to the tower himself, and remained there until late this afternoon, taking no time for meals or refreshment of any kind. When at last he did come down, he announced to his co-workers that he had had a long conference with God and that during the day a check for $20,000 would be received. While the afternoon service was being held to-day, one of the brethren entered the courtyard, and, going to the speaker's desk, passed to the leader of the society a telegram. Mr. Sandford, after he had finished reading it, announced that the Lord had not deserted the society and that before midnight a check for a large sum of money would be received. Cries of "Amen!" rang through the crowd, and then the Elder asked all to pray for a continuance of the good work. Just then a woman walked up to the speaker's desk and passed him a quarter of a dollar. "This is all I have," said she, and she returned to her seat in the crowd. Mr. Sandford jumped to his feet and cried that this was not the first bit of money he had received during the day. "This morning," said he, "while I was in the tower a woman sent word to me that she wished to see me. I asked her to come up. When she arrived in the Tower of David she laid a cent in my hand, and said, 'I have now given all the money I have for the good of this cause; bless it.'" While the service was on this afternoon the leader of the society drew the cent from his pocket, and, placing it on the desk in front of him, prayed that there might be much good come to the society for the giving of that little piece of money.

"I was told by the Lord to-day," continued Mr. Sandford, "to prepare for another journey to the Holy Land, and shall leave here next week on the first steamer from New York. I shall take this cent with me, and ask all the nations of the earth to give something to keep it company, and when I return I shall erect another building." Then Mr. Sandford asked the choir to sing.

REMARKABLE CURES REPORTED.

During the afternoon a man with a severe attack of sciatica from which he had suffered for twenty years was brought to the Temple of Truth in a hayrack. He ascended to the tower in the northwest corner of the building, and in an hour's time came down to the court yard saying that he was well. He had prayed and had been prayed with. That was the greatest event of the day. A woman who had for years suffered with a cataract of the eye came to the Temple last night about 9 o'clock, and remained until noon in one of the towers. When she came down to the meeting at 3.30 o'clock she said her eyesight had been restored. A man came to the grounds this morning on crutches, prayed, believed, sought aid and prayers from all, and tonight his crutches are on Beulah Hill, and he has returned to his home in Durham declaring himself free from trouble. Other alleged cures equally remarkable were recorded during the day.

The dedicatory exercises brought the people together by thousands in the great courtyard of the temple, where there are many small birches that gave some shelter. Surrounding the courtyard are verandas, on which others arranged themselves. The sermon of the day was delivered by Mr. Sandford. In it he reviewed briefly his work and his struggles, and explained how God had given him instructions to go ahead with his gigantic task, and then had remained with him in the prosecution of the toil. As he talked he made his interpretation of God sound very real, for all about him were the evidences of what he had been able to accomplish, beginning without a cent and with scarcely a friend. The audience was very deeply impressed not only by his relation of his trials and successes, but also by his exhortations to accept the Gospel that he was promulgating.

Many people announced their determination to follow him in his faith. It is very simple, as he explained. All that is necessary is to "Live the Bible" in so far as modern conditions will permit. The singing of the assembled multitude was an especial feature of the day. Most of the songs of the Shiloh Colony are particularly arranged to correspond with their faith. After the exercises of dedication the audience repaired to the grove, and the camp meeting was continued. Many came forward and asked for the prayers of the people, and there were several who asked especially for prayers of healing. The meetings continued all the afternoon. The camp meeting will remain in session another week.

FINISHING THE BUILDING.

The morning session in the chapel of the temple developed some scenes of great interest. The room was packed with people at 9 o'clock; both floor and galleries were full. The sunshine streamed in at the windows, and through those windows came a clamor from the laboring hundreds, who were putting forth every effort to complete the building, ready for its dedication. The hour had been fixed for 2 P. M. There was still an almost insuperable amount of work to be done, but a hundred men were working away with hammers. Women were flying around with paint pots and brushes, applying a coat of white to the building. In the temple a score of people were prostrated on the floor, others knelt, and still others sat with bowed heads. Mr. Sandford was on the platform on his knees beside the desk. Prayers and songs intermingled.

At the commencement of the meeting the leader announced that it had been shown to him that "God must be trusted this day for $20,000," and a gasp went up from the assemblage. "I don't know yet," continued Mr. Sandford, "just how much all the bills will be. No man can tell now. There is some of the work to be done yet before the bills are due. But this morning God told me that $20,000 would be needed. He wants everything cleaned up. If I had supposed yesterday that we must trust God for this amount to be ready to-day I should have grown gray-headed, but it does not worry me a bit to-day. I know it's coming. It made some of the ministers curl up when I told them the amount at first, but, bless God; they're not afraid now; not one in this room is afraid. We all know that God will do as He says. We need to do only our parts."

"Write it down," cried he to the reporters. "Write it down with all the vigor you can put into it, that this building will not be dedicated until the $20,000 is ready. And the building will be dedicated to-day, Aug. 18." "Bess God!" came in fervent tones from the assemblage. "Yes, the building will be dedicated to-day and that $20,000 will be here, sent by God's own hand. I wouldn't give a copper cent for that $20,000," cried Mr. Sandford with beaming face. "I'm sure that God has it for us to-day. Be firm. Pray! It's coming, sure. You announced the other day," he declared to a reporter, "that this building would be all free from debt when it was dedicated. You told the truth. You strengthen my faith. I said, if that man can put in the paper a statement of his belief that all the bills will be paid, then not a tremor, not a doubt, not a bit of apprehension should be in my mind."

Mr. Sandford then grew stern. He advanced with brandished finger toward the reporters, who sat in a group. He shouted what he had to say: "Don't you dare to put pen to paper and say that Sandford is doing this. Don't you dare to do it. The other day a paper said Sandford works wonders. It's a lie! Sandford isn't working wonders. Sandford cannot work wonders if he tries. It is God himself who is doing this. He is working the wonders. This is his temple. Don't you dare to say otherwise!" and he stamped upon the platform with an energy that brought dust in clouds from the carpet.

Several men and women came forward and pressed various sums into the palm of Mr. Sandford as he stood there talking. A woman came forward with face bathed in tears. Her features were working with emotion, and sobs came from her lips. She reached out her hand, and there was the clink of coin as she grasped the hand of the evangelist. She sobbed out: "There is every cent of money I have in the world, but I give it all freely to God. My only regret is because it is not more." She continued with still greater emotion: "All I have left now is a house. I want that to go to God. He shall have it just as soon as I can sell it," and she went away weeping.

Killed Pigs Possessed of a Devil.

Special to The New York Times.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 18.—John Paul, a farmer recently returned from Chicago, where he took treatment at the Dowie Institute, yesterday drove seven fine shoats to the woods, shot them, and cremated the carcasses. He had been offered a good price for the pigs, but refused to sell, declaring that they were possessed of a devil and must be sacrificed.

Child Dies Under Faith Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Dr. Dowies's "Zion," the faith healing resort which has been under the fire of public criticism for some time past, was again brought to notice today through the death of Ilma Smith, nine months old. The child was under treatment according to Dowies's peculiar methods, and, although suffering from severe intestinal disease, was given no medicine. The Coroner's physician issued a burial permit. There will be an investigation.

HUNDREDS DIE IN A STORM.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 18.—According to a Mami dispatch to The Times Union and Citizen, the town of Red Bay, on the Island of Andros, twenty miles southwest of Nassau, was swept away in the recent tropical hurricane and about 300 lives lost.

An eye-witness estimates the loss of life on the island at fully 600. Scattered through the wreck of houses at Red Bay after the storm subsided, he said, were hundreds of corpses of persons of all ages and classes.

Capt. Dillon of the steamer Cocoa, who first gave the information to the correspondent, says the wind blew at the rate of ninety miles an hour at Nassau, with occasional gusts which reached a velocity of 105 miles an hour.

LETTERS REGISTERED AT HOME

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—"The proposition to register mail matter through the carrier while on his route delivering mail is meeting with a hearty indorsement from all the Postmasters," said the Third Assistant Postmaster General to-day. "Letters are coming in by every mail from all parts of the country commending the scheme.

"Even the few letter carriers who were at first disposed to criticise and complain are now satisfied, for they see in the scheme additional approval of the free-delivery system, the extension of which means more letter carriers.

"Before making the announcement of registering letters from the homes of the citizens we carefully considered every objection the carriers might raise, so that when the scheme was sprung there was practically no objection to be made. The necessary blank and receipt books are now being prepared and before many weeks it will be in full operation in the large cities."

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18.—A. S. Berry, Democratic Congressman from Newport, Ky., in an interview here to-day, said:

"I believe McKinley will call a special session of Congress for October. In view of the fact that he will be a candidate for reelection next year, it is but natural to suppose that he will make an effort to bring about some change in the Philippine situation. He can do this by submitting the question to Congress; that is, that he can shift the responsibility from his shoulders to Congress.

"This Government should establish a protectorate over the Philippines as soon as the conditions warrant it. By that, I mean, that I am fully in accord with the policy the President is now pursuing. I believe in territorial expansion for commercial purposes, and the only way to bring about commercial expansion is to expand our territory. I am opposed, however, to giving the Philippines representation in our Congress.

"I stood by President McKinley in his Hawaiian policy, and I think that the conditions which prevailed then prevail now, in regard to the Philippines. Men like Edward Atkinson cannot be too loudly condemned for their efforts to impede the work of the soldiers in our new possessions."

ENGLISH WILL BUY SHARES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—It is said that an English sewing cotton company will acquire all the common shares of the American Thread Company, and it is added that the American vendors have subscribed for £125,000 on the new common shares in the English concern.

AGAINST AMERICAN BEEF.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Consul General Mason at Berlin has made a report to the State Department on Germany's latest restrictive measure against the United States in decreeing that fresh meat shall not be imported from Belgium to Germany. Mr. Mason says it was at once evident that this decree was in reality aimed at American beef and was occasioned by Belgium's recent removal of the restrictions on American cattle.

The Consul General says the decree is the logical furtherance and fulfillment of a policy upon which the German Government entered in 1894. He further says it will do American interests injury in Denmark, which country was about to admit American cattle, but hesitated from fear that Germany would shut out Denmark's fresh meats.

LIGHTNING RIPENS GRAPES.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Aug. 18.—The presence of full-grown, ripe Worden grapes upon the market here for the past three days has been puzzling the oldest grape growers of this vicinity, who report that this particular variety of grapes was never heretofore ripe enough to market beforeSept. 10, and grapes here are only partly developed and are still very green.

They account for the unusually early ripening as follows: About two weeks ago several large vineyards were struck by lightning, which leaped along entire rows over the wires which support the vines. Contrary to the growers' expectations, who thought all the vines would be ruined, the green fruit began to ripen immediately, and the vines were practically uninjured.

Chicago Nymphs Sleep in the Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Somewhere out in the mass of refuse where they are filling in the lake are the remains of nine nymphs whose erstwhile custom it was to frolic on the lake front common south of the Art Institute clad in nature's garb. "The fountain was only put up temporarily," said President French of the Art Institute, "and the intention was to tear it down as soon as he nymphs got to look a little under the weather. The fountain may be reconstructed of bronze."

Don't Swelter in the City.

Visit Water Gap, Mount Pocono, Lake Hopatcong, or other fine resorts on LACKAWANNA RAILROAD, 429 Broadway. Best accommodations. Summer sports.—Adv.

PARIS SCANDAL TO AID CAPT. DREYFUS

One General, a Witness, Is Compromised Seriously.

laughed at everywhere. His best friends call him a donkey, and his enemies rejoice.

PANIZZARDI FOLLOWS SUIT.

Col. Panizzardi trumps Col. Schneider's denial of his alleged letter by writing and branding as a forgery the report that Gen. Roget said he (Panizzardi) wrote to the late Signor Ressmann, the Italian Ambassador, regarding the relations of Col. Schwartzkoppen with Dreyfus.

Col. Schneider sends his contradiction to the Figaro from Ems, and Col. Panizzardi makes use of that paper in telegraphing from Rome to give the lie to the whole of Roget's statement so far as it dealt with the alleged report to Ressmann. The Figaro at once telegraphed both communications to Rennes where they were posted in the hotels for the edification of the patrons.

The Austrian and Italian Embassies attest the genuineness of the Schneider and Panizzardi dispatches. Mercier feels that he has thrown the fat into the fire, and he looked depressed and out of countenance to-day. So did Roget, who is a stronger man, notwithstanding the tears he shed at the close of his deposition yesterday. But both were tired and pale throughout the humiliation.

Gen. Mercier had laid aside his fine uniform and wore this morning a shabby alpaca suit. He looked a wretched creature without his fine belongings. Roget, however, came with all his gold lace and plumes.

Col. Picquart was again a witness. He was allowed to sit in an armchair with which the Generals had been successively accommodated. Picquart's figure is younger than his face. He is clean built, lithe, tall, graceful, and more the figure of a tall circus woman than of a man, though he is quite manly in his appearance, bearing, and address. His voice is pleasant, indeed melodious and sonorous. His diction is good, the emphasis never too emphatic and the gesticulation seldom overdone. He gives the impression of one who goes in for the sober and unadorned. His face is strong but not unpleasing. The aquiline nose is far too long. The eyes are blue and of poetic expression, but the heavy, drooping lids give them a triangular shape. The prevailing expression of his countenance is sad. Still it shows mental serenity.

PICQUART ON THE DEFENSIVE.

His defects are diffuseness, too great facility, and a drawn-out style. He does not force conviction in swift, strong flashes. He is not graphic, and never goes direct to the root of the matter. But he is not tedious. The beautiful voice saves him from that. It makes the listener patiently follow him through the mazes of argument, deduction, and demonstration.

His arrangement of arguments is cumulative. The presiding Judge rubbed him often against the grain, and often begged him not to be diffuse, not to speak so much about his own concerns, but to keep to the Dreyfus affair. Picquart respectfully accepted these reproofs, saying that he only spoke of his own concerns in order to vindicate his character and to prove himself a credible witness. He spent two hours yesterday and five to-day in giving evidence, and remains the guardian angel of Dreyfus, standing between him and his implacable enemies, who sit in the front seats.

In this row are Gens. Mercier and Roget, and many field officers, who are still unheard. How bitterly and hatingly they eyed Picquart to-day!

Gen. Billot, however, did not apparently share in their ferocious feelings. He seemed unruffled by Picquart's statements. Billot was on the staff of Bazaine in Mexico, and escaped from Metz. He is a born politician, and is always guided by the instinct of self-preservation.

But he is not a bad man. He took from Metz to Tours in 1870 a commission as Colonel, which Marshal Bazaine had signed, showed it to Gambetta, and then tore it up. Gambetta at once confirmed it, and then promoted him a peg higher.

He is a type of the old, retired Sergeant one might see playing cards in a provincial café, with a pipe and a glass of absinthe. Those who do not know his history are amazed to think he was thrice a Minister of War and is a life Senator.

The Dreyfusites greatly fear for Picquart's life. The stalwarts among them now guard him. He looks a man with an unpropitious star, and he has always been unlucky, unless in having that peace of soul that passeth understanding.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

Say Esterhazy May Testify.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—There are rumors that after all Esterhazy will go to Rennes to testify.

The Figaro enumerates altogether eleven documents thus far discovered in the Dreyfus affair.

PICQUART GIVES HIS EVIDENCE.

For Five Hours He Details the Plots Against Dreyfus and Confronts Roget and Mercier.

RENNES, France, Aug. 18.—When the trial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus was resumed, at 7:25 this morning, Col. Picquart, former Chief of the Intelligence Department of the War Office, was called to the witness stand and continued his deposition, which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court.

The Colonel gave his testimony in the same loud, fearless tone of voice. He commenced by declaring that he thought it necessary immediately to reply to Gen. Roget's veritable arraignment of him while the latter was on the stand.

At the outset of Col. Picquart's remarks Roget interposed and said he would reply to them.

Continuing, Col. Picquart proceeded to discuss the secret dossier as being the mainspring of the condemnation of Dreyfus. He took up the documents successively, referring to the writers and addresses of the letters as A and B.

Col. Picquart practically occupied the whole of to-day's sitting with a masterful presentation of his side of the case. He spoke for five hours, and his voice at the end of that time began to show signs of fatigue.

His testimony was followed with the closest attention by the members of the court-martial and by the audience, and during the brief suspension of the court Gens. Mercier, Roget, Billot, and de Boisdeffre and other witnesses sauntered together up and down the courtyard of the Lycée or gathered in little groups, animatedly discussing Picquart's evidence, which, although it contained but few new facts, was so cleverly placed before the tribunal and was spoken so effectively that it could not fail to repeat the impression he made yesterday.

DREYFUS EAGERLY ATTENTIVE.

Dreyfus, naturally, drank in all the witness's words, which came as a balm to the wounds inflicted upon him by Mercier and Roget, and the prisoner frequently and closely scanned the faces of his Judges, as though seeking to read their thoughts.

From the standpoint of the spectators, the session was the most monotonous one since the opening of the trial. Even the confrontation at the end lacked the dramatic force of the similar incidents which have marked almost every previous sitting.

Picquart's deposition was a fine performance. He spoke without notes, and, in view of the mass of facts adduced, it must be ranked as a feat of memory.

The members of the court-martial took copious notes during Picquart's testimony, and it was quite evident that several of the explanations he gave came as fresh light.

Then, when Picquart concluded, both Gen. Roget and Gen. Mercier jumped up and asked to be heard contradictorily. Col. Jouaust asked Gen. Roget to speak first. He thereupon faced Col. Picquart, who replied promptly to his questions, which the General delivered in a theatrical manner, and with frequent gestures.

Gen. Mercier adopted a quieter demeanor. Neither, however, said anything which could be described as damaging to Col. Picquart's evidence.

Among those present in court were Gens. Zurlinden and Billot, former Ministers of War.

Maître Mornard, who argued the case, in behalf of the Dreyfus family, for the revision of the prisoner's sentence, before the Court of Cassation, was present this morning to assist M. Demange of counsel for the defense.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

The following is the evidence in detail:

Before resuming his deposition, Col. Picquart said: "I think it necessary to say a few words with reference to the veritable speech for the prosecution delivered by Gen. Roget when referring to the Quenelli case."

The President of the court, Col. Jouaust, here interposed, saying: "Is it a personal matter?"

"I shall be very brief, Colonel," replied Picquart. "I am, moreover, ready to reply to all questions the Court may ask on the subject.

"For the moment, I shall confine myself to the following explanation: The Quenelli case occurred between May 30 and July 17, 1896, at which period, on account of a family bereavement, I was able to pay very little attention to my official duties. In my absence, Col. Henry acted for me. Moreover, I devoted most of the month of July to a journey of the Headquarters Staff, which also prevented me from attending to my ordinary duties.

"I was, therefore, able to give only very intermittent attention to the Quenelli case. Besides this, Quenelli was a returned convict, who had contravened a decree of expulsion, and had been caught red-handed in another criminal act. The case was, at first sight, a not particularly interesting personage."

At this point Gen. Roget arose and said: "I wish to be allowed to reply."

"You shall," said Col. Jouaust.

PICQUART ENTERS A PROTEST.

Col. Picquart, continuing, said: "I protest absolutely against the allegation that I consented to the communication of secret documents to the members of the Dreyfus court-martial without the prisoner's knowledge. I never ordered such communication, and if it was done it was not with my cognizance.

[Picquart as has been said, was detailed by the War Office to watch the Dreyfus trial for the Government in December, 1894. In a letter dated Sept. 14, 1898, Picquart, writing from prison to M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, said: "Any counsel would have shown up this dossier in a moment. * * * When was the secret dossier shown to the Judges? Assuredly when the hearing of the arguments on both sides was finished. For I had to report to Mercier the general impression made on the Judges, and I told him it was favorable to Dreyfus."]

"I hasten to add that in my opinion it would have been an insult to the court to believe its members would lend themselves to such machinations.

"I am ready, I repeat, to reply to every question. I will only point out that all Gen. Roget has recounted in detail was published in general terms in the Gaulois Jan. 7.

"Having thus explained certain matters I will continue my deposition."

Then the Colonel proceeded to discuss the phrase occurring in the bordereau, "I am going to the manoeuvres." He said there was no question of probationers going to the manoeuvres in September. This, he pointed out, would have curtailed their period of probation in an entirely unusual manner. [It is for this reason that D'Ormescheville, who drew up the acte d'accusation for indictment against Dreyfus in 1894, changed the date of the bordereau from September to April. When, however, it was discovered that Dreyfus knew as early as March that he would not attend the Spring manoeuvres, the correct date was resumed. Later this was found untenable, and so, in their testimony before the Court of Cassation, Gens. Mercier, Gonse, and de Boisdeffre reassumed the date of the bordereau to have been April.]

After dealing with the testimony of the experts at the court-martial of 1894, Picquart proceeded to examine the secret dossier, a close analysis of which, he asserted, was particularly necessary "owing to the weight the document had with the members of the court-martial in 1894."

EXPLAINS THE SECRET DOSSIER.

"This dossier," continued the witness, "may be divided into two parts. The first contains three documents:

"One—A document known as the d'Avignon document, the terms of which are about as follows: 'Doubt. Proof; service letters; situation dangerous for me with French officer; cannot personally conduct negotiations; no information from an officer of the line; important only as coming from the Ministry; already somewhere else.' [This is a literal translation of a cipher dispatch in German, which was intercepted early in 1894. It was sent by Schwarzkoppen in reply to a message which had been intercepted Dec. 29, 1893, and which contained the words: 'The documents; no sign of the General Staff.' 'Service letters' in the reply is translated from the German original 'patents' i. e., an officer's brevet. Both dispatches have been paraphrased by Picquart as follows: 'The documents received. There is no evidence that they come from the War Office.' To which the reply was: 'You doubt? My proof is that my informant (Esterhazy) is an officer. He even has his brevet. True, only a regimental officer; but I assure you he brings his information, every bit of it, from the Intelligence Bureau. I cannot communicate directly with Henry.]

"Two—The document containing the words, 'Ce canaille de D—.' [The full text of this document was printed in THE TIMES of last Sunday.]

"Three—A document which is nothing but the report of a journey to Switzerland, and made in behalf of a foreign power.

[This is a letter in Esterhazy's handwriting, which will be found described further on in the story of the proceedings.]

REST OF DOSSIER SUPPLEMENTARY.

"The second part of the dossier," continued Picquart, "consisted partly of a supplementary review of the first. It contained the gist of seven or eight documents, one of which—'Ce canaille de D—,' will serve for the purposes of comparison. It also contained the correspondence of Attachés 'A' and 'B.'"

These initials, it should be borne in mind, represent Col. von Schwarzkoppen, formerly German Military Attaché at Paris, and Major Panizzardi, the former Military Attaché of Italy at the French capital.

At this juncture, the Colonel said, it would facilitate his explanations if he were permitted to see the secret dossier, adding: "I have already had it in my hands, but I fear my memory may fail me on some points."

"What you ask," replied the President of the court-martial, "is impossible. The Minister's orders are absolute. The secret dossier can only be examined under certain conditions."

"I regret it," answered Picquart. "But I will try to refresh my memory."

The witness next explained why Major Du Paty de Clam's translation of the d'Avignon document, which has been classed as idiotic, was open to doubt, and why the document, if it had any meaning whatever, was as applicable to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus.

[Du Paty de Clam's translation or paraphrasing reads as follows: "You say the documents do not bear the mark of the General Staff. There are doubts; proof is therefore necessary. I will ask for 'la lettre de service,' but, as it is dangerous for me personally to conduct the negotiations, I will take an intermediary and tell the officer to bring me what he has. I must have absolute discretion, because the Intelligence Bureau is on the watch against us; there is no good in having relations with a regimental officer. Documents are only of importance when they come from the Ministry; this is why I continue my relations."]

NOT A SPY, BUT A FRIEND.

Regarding the correspondence of the military attachés, the witness demonstrated the insignificance of the information asked for. While Du Paty de Clam regarded the correspondence as convincing and as clearly indicating an officer of the Second Bureau, Picquart maintained that the terms of the correspondence indicated that the writer intended to ask a friend, and not a spy, for the information desired. Many headquarters' officers, he pointed out, were on cordial and absolutely legitimate terms with the foreign military attachés.

Col. Picquart then took up the "Ce Canaille de D—" document. He called the attention of the court to the fact that it was addressed by Schwartzkoppen to Panizzardi, and not vice versa, as long believed.

After giving his reasons for believing Dreyfus was not the person referred to in that document, Picquart showed how Du Paty de Clam endeavored to ascribe the authorship of the document of Panizzardi with the view of establishing a connection which in reality did not exist between the various documents in the indictment against Dreyfus.

The document referring to the French agents' journey to Switzerland, of which Schwartzkoppen is said to have been informed, was only slightly commented upon by the witness, as he did not attach importance to it. The minute detail with which the Colonel dealt with the evidence, the clearness of his language, and his deductions had great effect upon the audience, and elicited general admiration.

The former Chief of the Intelligence Department concluded his examination of the first portion of the secret dossier by saying:

"May I be allowed to express deep regret at the absence of Major Du Paty de Clam. It seems to me indispensable that this officer, who wrote the commentaries on the secret dossier, should be summoned to give evidence here. He would give us his reminiscences, and I would help him." [Laughter.]

STOLEN FROM HIS DEPARTMENT.

"But," added Picquart, "since I am dealing with this question of the commentaries of Major Du Paty de Clam, permit me to point out to you, gentlemen, that this document was not the property of any particular Minister. It was classified as belonging to the Intelligence Department, and, as you see, it formed part of a well-defined dossier—a dossier which was shut up in one of the drawers of my desk and which was abstracted from it. This commentary, therefore, is upon a secret dossier document which was improperly removed from my department."

[The witness refers to the commentary on the documents of the secret dossier prepared in 1898 for Gen. Billot by Wattine, his son-in-law, and substitute for the Procureur General. When the Cour de Cassation decided to revise the Dreyfus case Gen. Billot claimed this commentary as his private property. Among the other documents missing from the secret dossier is, of course, the original cipher dispatch sent by Panizzardi to the Headquarters Staff in Rome Nov. 2, 1894, a correct rendering of which practically proves Dreyfus's innocence.]

Continuing, the witness remarked: "Mention was made yesterday of the disappearance of documents. That is the case in point."

Turning to the second portion of the dossier, Picquart described a number of documents in it as forgeries, and said the police reports therein contained nothing serious against Dreyfus. He explained that they embodied the theme mostly utilized by police spies in order to dupe the Intelligence Department, and asserted that their information was mostly worthless or false and prepared in order to make interesting reading.

"In the inquiry made by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire" (former President of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation,) continued Picquart, "you have an excellent example of the sort of people who can present in the most specious guise what amounts absolutely to nothing. You cannot imagine, gentlemen, what people, in order to get money, if only a modest twenty-franc piece, have brought to the Intelligence Department in the shape of so-called 'information,' which examination has proved to be worthless."

Dreyfus displayed the keenest interest in Picquart's protracted analysis of the dossier, which the whole audience listened to with profound attention. The members of the court-martial and the former Ministers of War were equally interested. Of the latter, Gens. Billot and Zurlinden were in full uniform. Gen. Mercier was attired in civilian clothes. Near them sat M. Bertulus, the examining Magistrate who gave such strong testimony for Dreyfus yesterday. Mme. Henry was not present.

HOW HE SUSPECTED ESTERHAZY.

Concluding his examination of the secret dossier, Col. Picquart explained how he had acquired the conviction that the bordereau was written by Esterhazy and how he ascertained that the anti-Dreyfus proofs were worthless. He began by detailing how he first learned of the existence of Esterhazy and his efforts to discover something about him.

[See the article "Picquart's Part in the Case" in THE TIMES of yesterday.]

The witness earnestly asserted that the first occasion on which he saw Esterhazy's name was when he read the address of the "petit bleu." He said he was not acquainted with Esterhazy, and never had Esterhazy watched.

Previous to this the utmost efforts had been made to prove the contrary, and to show that Picquart knew Esterhazy before the discovery of the "petit bleu."

The Colonel emphasized this point, with the view, as explained, of showing how certain newspapers had travestied the facts, and he created a mild sensation by adding: "I shall have occasion to point out other and similar examples."

The witness then rebutted the charges against him of unnecessarily delaying the prosecution of Esterhazy. He said his object was to avoid arousing suspicion in regard to an officer who, perhaps, was entirely innocent.

"What a mistake," he added, "would have been averted in 1894 had they acted in the same way in regard to Dreyfus." This remark caused murmurs of approval in court.

What the witness gathered about Esterhazy's character, he continued, created the worst impression upon him, but he learned nothing to connect Esterhazy with any act of espionage. Therefore he did not mention his suspicions. An agent, however, was ordered to watch Esterhazy, who had completely compromised himself through his relations with an English company, of which he had agreed to become a Director.

"That could not be permitted in the case of a French officer," said Picquart. "Moreover, Esterhazy gambled, led a life of debauchery, and lived with Mlle. Pays."

LEAKAGE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Turning to the leakage at headquarters, the witness described the negotiations of Major Lauth with the spy Richard Cuers at Basel, showing how the spy promised to inform him about the leakage, and how he, Picquart, was induced to allow Lieut. Col. Henry to accompany Major Lauth to Basel.

Picquart also described the vague replies of Henry when questioned on the subject of Esterhazy before his departure, and the futility of the visit to Basel, because of Cuers's refusal, when he saw Henry, to impart the promised information.

[Among the papers seized by Judge Bertulus at the lodgings of Mlle. Pays, Esterhazy's friend, in 1898, was one in Esterhazy's handwriting headed "Baise," and "Richard Cuers," a person whom Bertulus, from his official transactions, knew to be a spy. As the paper must have been from the Intelligence Bureau, and was now found in Esterhazy's possession, it revealed at once to Bertulus that there must have been irregular relations between Esterhazy and that bureau.]

This incident caused the witness to wonder whether, instead of trying to make Cuers speak, Henry and Lauth had not done everything possible to impose silence upon him.

Before the Basel incident, Col. Picquart had decided to speak to Gen. de Boisdeffre about Esterhazy.

"In answer to my request," said the witness, "Gen. de Boisdeffre wrote me, asking me to meet him at the train on his arrival from Vichy. While driving from the railroad station to the General's hotel I told him all I had done in regard to Esterhazy.

"I affirm that Gen. de Boisdeffre knew that this question was to remain a secret between us and that I was not to mention it except to the Minister of War. I knew Esterhazy was anxious to enter the War Office, and I did not regard his desire favorably. I communicated my impressions to my chiefs, who approved all my steps, and the application of Esterhazy was rejected.

CONVINCED BY M. BERTILLON.

"His insistence, however, only increased my uneasiness regarding him, and I resolved to obtain a specimen of his handwriting. I was immediately struck with the similarity of his handwriting and that of the bordereau, and, forthwith, I had the letters of Esterhazy which were in my possession photographed and showed the photographs of Major Du Paty de Clam and M. Bertillon (the handwriting expert) between Aug. 25 and Sept. 5."

The Colonel emphasized this point, because M. Bertillon affirms he saw the photographs in May, 1896, and made a note of them, whereas the letters were not written on that date. The conflicting testimony of Picquart and Bertillon on this point had been used to discredit the former's evidence.

Col. Picquart, continuing, said Du Paty de Clam, on seeing the writing, forthwith declared it was that of Mathieu Dreyfus, the brother of Capt. Dreyfus.

The witness, continuing, said: "'You know,' Du Paty de Clam maintained, 'that the bordereau is the joint work of Alfred and Mathieu Dreyfus.'

"M. Bertillon said: 'That is the writing of the bordereau.'

"M. Bertillon tried to discover where I had obtained the handwriting, but the only information I imparted was that it was current and recent handwriting.

"M. Bertillon then suggested that it was a tracing and ended by saying that if it was current handwriting it could only have emanated from some one whom the Jews had been exercising for a year in imitating the writing of the bordereau.

"At M. Bertillon's request I left the photographs with him. When he returned them he said he adhered to his opinion and earnestly asked to see the original. When I saw beyond a doubt that the handwriting of the bordereau was Esterhazy's, and, seeing that the documents mentioned therein might have been supplied by Esterhazy, that the words 'I am going to the manoeuvres' could perfectly well apply to Esterhazy, and that Esterhazy had secretaries at his disposal to copy a document so voluminous as the Firing Manual, I resolved to consult the secret dossier to see what part of the treachery might be ascribed to Dreyfus, and to assure myself whether the dossier contained anything indicating Esterhazy.

NOTHING TO CONVICT DREYFUS.

"I frankly admit I was stupefied on reading the secret dossier. I expected to find matters of gravity therein, and found, in short, nothing but a document which might apply just as much to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus, an unimportant document mentioning d'Avignon, and a document which it seemed absurd to apply to Dreyfus, namely, the 'Ce canaille de D—' document.

"Lastly, I recognized a report appended in the handwriting of Guenée, which appeared to be at least as worthless as the second document.

"It was then evening. I had staid late at the office in order to examine the documents thoroughly. I thought it over during the night, and the next day I explained the whole situation to Gen. de Boisdeffre. I took to his office the secret dossier, the facsimile of the bordereau, the 'petit bleu,' and the principal papers connected with my investigation of Esterhazy.

"I wonder now, if I had one or two interviews. But I still see Gen. de Boisdeffre, as he examined the secret dossier with me, stop before he reached the end and tell me to go into the country, give an account of the affair to Gen. Gonse, and ask his advice.

"Before starting to see Gen. Gonse I copied a note, four pages in length, which I made Sept. 1, containing my résumé of the Esterhazy affair.

"When I informed Gen. Gonse of all which had occurred, he remarked:

"'So a mistake has been made?'

"After my interview with Gen. Gonse I did not work any longer on my own initiative. I said nothing more until the return of Gen. Gonse, Sept. 15. At that time Esterhazy was at the great manoeuvres."

Next the witness dwelt on the rumors in September, 1896, of the project of replacing Dreyfus by a man of straw and the discovery of the forged Weyler letter, supposed to be connected with the same project. At about the same time the campaign for and against Dreyfus was started by the newspapers.

At this stage of his deposition Col. Picquart, who had been speaking for two and a half hours, was visibly distressed. He had occasional attacks of coughing, but managed to continue, Col. Jouaust not showing any inclination to suspend the session of the court in order to give him needed rest.

THWARTED BY GEN. GONSE.

The witness then turned to the newspaper attacks on Dreyfus, saying that the information regarding the bordereau contained in them convinced him that they had been inspired by some one closely connected with the Dreyfus affair. They couldn't, he added, be attributed to the Dreyfus family, while they contained expressions familiar to Du Paty de Clam, whom it would be interesting to hear on the subject.

[Particularly is this true of L'Eclair article of Sept. 14, 1896. Here is given an account of the arrest of Dreyfus in the identical words used by Du Paty de Clam in his report to the first court-martial. When Du Paty gave his testimony before the Court of Cassation last Winter he again told the story of the arrest, employing the same phrases that appear in L'Eclair article. All these significant data have been used to identify Du Paty as the author of the article.]

The witness next said he asked permission to inquire into the sources of the articles, but was forbidden to interfere in any way whatever.

Describing his interview with Gen. Gonse, Sept. 15, Picquart said: "When I asked Gen. Gonse for permission to continue the investigation, insisting on the danger of allowing the Dreyfus family to proceed with their investigation alone, the General replied that it was impossible, in his opinion and in the opinion of Gen. de Boisdeffre and the Minister of War, to drop the affair. When I pressed the point, in order to make Gen. Gonse understand that nothing could prevent its reopening if it could be believed Dreyfus was innocent, Gen. Gonse replied:

"'If you say nothing, nobody will know.'

"'General,' I replied, firmly, 'what you tell me is abominable. I do not know what I shall do. But, I won't carry this secret with me.'

"I at once left the room," added the witness. "That is what occurred. I know my account is disputed, but I positively swear it," said Picquart, as he emphatically smote the bar in front of the witness box, and looked in the direction of the Generals.

The Colonel next described his intentions with regard to Esterhazy, which Gens. Gonse and de Boisdeffre had forbidden him to carry out. He attached particular importance to this point, as it contained a clue to subsequent occurrences. Later, the witness said, that while Du Paty de Clam evidently acted wrongly in disguising himself with a false beard and blue spectacles, perhaps he was authorized to do so.

After a few minutes' suspension of the session, Col. Picquart resumed his deposition, showing how, through an article in the Eclair of Sept. 14, 1896, he was satisfied Esterhazy had been warned of the suspicions against him.

In order to make the proofs complete, the witness continued his investigations with the utmost discretion. In his opinion, the only event of importance in the Dreyfus affair since the discovery of the bordereau was the Henry forgery, perpetrated Oct. 31, 1896. He added that it must have been handed immediately to Gen. Gonse.

COMPLAINS OF HENRY'S AGENT.

Shortly before Henry perpetrated the forgery, an agent named Guenée, Henry's right-hand man, prepared a report declaring N. Castelin, (Republican Revisionist, Deputy for Laon, Division of Aisne,) was about to play the hand of the Dreyfus family by unmasking, in the Chamber of Deputies, the prisoner's accomplices, thus having the affair reopened.

Col. Picquart incidentally complained bitterly, while he was still Chief of the Intelligence Department, that Henry's tool, Guenée, should be allowed to make reports against the witness, who had then established a connection between the reports of Guenée and the false deposition of Henry, who had testified that he had seen the witness seated in Maître Leblois's office with the document containing the words "Ce canaille de D—" before them.

[See article headed "Picquart's Part in the Case" in THE TIMES of yesterday.]

Each new scheme, said the former Chief of the Intelligence Department, was a development of the one preceding.

The next feature of Picquart's deposition was his recital of the intrigues against him and the pressure exercised by Henry with the view of fixing on the witness the blame for communicating information to the newspapers.

Then, turning to the distant mission upon which he was dispatched, Picquart described the irritation he felt when he saw he was being removed because he was no longer wanted as head of the Intelligence Department. He explained that if this disgrace had been frankly avowed it would have been much less painful to him. The Colonel also said that during his absence his correspondence was tampered with.

Dealing with his mission to Tunis, which Picquart said ought to have been intrusted to a Commissary of Police, the witness declared it was then that Henry, abandoning his underhand intrigues, began a campaign of open persecution. Hery wrote to the witness, accusing him of communicating information to the press, with disclosing the contents of secret documents, and with attempting to suborn officers in connection with the "petit bleu."

It was then Picquart learned of the existence of the forged secret documents directed against himself, and foresaw his own ruin if the Dreyfus affair was reopened, and, to safeguard himself, he intrusted to a lawyer friend a certain letter from Gen. Gonse, at the same time acquainting the lawyer with what he knew of Esterhazy, and instructing the lawyer how he should intervene, "if the occasion demanded it."

This lawyer, M. Leblois, communicated with M. Scheurer-Kestner, then one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate, and the representations of the latter to Premier Méline's Government followed.

TRIED TO GET RID OF PICQUART.

When Picquart's furlough was due, Gen. Leclerc, commanding in Tunis, was ordered to send Picquart to the frontier of Tripoli. Leclerc commented to the witness on this abormal order, and Picquart confided to the General the probable reasons for it, and his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. Gen. Leclerc thereupon ordered Picquart not to go beyond Gabes.

In the meanwhile the campaign in Paris was continued. Esterhazy appeared among the witnesses and accusers.

Picquart created a sensation by incidentally remarking that the Judges in 1894 were shamefully deceived in having the document containing the words, "Ce canaille de D—" communicated to them. [It is generally believed that Mercier read out the name "Dreyfus" to them.]

Witness then bitterly recited the details of the various machinations with the view of incriminating him, instigated by Henry, Esterhazy, and Du Paty de Clam.

Col. Jouaust, having asked for explanations on certain points, Picquart said:

"If I tell you all this, gentlemen, it is to show what must have been the mental attitude toward me of the members of the court-martial which tried Esterhazy." [Murmurs of assent.]

When he resumed his deposition, the witness said he regretted he had not been given the opportunity to contradict his accusers at that court-martial.

"I have almost finished my task," added Picquart; "but I ask permission to refer to the way the bordereau came to the War Office. I have doubts in regard to the person who brought the bordereau. Two quite different persons could certainly have delivered the bordereau in 1894. But, if an intelligent person had delivered it, he would certainly have insisted on the value of its contents."

Gens. Roget and Mercier, having intimated a desire to speak, Col. Jouaust asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say, and the prisoner replied in the negative.

Gen. Roget then mounted the platform and asked Col. Picquart for explanations regarding the Quenelli affair.

"Col. Picquart," said Gen. Roget, "attacked me this morning in regard to my speech for the prosecution yesterday on the subject of the Quenelli case. He said he was not present at the Ministry of War when the case was in progress, and he ascribed it to Col. Henry. That is quite incorrect."

GEN. ROGET CONFRONTS PICQUART.

"I ask Col. Picquart if he denies that he wrote Capt. Marechal an order to connect him with Galanti, that he wrote to the Public Prosecutor inclosing documents, and that he wrote to the Public Prosecutor a second time, July 15? If he denies this, I ask the Court to send for Marechal and the dossier in the Quenelli affair."

Col. Picquart replied that there was no need to threaten to produce the dossier in order to make him reply. He added:

"I did not say I was absent during the Quenelli affair. I said I was absent part of the time, and that painful duties did not permit me to participate in it as I would otherwise have done."

"Did you write those letters?" asked Col. Jouaust.

"Yes," replied Picquart, "I remember writing letters in the case, though I do not remember exactly their terms or dates."

Col. Jouaust then said: "Gen. Roget asks if you deny you wrote a letter sending Galanti to Switzerland?"

"Galanti," replied the witness, "was an agent who gave us information about the Italian forts in the neighborhood of Belfort. Finding ourselves on the point of being discovered we, naturally, took measures to avoid it. That is why Galanti was sent to Switzerland."

"Then you wrote the letters," said Gen. Roget, "and I add that Col. Henry was not concerned in this affair. He was sent to Belfort against his will by Col. Picquart."

The witness acknowledged writing some letters, but wanted to know their text. He said he would like to see them, so that he could be more precise. "You must have seen," he said, "how much falsehood there has been in this affair."

In reply to further questions Picquart admitted sending documents to Belfort for the use of the Quenelli case. "But," Picquart added, "they were handed to the Public Prosecutor."

Gen. Roget's questioning was evidently with the view of eliciting the confession from Col. Picquart that, in the Quenelli case, he communicated to the Judges documents unknown to the defense, as he now accuses the General Staff of doing in the Dreyfus case.

The General concluded with angrily repelling various statements of Picquart in regard to his connection with the press, and a dialogue, apparently wholly unconnected with the present trial, followed.

Gen. Mercier promptly replaced Gen. Roget.

MERCIER ALSO ASKS QUESTIONS.

"Col. Picquart," Mercier said, "has stated that I ordered him to convey documents to Col. Maurel. That is false. I never handed any packet to Col. Picquart for Col. Maurel. I never mentioned secret documents to him."

In reply Col. Picquart said: "I remember perfectly handing a packet to Col. Maurel."

Gen. Mercier next denied Col. Picquart's statement relative to the meeting with Gen. Gonse during the afternoon of Jan. 6, 1895, when the latter was greatly excited at the prospect of war.

"That cannot be the case," said Gen. Mercier. "Gen. Gonse will make a deposition on the subject. I do not know what he will say. But he could not be apprehensive of war that afternoon, since I myself had no apprehension on that score."

Col. Picquart replied that he adhered to everything he had said. Gen. Gonse, the witness explained, was excited because he knew of the action of an Ambassador toward M. Casimir-Périer, then President of the Republic.

Gen. Mercier next referred to Picquart's statement that the D'Avignon document was communicated to the court-martial of 1894. He said:

"I deny it positively. The only documents communicated were the Panizzardi telegram, Du Paty de Clam's commentary, the note of the Italian Attaché in regard to French railroads, and a report of Guenée."

Picquart here pointed out that he had only expressed his belief on this subject.

Gen. Mercier further thought it incumbent upon him to reply to the allegation of Col. Picquart regarding the responsibility of Du Paty de Clam relative to the communication to a foreign power of a note dealing with modifications in the artillery. This note is said to have been prepared in Gen. Mercier's department.

"I declare," he said, "that inquiry has shown that the document was drawn up not by Du Paty de Clam, but by Col. Masson, in another department, though the record of it has disappeared."

In regard to the bordereau, Gen. Mercier reaffirmed that it reached the Ministry through the ordinary channels.

Maître Demenge's cross-examination compelled Gen. Mercier somewhat reluctantly to enumerate the secret documents submitted to the first court-martial. Among them was the "Ce canaille de D—" letter.

When asked why the commentary of Guenee was not attached to the document, Mercier replied: "It was supplied for my personal use."

"Then," said Maître Demenge triumphantly, "you must have known that D— could not have meant Dreyfus, but did mean Dubois."

M. Demange asked Gen. Mercier why it did not occur to him to append to the comments information of the existence of a man named Dubois, who was suspected of having communicated information to foreign powers.

Gen. Mercier replied: "Because we had discovered that he could not have been the author of the documents mentioned in the comments."

"Ah," said Maître Demange, "because you considered that Dubois could not be the author, after study of the dossier, of the divulgations, consequently you did not reveal the fact that there was a person called D— who might be meant?"

Gen. Mercier—Quite so.

The court then adjourned for the day.

DREYFUS'S DAILY PROGRAMME.

RENNES, France, Aug. 18.—Capt. Dreyfus still lives almost exclusively on milk and eggs. On rising at 5 o'clock he takes a glass of milk. He is then escorted to the courtroom under a strong guard. On reing to prison he takes a second glass of milk, and at 1 o'clock a soft boiled egg and another glass of milk.

At 5 o'clock his wife calls upon him, spending a couple of hours with him daily without restrictions of any kind. After their interview another member of the family sees him for half an hour.

Maître Demange arrives daily at 4:30 in the afternoon, and remains until 7 o'clock, discussing the progress of the case. During the remainder of the time the accused usually reads or studies mathematics. He retires about 9:30 o'clock.

Dreyfus retains his good spirits, and expresses confidence that he will be acquitted, especially now that he believes that Maître Labori will be able to return to the active work of the defense.

MAITRE LABORI IS NERVOUS.

RENNES, France, Aug. 18.—Maître Labori was not so well this afternoon. He tired himself yesterday, and to-day he was only allowed to exercise for half an hour, which he spent in the garden. His wound is no worse, but he is suffering from nervousness.

INSISTS HE SHOT M. LABORI.

A Man Named Glorot Confesses and Is Arrested, but Doctors Say He Is Mad.

RENNES, France, Aug. 18.—A man who says he attempted to murder Maître Labori, leading counsel for Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, has been arrested at Dol, in this department. His name is Glorot; he is a native of the Department of Cotes-du-Nord.

Glorot was arrested because he said in a cabaret yesterday: "I am the man who shot Labori."

The police, it is now said, believe the prisoner is only a lunatic or a drunkard desirous of attracting attention and his so-called confession may turn out to be nothing more than an empty boast. However, they are investigating the recent movements of the prisoner.

Glorot was brought to Rennes this evening. Col. Picquart, M. Gast, and others who saw the would-be assassin declare Glorot is not the man.

The prisoner has written a letter to the police making an alleged confession and glorifying the crime.

The doctors say the man is mad.

Dol is situated in the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine, fifteen miles southeast of St. Malo. The latter place is forty-four miles northeast of Rennes.

GUERIN HOLDS OUT FOR TERMS.

French Government Issues a Semi-Official Note on the Opera Bouffe Siege.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A semi-official note issued to-night says:

"Having consideration for humanity above all other things, the Government, from the beginning, discarded the idea of storming M. Guerin's house or the seizure of the accused by mere force. Measures for preventing M. Guerin from communicating with the outside world, as well as preventing or dispersing all assemblages, will be maintained, however, as long as possible."

After this note reached the barricaded chief of the Anti-Semitic League he decided to maintain his own propositions, and refused to surrender until they were conceded.

M. Guerin's decision not to surrender was delivered after a deputation of the National Defense group had waited on him and informed him of the contents of the semi-official note.

Gen. Jacquey and M. Firmin Faure, Revisionist and Anti-Semite, a Deputy from Oran, Algeria, had numerous interviews during the day with members of the Chamber of Deputies, and also with Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, whereupon Gen. Jacquey submitted his propositions for surrender, which were rejected by the besieged.

It is now said M. Lasies, Anti-Semite, Deputy from the Condom District of the Gers, has decided to discontinue further negotiations with M. Guerin. Gen. Jacquey, who is a Republican member of the Chamber of Deputies, representing the Mont-de-Marsan District of Landes, is also discouraged, and has left Paris.

Four Injured in Paris Riots.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—There was rioting last evening on the Boulevard de Magenta between the Nationalists and the Anti-Semites. Four persons were seriously injured.

There were slight disturbances this evening in the Rue de Chabrol, in front of the building where M. Guerin and the Anti-Semites are intrenched. The police several times charged the crowds.

FULL PAY FOR RETIRED OFFICERS

GREAT STRIDES IN IRON AND STEEL

The Demand for American Products Exhausts the Supply.

SURE SIGN OF PROSPERITY

Development of the Trade is Beyond All Expectations.

Manufacturers Now Have So Firm a Footing Abroad that They Are Taking Commerce Which Europe Controlled for Centuries.

The recent development of the iron and steel industry is considered by business men of this city as one of the most remarkable as well as most encouraging facts of the present year. It has for years been usual to regard this industry as the most trustworthy barometer of general trade and prosperity, and its tremendous growth during the year 1899 is looked upon as the surest sign of continued and increasing prosperity.

A few days ago it was announced in the press of the entire country that certain warships which are being constructed in the Delaware for the Russian Government would probably have to be delayed because the builders could not procure the iron and steel they needed for the work. This was the first public notification that in the hot race between supply and demand, which had been going on in this field for several years, the demand had overrun the supply. Of course, specialists in the industry had known for some time that this was inevitable, and must soon happen, but to the general public it came as a surprise.

A year ago, when the iron and steel men of the United States began contesting more sharply for the iron market of Europe, it was frequently said that the abundant supply in Europe would prevent the Americans obtaining too strong a footing in that field. This has not proved true, nor even partly true. Before the year ended manufacturers in this country were building for the British Government iron bridges, over which Gen. Kitchener's army was to march on its way to Omdurman; engines for British, Russian, and French railways, and ships for the Governments at Tokio and St. Petersburg.

DEMAND OUTSTRIPS SUPPLY.

This demand for American engines and ships and for all American iron and steel products has so increased during the last six months that it has finally outstripped the supply. The first and most noticeable, as well as most satisfactory, result has been in the strengthening of the market and in the advance of prices. Even the rosy expectations of the manufacturers and miners have been exceeded. They had agreed among themselves that a certain advance in prices was probable. They now think that they were too moderate and that prices will go considerably beyond their estimate.

The editor of The Iron Age of this city shares fully in the general cheerfulness and hopefulness of the iron and steel world. In the latest issue of this journal he says:

"The iron markets have gained in strength, and the feeling is growing rapidly in the trade that the next year will be one of exceptional prosperity, all doubts as to the maintenance of present prices for the balance of the year being dispelled, if, indeed, higher figures will not have to be paid in some lines to secure prompt delivery.

"It is not so long since that leading men in the industry had apparently settled down to the conviction that $25 for steel billets and about $26 for steel rails would be a satisfactory basis for 1900 from the standpoint of the maker as to fair profits with the assurance of a full consumption. It looks now as though the figure will be considerably higher. As a pointer in that direction come the reports of purchases in the West of 40,000 tons of steel rails to the Chicago and Northwestern and 20,000 tons to the Rock Island Roads at $29, for 1900 delivery. These reports are not officially confirmed, it being represented that the Western rail interests want $31. So much seems certain, however, that the basis of negotiations is much higher than was considered possible only a short time since.

"It is certain that in certain lines, notably in pig iron, the engagements for 1900 have already been heavy. One Southern interest is reported to have over 150,000 tons on its books, while a large interest controlling a very important industry has orders for over 200,000 tons of material secured."

LITTLE STEEL FROM ABROAD.

As to the frequently recurring report that large purchases of steel and iron are being made in Europe for shipment to this country, to take advantage of the high prices ruling here, he says:

"There has been a good deal of talk of purchases of steel in Europe for shipment to this country. It is true that large inquiries are in the market, but it is difficult to see how the business can be put through. Steel billets, ex-ship, would cost at least £6 10s., and, adding the duty of $8.96, the cost would be about $41.50, which is out of the question, except for manufacturing in bond, for export, under drawback arrangements. We have not learned that anything of this kind has been done. On the other hand, we know of one case in which negotiations are pending for the sale of 25,000 tons of American material to go to Europe to relieve the extraordinary scarcity there."

He also called attention to the fact that orders have been taken by the Pencoyd Iron Works for forty-five double-track lattice girder spans and eleven single-track pin connected spans for the Imperial Government railways of Japan. The order calls for about 7,000 net tons of material, for delivery during the middle of next year.

These facts, in the opinion of the editor of The Iron Age, do not bear out the assertion that Europe can enter this country as a competitor for the home trade; but, on the contrary, they indicate that Europe can no longer maintain herself in markets which she had controlled for centuries.

In a chart recently prepared by The Iron Age it is shown that there was a general downward tendency in prices of iron and steel and their products from 1892 until the Winter of 1898. At the latter period everything in this line took a decided advance. In January, 1892, steel billets were quoted at $25 a ton. By 1894 they had fallen to $15 and $14 a ton. After a slight advance in 1895, they fell to $13 in 1897. In 1898 they began rising, and in June of this year they were quoted at $30.10. The history of steel rails is similar, although the price, while advancing with tremendous strides now, has not yet got back to where it was in 1892, it being $27 now as against $30 in that year.

THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

The most remarkable part of the chart, however, is the comparison of prices in the first half of 1898 with those of 1899. This is illustrated by the following table, giving the range in price of four typical products:

	Bessemer Pig.	Steel Billets.	Beams.	Barb Wire.
January—				
1898	$9.87	$14.93	$1.30	$1.71
1899	10.87	16.62	1.40	1.85
February—				
1898	10.05	15.06	1.30	1.75
1899	11.60	18.00	1.42	2.02
March—				
1898	10.39	15.25	1.30	1.77
1899	14.59	24.30	1.55	2.42
April—				
1898	10.41	15.06	1.30	1.65
1899	15.03	25.37	1.64	2.60
May—				
1898	10.30	14.85	1.30	1.66
1899	16.20	26.75	1.63	2.70
June—				
1898	10.34	14.65	1.30	1.70
1899	18.51	30.10	1.82	2.90

Charles C. Cluff, General Eastern Agent of the Illinois Steel Company, declared that there was not so much as a speck on the horizon of the iron and steel trade.

"Everything points," he said, "to an indefinite continuance of prosperity, not only for the iron and steel industries, but for all interests of the country. The prices of iron and steel can hardly help advancing, in view of the immense and steadily increasing demand for the products of the manufacturers. There have been times when prices were higher than now, but there never was a time when the volume of business was so great and general prospects were so encouraging.

"Our iron and steel industries, like most other developments in the principal lines of activity in this country, are the wonder of the age. The business career of the United States really covers only about one hundred years, and in this time we have not only built up the greatest home market in the world, which is now almost absolutely controlled by our own manufacturers, but we have made a large beginning toward the conquest of European and Asiatic markets. At this moment we could be doing a much larger business abroad than we are if we could supply the demand, but naturally the manufacturers are not seeking orders from other countries to the extent that they would be if the home trade did not make such large demands upon their resources.

"The prosperity of the iron and steel business is not local to the United States, but is worldwide. Everywhere the iron furnaces and steel mills are working to their utmost capacity to meet the demand for their products, and yet there is a shortage in the supply.

"In this country the increased demand for iron and steel is not in any one direction. Material is wanted for shipbuilding, for railroads, for structural purposes, and for agricultural implements, and in all these lines the activity is steadily and rapidly growing. In other countries practically the same conditions prevail, but the manufacturers are not so keenly alive to the necessity for increased production.

UNDERBIDDING THE ENGLISH.

"We are already underbidding the English manufacturers in their own markets, and, as I said before, could increase our foreign trade at will if home consumption did not almost monopolize our efforts. In time we are bound to supply the markets of the world, because our business men are more alert and pushing than those of other countries. It has been said that the Englishman lives to eat while the American only eats to live, and that about expresses the situation. Naturally the man who devotes the least time to personal enjoyment and the most to business will conquer and possess the world's trade.

"For the next year at least, the prosperity of the iron and steel trade, and of business in general, in my opinion, is as well assured as anything can be. Our crops are as good as harvested now, and it is a certainty that the work of moving them will supply all the business the railroads can handle. The railroads were never before as busy as now, and when in the receipt of large earnings they naturally desire to keep their rolling stock and equipment in first-class condition and to extend their lines into new territory. A large demand for iron and steel is, therefore, assured from that source. At the same time railroad business is generally the best index of conditions throughout the country, and taking that view, I can scarcely see anything in favor of bearish talk regarding the situation. The fact that money is tight, or is likely to be, because of the demand for currency to transact the business of the country, is not an indication of poor times, but rather the reverse. It may be a bad thing for the ten-dollar speculators in bucket shops, but it shows that the real business of the country is prosperous and increasing in volume, and that is what we want."

EDWARD COOPER'S STATEMENT.

Edward Cooper of the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. said yesterday that the condition of the steel and iron market ought to be entirely satisfactory to the producers of the raw material. The demand, he said, is greater than the supply, and that his own firm has had difficulty in getting material as promptly as it wished. Mr. Cooper thought, however, that the situation is more gratifying to the miners and producers of the raw material than to those who use iron and steel in manufactures. "The pro lion share of the advance, I have always observed," he said, "generally goes to the former." He seemed very much pleased, however, with the prospect, and said that all indications point to a year of unusual prosperity.

FURNACE OWNERS AT CLEVELAND.

Contract Prices of Iron for 1900 to be Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—To-morrow the members of the Mahoning and Shenango Valley Blast Furnace Owners' Association will meet here to consider the situation in the iron and steel market, particularly with reference to fixing prices and discussing contracts for next year's business. While the furnace men are sanguine as to the continuance of the present extraordinary demand for iron and steel, and some of them believe prices will run still higher, others doubt the wisdom of fixing the contract price for next year at more than $20. Still others point to the prices of steel, and say that when that commodity readily brings $35 and $36, iron should command $25 at least. Conservative furnacemen say that they are satisfied with the handsome profit at $20.

To-night is was asserted by one furnace man that he did not know of a contract made by the association for 1900. He said the association's Executive Committee had been authorized several weeks ago to dispose of 50,000 tons at $20 for 1899 delivery. Aside from this, he said, he did not think any sales had been made, and he added that the furnaces were already behind on 1899 contracts, and would probably continue so during the balance of this year.

"And much of this iron is being delivered on contracts at $10 and $11," he said.

Some independent furnace men, he thought, were getting $21 and $21.50 for spot delivery iron, with the prospect that this price may be shaded some when several new furnaces now being built are put in blast.

"The impression among furnace men is," he said, "that at the meeting to-morrow an attempt will be made to fix a contract price for the first six months of 1900. It will be $20, any way, and if bullishly inclined furnace men have their way it will be still higher. Whatever price is made, it seems almost certain that contracts will be made for short periods only, and not for the full six months. The furnace men feel that they prefer to be in position to take advantage of any advances in prices. It is likely the steel men will willingly contract for 'hand-to-mouth' stocks rather than tie themselves up at a high figure, with the chance of having the bottom drop out of the market, although furnace and steel men alike admit that they look for a continued demand for the full output of the iron and steel industries."

Another matter, which will probably be taken up will be the reapportionment of orders under existing contracts. Steel men are complaining, it is said, that the output of the furnaces is not being fairly divided among the various mills. When asked regarding a rumor that furnacemen will not sell any more of the product of 1900, the iron men stated that no contracts had been made, and that none would be until after the meeting to-morrow, and they may even be further delayed.

Heirs to $75,000,000 Wanted.

Special to The New York Times.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Aug. 18.—W. J. Sittler of Robinson, Ill., was here to-day in search of heirs of Matthias Sittler of Baltimore, Md., a German nobleman, who settled in Maryland in 1738 and invested in real estate now valued at $12,000,000. Mr. Sittler also left an estate in Germany said to be worth $63,000,000 Mrs. Sarah A. Schooley of this city is said to be one of the heirs.

Held for a Murder Sixteen Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.—Vinches Giordino, a fruit dealer, is behind the bars charged with a murder sixteen years ago in Plaquemines Parish, near New Orleans. His real name is Antonio Derona. Loci Jefti, a brother-in-law, released a few days ago from the Michigan City Prison, betrayed his relative because Giordino refused to be blackmailed. Derona's wife made damaging admissions to the police, and her husband finally confessed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:30 A. M.—20 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; R. Eppstein; damage slight.

2 A. M.—39 Gouverneur Street; Abe Sheas; damage, $400.

10:55 A. M.—18 Stanton Street; Nathan Miller; damage, $100.

11:55 A. M.—54 Clarkson Street; unknown; damage, $5.

5 P. M.—255 West Forty-fifth Street; unknown; no damage.

8:45 P. M.—87 Centre Street; P. J. Collins; damage, $200.

8:50 P. M.—106 Morton Street; T. Ryan; no damage.

9:05 P. M.—175 Stanton Street; unknown; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WILTON, Conn., Aug. 18.—The wire mill of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, in Georgetown, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss, about $40,000, is partly covered by insurance.

WATER COMPANY'S BACKING

Friends of Platt and Croker Deny Any Combination.

REPUBLICAN MACHINE'S WORK

Positive Assertion that Bribes Forced Ramapo Legislation Through the Assembly—Mr. Coler's Investigation.

Politicians yesterday eagerly denied the existence of an entente between the Republican and Democratic organizations for the purpose of forcing the city into a contract with the Ramapo Water Company. Friends of Richard Croker declared positively that he was not interested in the concern, either directly or indirectly, and Lemuel Ely Quigg, President of the Republican County Committee, speaking for Senator Platt, said that the latter held no stock in the company and knew nothing of it except from what he had read in the newspapers.

Despite these denials, there is abundant evidence that the Ramapo Water Company not only has great political backing, but that it has depended for its life on political influence. It is a fact that Vice President Hobart has been an important factor in the concern ever since it was organized, twelve years ago, while the fact that Silas B. Dutcher, another prominent Republican, is the President of the company is corroboration of the charge that politicians of the Republican Party are connected with it. No one could be found yesterday to deny that the legislation obtained at Albany at several sessions had been secured through the influence of the Republican machine, and one man who is in a position to know asserted positively that the company had not been above making presents of stock to legislators who voted in favor of the bills offered in its behalf.

ACCUSES THE LEGISLATORS.

"If the safes of members of the Legislature could be opened," this man said, "they would be found to be papered with stock of the Ramapo Water Company. One of the best-known lobbyists in the State worked a bill through last session. Edward Lauterbach then appeared as counsel for the company but he had nothing whatever to do with the distribution of the company's stock. This was left to the lobbyist. It have referred to, and it was done in a most generous and lavish manner."

Senator Platt, when asked if he had any connection with the company, declared that he had nothing to say. Mr. Quigg, however, grew eloquent in his protestations, and pledged the Republican organization to give its aid to Controller Coler and the other opponents of the ward of the company.

"The Republican organization," Mr. Quigg said, "by which I mean the State Committee and the County Committee, has no interest in the matter. It is not behind the company, and if it is behind any one, it is behind Mr. Coler, as it believes that the city should own and control its own water supply.

"As for Senator Platt, he has no more to do with it than he has with the showers which fall from heaven. If it goes through he will not profit by it any more than he will from the clouds which scurry through the sky."

On the other hand, those who know Mr. Croker best say that he is not a stockholder in the company, and that he has never discussed the contract with any member of the City Government. Like Mayor Van Wyck, it was said, he is anxious to see the city possessed of a water supply which shall be adequate for all needs for years, but he is not committed to any particular project. The readiness of the Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvements to take "snap" action on the contract, however, is generally construed as an indication that a hint has been dropped as to the way in which the Tammany leader would wish to have his followers vote.

LEGAL OBTACLES IN THE WAY.

Aside from the political question involved, there is a possibility that there may be legal obstacles in the way of the carrying out of the contract. Controller Coler has been informed that as Section 419 of the charter requires the affirmative votes of the Mayor and Controller in order to consummate contracts for supplies, &c., it is possible for him alone to defeat the Ramapo scheme. This view is not taken in the Corporation Counsel's office, where it was said yesterday that the present matter comes under Section 471 of the charter, which vests the power to make contracts for water supply with private parties in the Commissioner after an affirmative vote of the Board of Public Improvements. In order not to be misled, the Controller has asked for opinions from a number of eminent lawyers, and he will be guided by their reports as well as those given from the Law Department.

Mr. Coler yesterday declined to enter into any discussion of the subject further than that he thought it one in which every good citizen ought to exert his influence to prevent hasty action, which would prove injurious to the best interests of the city. He will spend to-day and to-morrow in studying the data in connection with the matter, and on Monday he hopes to be able to place his engineers at work.

That the public interest has been aroused by the attempt to force the matter through the Board of Public Improvements was evidenced yesterday, when a number of citizens called on Mr. Coler and offered to aid him in his fight. Among those who called was Willis L. Ogden, representing the Brooklyn league, who said he would organize mass meetings to protest against the grabbing by private parties of property which should belong to the city.

"If the Citizens' Union comes here to roast us, we will shut them up," Mr. Holahan replied, "but if they want to argue the case on its merits we'll listen to them."

The terms were accepted, and at the meeting of the board on Wednesday the Citizens' Union will be on hand with arguments and speakers, prepared to show why the contract should not be entered into.

PRESIDENT HOLAHAN'S VIEWS.

President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday declared that he was still convinced that the purchase of water from the Ramapo Company was the only feasible way out of the dilemma which, he says, confronts the city.

"I am persuaded," Mr. Holahan said, "that the city cannot acquire an additional water supply by bond issues or otherwise without stopping for years all other public improvements. Much as I believe in municipal ownership, I cannot see how we can go on and take this watershed by condemning it without running up against the debt limit."

When asked what the position of the Mayor in regard to the matter was, Mr. Holahan replied: "I don't know. I never discussed it with him. We have had conversations about the water question, but the Ramapo contract was never alluded to."

"Have you ever talked with Mr. Croker about it?" Mr. Holahan was asked.

"Never. I don't know what he thinks of it," was the answer.

"Do you think the contract will be approved by your board?"

"I don't know," Mr. Holahan replied. "I will vote for it. This department is charged with the duty of providing an adequate water supply, and it cannot continue failing to do something without imperiling the chances of the political organization which placed it in office."

When asked as to what land the company owns and its ability to build the works necessary to convey the water to the city, Mr. Holahan said:

"The company has filed maps showing the extent of its watershed, which lies in six counties of New York State. Its officials say that the watershed has a capacity of 900,000,000 gallons a day, and I believe them. I don't know how much of this property the company owns, but I understand it has options on the greater part of it. As to the building of its system, the city is protected by the bond of $100,000, which the company will forfeit unless it carries out its part of the contract. It will cost the company from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 to construct its works, and I have no doubt it can get the necessary capital."

HIS ANXIETY FOR BROOKLYN.

In speaking of the deficiency in the supply in Brooklyn, Mr. Holahan said: "Water for Brooklyn must come from this side of the East River. There is a State law which prohibits the city from drawing on Suffolk County for all or part of its water supply. Efforts were made at three sessions of the Legislature to have this law repealed, but all failed. Even if this law did not stand in the way, it would be impracticable to use this supply, as it would require two pumpings. It's pumping that costs, you know."

In reference to the extra supply to be furnished by the completion of the Jerome Park reservoir and the Cornell dam, Mr. Holahan said that the apparent surplus over present consumption would have to be distributed to residents of the Bronx, where private companies are now supplying the demand. This he said would leave none for the relief of Brooklyn and Queens.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer believes that there is no immediate danger of a famine in any part of the city, and that the city should under no circumstances buy water from a private corporation.

"We could issue bonds, say, to the extent of $100,000,000," Mr. Guggenheimer said, "and construct our own plant. The interest charge would amount to only $3,000,000 a year—a saving of $2,000,000 a year over the Ramapo plan. If the debt limit should intervene, there's no reason why we couldn't go right ahead and issue bonds as needed, and I am satisfied that we could furnish the plant as early and as cheaply as the Ramapo Company can."

COMPANY'S FORMER ATTEMPT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was amazed to read in yesterday's TIMES how near the Ramapo Water Company came to getting a contract to supply water to the City of New York for the next forty years, at a cost to the city of $200,000,000.

It is well to recall the history of this company, composed of a powerful syndicate. In 1888 it made a supreme effort to sell to the city 50,000,000 gallons a day for a long term of years. Its plan then was to complete the Hudson River tunnel and deliver the water below Canal Street, and eventually, if it could get a contract, to tunnel the East River and sell to Brooklyn.

It was thought doctors might influence legislation, and therefore the Medical Society of the County of New York, at its meeting Sept. 24, 1888, devoted the evening to the subject. It was addressed by John H. Bartlett, attorney for the company.

The discussion was long and animated. The new Croton Aqueduct was not then completed, or the Quaker Bridge Dam commenced. The same sophistical arguments were urged then as now—that if the contract was not immediately made with the Ramapo Company in from six to eight years the city would be suffering from a water famine. Then, as now, it spoke of furnishing water 300 feet above tidewater.

I opposed the scheme to the best of my ability. I said it was nonsense to talk of delivering water at such great height, as our water mains would not stand the pressure and that there was not a house in New York that would not have its water pipes burst. Think of it, the pressure of a column of water 300 feet high is a little over 130 pounds to the square inch. As water is absolutely incompressible, a standpipe 300 feet high connected with the water main would subject that main and all its connections to this tremendous pressure. I further contended that the city should own its own water works, and no part of them be controlled by private individuals. In reply Mr. Bartlett admitted that "a new and stronger system of mains will be required." He admitted "to some extent the weakness of the plumbing in the houses of New York," and would remedy it "by delivering the water from the top or lessening the pressure by means of reducers."

The same arguments hold good to-day, though the situation is greatly improved. The new aqueduct is completed, the Quaker Dam will be in a short time, vast storage reservoirs have been constructed, and others under way are almost complete. We shall soon be able to completely control the rainfall in the Croton watershed, a large part of which now runs to waste, and New York will be sure of an abundant water supply for many years to come. But were it otherwise, no private corporation should have any control over our water supply. If this deal is consummated I believe it will sweep Tammany from power.

PALMER C. COLE, M. D.
254 West Forty-second Street, New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

GOVERNOR MAKES SPEECHES.

Addresses 15,000 People at the Silver Lake Assembly, Talks to Pioneers, and Leaves for Lakewood.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt spoke twice to-day at Silver Lake. Fully 15,000 people gathered to hear him, and the reception accorded the popular Governor was one long to be remembered by both its recipient and those tendering it.

The Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, President Roberts of the Erie, Mrs. Roberts, and Miss Roberts, arrived in this city from Niagara Falls shortly after 8 o'clock in President Roberts's private car. At East Buffalo the coach was attached to an outgoing train and a start made for Silver Lake. At Attica a large crowd was waiting at the station and insisted upon seeing the Governor, who stepped out and talked for a few minutes and shook hands with a number of veterans. Senator Humphrey and a party of ladies joined the Governor at Warsaw. When his special car arrived on the grounds an immense crowd was waiting to receive him.

A few minutes after the arrival of the Governor's train, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's train came in over the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg from Rochester. Congressman James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester and a few Rochester Republicans accompanied the Lieutenant Governor.

At 11:30 o'clock a banquet was given in Epworth Hall. It was presided over by Senator Humphrey and short toasts were responded to by Gov. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and others. In the course of his remarks, the Governor said:

"I go to-morrow to the parent Chautauqua. I doubt if any educational force is so potent for good, in the higher, broader sense, throughout the country at large as these Chautauquas. In a Government like ours, a Government based on the intelligence and morality of the governing classes, and that is the whole people, we ought to realize its permanency depends on just such institutions as this. Freedom is not an inalienable right. You can alienate it quick enough by failing to do your duty. All people have to do is to let public life, the affairs of government, become the sport of professional politicians. They will lose freedom. They may retain its form, but they will not retain its substance."

At 1:30 o'clock the Governor and his party were driven from the Assembly grounds across to the Pioneer Association's grounds, and there the Governor delivered the address of the day. His speech was much on the same lines as that delivered to the Pioneers at Olcott Wednesday afternoon. In opening he expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present at such a great gathering of pioneers. He related his experiences in early days on a Western ranch, and praised the great work done by the early pioneer. Continuing, he said:

"I like the hired man who takes an interest in his job. The man who takes an interest in getting his month's wages is not worth the same wages as the man who does his work well for the satisfaction of having done it well. [Applause.]

"The same applies from the ground up. You'll get a good public servant if you get one who does decently because he is ashamed not to do decently, than if he only behaved well if he thought you would find him out.

"If a public man is crooked on your side, it is for his self-interest and he will be crooked against you if his self-interest tells him to go the other way.

"You are going to get honesty in civic life by acting the part of a man, brave and honest. To be honest and fearless, that is not enough. If you are honest and fearless and a natural born fool very little can be done with you."

Gov. Roosevelt returned to the assembly grounds after having addressed the Pioneers. He spoke briefly to the large crowd, after which the party left for Lakewood by way of Buffalo.

A Banquet for Gov. Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Company D, Eight Regiment, Ohio National Guard, will tender Gov. Roosevelt a banquet on the occasion of his visit to this city, Sept. 23, when he will open the Republican State campaign. The banquet will not be political in its nature, but will be strictly military, and it is expected to secure a number of the other officers of volunteer regiments which served in Cuba. The scheme has the approval of Col. Charles Dick, who will himself carry the invitation to Gov. Roosevelt.

Striking Glassblowers Sanguine.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 18.—The glass blowers who have been on strike all Summer are happy to-night over what they consider almost positive assurance that the Cumberland and More-Jones Glass Companies will follow the lead of the Cohansey works and enter into an agreement with the operatives and unionize their factories. The Cohansey situation is very bright, and it is not thought there will be much trouble in adjusting the matter at the conference in Philadelphia to-day.

CAPT. BRICKLEY DISMISSED.

Decision Which May Settle the Question of Superiority at Issue Between Quartermasters and Sailing Masters.

Capt. William C. Brickley of 973 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, formerly sailing master of the United States transport McClellan, and who was charged with defying the authority of Capt. Louis F. Gerard, Quartermaster in charge of that ship, was yesterday dismissed from the service of the Government. Capt. Wright, who, while sailing master of the transport Ingalls, went aboard the McClellan at Gibara, Cuba, and, as alleged, sought to incite the crew to mutiny against Capt. Gerard, has been ordered to appear before a board of army officers in this city. He left Gibara on the transport Kilpatrick a few days ago, and is expected to reach New York in a few days.

The trouble which has resulted in the dismissal of Capt. Brickley and the order to Capt. Wright to appear before a board of inquiry occurred at Gibara on July 29 last. Capt. Brickley declared that a hurricane was threatening, and announced that he was going to take the McClellan out to sea for safety. Capt. Gerard insisted that the transport would remain in the harbor until her cargo was discharged, and a bitter quarrel ensued.

Capt. Brickley was called before a board of investigation in New York last week and examined with relation to the trouble. His defense was that the transport was in danger from a storm, and that it was necessary to her safety that she be taken out to sea. The storm which he predicted, however, it is said, failed to appear.

When seen at his home in Brooklyn last night Capt. Brickley said that he had acted within his authority as he had understood it. He really felt that a hurricane was imminent, and that the safety of the ship depended upon her getting out to sea.

Capt. Wright of the Ingalls was until a few months ago in the navy. He gave up his commission in that branch of the service to accept a more lucrative position as sailing master in the army transport service. He is a graduate of Annapolis, and was in command of the Ingalls when ex-Secretary of War Alger visited Cuba in that vessel.

Capt. Gerard is a member of a prominent Georgia family. He served in the Spanish war as a Captain in the Third Georgia Regiment.

It is believed that the order discharging Capt. Brickley definitely settles the vexed question of superiority at issue between the Quartermaster Captain and the navigating Captain of the transport.

THE VIGILANCIA IS SAFE.

Towed a Damaged Morgan Liner Into Nassau Harbor.

The Ward Line steamship Vigilancia, Capt. Reynolds, according to a dispatch received yesterday, arrived at Nassau, N. P., on Thursday evening, towing the Morgan liner Winifred. The funnel of the latter, it is reported, was gone, her deckhouse damaged, and her engine room flooded.

The Winifred left New York Aug. 8 for New Orleans. She was damaged and lost her boats in a storm on Sunday last. The Vigilancia left Nassau early yesterday morning, and is expected at Havana to-day. She was due there last Sunday. All on board are well and the vessel is in good condition.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Commodore John A. Rodgers, United States Navy; Gen. Roy Stone, Washington; G. A. Vlossy, London.

ASTOR—August Miller, Berlin.

BUCKINGHAM—G. Langdon Wilkes, Canada.

FIFTH AVENUE—William B. Stone, Springfield, spoken of in connection with the Democratic gubernatorial candidacy of Massachusetts.

GILSEY—Troup Miller, United States Military Academy; A. F. Pettisson, London; H. A. Day, Washington.

GRAND—R. L. Campbell, London.

GRAND UNION—H. S. Brandt, Paris.

HOFFMAN—Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Ithaca; A. B. Andrews, First Vice President of the Southern Railway system, South Carolina.

HOLLAND—Judge H. E. Davis, Washington; the Rev. Garret J. Barry, Boston; Dr. S. S. Macfarlane, Frankfort, Germany; Leopold Krumhauer, Germany; the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, New York; J. A. Wilder, Honolulu.

IMPERIAL—A. Maurice Low, Washington.

PARK AVENUE—Langdon Mitchell, Philadelphia; Harrison Hall, United States Army; Alexander Fraser, Toronto.

PLAZA—C. Norwood, Johannesburg, South Africa.

SAVOY—Emil R. von Portheim, Prague, Austria.

MANHATTAN—H. Evelyn Rawson, Windermere, England; Capt. W. W. Gibson, United States Army; Dudley Ward, London.

MURRAY HILL—E. F. Bingham, Washington.

NETHERLAND—Samuel Hill, Minneapolis; J. A. Sheffield, Montreal.

WALDORF—Col. James E. Tate, Baltimore; George Wohlfarth, Paris; Mark Meyers, Sydney, N. S. W.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Anderson, C. C., & Co., Boise City, Idaho; C. C. Anderson, dry goods and clothing; 7 Fifth Avenue.

Anderson, C. C., & Co., Boise City, Idaho; Mrs. C. C. Anderson, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Bierer, Shudel & Co., Hiawatha, Kan.; Samuel Bierer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Boston Dry Goods Co., Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Crosby Bros., Topeka, Kan.; W. T. Curby, dry goods; B. K. Crosby, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Gail, Albert, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. E. Mallory, draperies and upholstery; Holland House.

Culp, T. B., Alliance, Ohio, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; J. A. Grimes, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Cunningham Brothers' Woolen Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Cunningham, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Cunningham Brothers Woolen Company, Chicago, Ill.; Howard N. Wagg, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Cleveland, Whitehill & Co., Bloomington, Ill.; Fremont Roe, woolens.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Frank L. Clarke, dry goods; Mrs. Neva Clarke, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

De Garmo, D. S., Cleveland, Ohio, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Dodge & Olcott, Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Moore, drugs.

Ehrman Manufacturing Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; A. D. Ehrman, piece goods; E. E. Ehrman, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. F. Castle, straw goods; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. J. F. Gilmore, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Cadillac.

Gilmore Brothers, Marlin, Texas; William M. Gunnell, hardware; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. F. Gilmore, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Cadillac.

Gilinsky, Sam, Erie, Penn.; clothing, &c.; 148 Orchard Street.

Horn, A., & Co., Belleville, Ill.; A. Horn, notions, fancy goods, and carpets; 478 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Heminger Bros., Fort Worth, Texas; C. Heminger, tailors and clothiers.

Kean, E. M., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; R. M. Kean, produce, &c.

Lafayette Carpet Company, Lafayette, Ind.; A. Lumpkington, carpets; Lahr Hotel.

Lehman, A., & Co., New Orleans, La.; G. L. Lehman, Jr., linens and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Rivers.

Mills Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; G. W. Gulle, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mabley & Carew Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Robert G. Carew, department store; Holland House; B. S. Armstrong, department store; Fred J. Menke, department store; Grand Hotel.

Mullin, George A., & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Leo Muchenberger, wholesale wall paper; Van Twiller House.

Mullin, George A., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; wholesale wall paper; Van Twiller House.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. E. Tucker, dry goods; Hoffman House.

McNash, Limited, Jamaica, B. W. I.; general merchandise.

McKelvey, G. M., Co., The, Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, dress goods and muslin underwear; 335 Broadway.

Neuhansel Bros., Toledo, Ohio; A. J. Neuhansel, dress goods, silks; Hotel Albert.

Olsen, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. G. Snow, jewelry; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Penfish, S. R., Milwaukee, Wis.; liquors; Holland House.

Rose, Jacob, Marquette, Mich.; clothing; Hotel Belvedere.

Sonnenfield Millinery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mallie Waldron, millinery; Mary Waldron, millinery; L. Ackerman, millinery; Hotel Gerard.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; F. Wallace, millinery; H. T. Gillard, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway.

Scott, E. L., & Co., Hastings, Neb.; E. L. Scott, dry goods.

Scott, E. L., & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; M. Schultz, dry goods; Mrs. M. Schultz, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. M. Rice, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; William Schwentzer, laces, hosiery, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Sunshine & Kaufman, Cleveland, Ohio; C. K. Sunshine, piece goods; Hotel Albert.

Tower, E. C., Troy, N. Y.; A. Van Linvan, flannels; Continental Hotel.

Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. B. Herpolsheimer, dry goods; 827 West Forty-sixth Street.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 340 Broadway.

"Anglo-Saxon Review," edited by Lady Randolph Churchill. Single copies, $6. Order from Brentano's, Union Square, N. Y.—Adv.

"THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.")

At the Head of All the Waters Examined for Purity and Freedom from Disease Germs."

AN OIL SALESMAN PENSIONED.

Chicago Paint Manufacturers Cared for James Benson.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—A peculiar story has been brought to light by the death of James Benson, formerly an oil salesman in the employ of Heath & Milligan, manufacturers of paint. When Benson became ill, his wife took his place, and went on the road as a traveling saleswoman.

One day she resigned, and not long thereafter Benson complained to his employers that his wife was not treating him well. Soon after this Mrs. Benson got a divorce and married her husband's nurse. Benson was pensioned by his former employers. They told him he had earned for them while he was in health more money than it would cost to support him to the end of his days.

RESCUED IN THE SURF.

Pittsburg Visitor at Atlantic City Saved by Guards.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—Robert Welsh, a Pittsburg visitor, was nearly drowned in the surf to-day, his rescue affording the most sensational episode of the week. Two lifeguards who went to his assistance were forced to jump from their lifeboat into a boiling sea when half way to him, the boat being in danger of being dashed to pieces against the ocean pier.

James Kettleson and William Lindsay hurried out in a boat, seeing that Welsh had been caught by a current. Twenty feet from shore they plunged overboard with a life buoy between them and swam the remainder of the distance to him. All three were towed ashore

Wanamaker's

The **Pennsylvania Flyer, $13.50**

JUDGING by yesterday's selling, this will not be a long story, but it is one of the very best bicycle stories we have ever told.

There have been cheap bicycles before,—but never one in our knowledge so really cheap as this. It is cheapness exemplified and glorified,—a thoroughly first-rate mount, built with skill and care and experience by a maker you all know well,—with its price cut to Thirteen Dollars and a Half.

Plenty of women's models, but going fast. We call the machine "The Pennsylvania Flyer." People experienced in wheels will doubtless recognize it under the disguise of its new name-plate and will instantly appreciate how remarkable the offer is at $13.50.

It's an 1899 model, and a leader. We guarantee it fully, and take no chances in so doing. We know who made it.

Then here's a group of wheel adjuncts, with greatly reduced prices. Most wheelmen can figure the savings at a glance.

Pathlight Lamps for $1. Foot Pumps for 25c.
Calcium King Gas Lamps for $1.50.
Burdick Cyclometers for 40c.
Basement.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS—Negligee shirts in attractive patterns; flannel and percale; fairly priced at 75c. to $1.25. A good assortment from which to choose at 50c. each. Bathing suits at $2.50; they are $3.75 to $5.50 suits. Sizes 36 to 46. Cuffs, link or straight, at 12½c. pair; double that price for value.

SUMMER SKIRTS AND DRESSES—This is farewell to the entire stock—women's skirts and girls' dresses. Of the former there are many handsome styles, in duck, piques and burlaps, that sold regularly at $2.50 to $12. Now they're $1 to $3. The girls' dresses, 4 and 6 to 12 year sizes, of lawns, organdies and ginghams, at $1.50 and $2.50, though formerly $5.50 to $12.

SILK WAISTS, A CLOSING—To make room—the omnipresent late-Summer necessity. Satins, $2, reduced from $5. Taffetas, white only, $5.50, were $6.50; and $5, were up to $10.50. A few slightly mussed, reductions greater for that reason.
Main Aisle.

SHOES—All of them on the fifth floor, and consequently all exceptional values. Boys' excellent shoes at $1.25 and $1.50, according to size; some with spring heels, others with regular heels. Children's shoes at 75c. and $1, the kinds that usually cost $1.50 and $2. Women's dark brown kidskin shoes at $1.40, for which you'd readily pay at least a dollar more.

HANDKERCHIEFS — Notwithstanding yesterday's unpleasant weather, there was large selling of the men's and women's handkerchiefs at 12½c. each. Only 200 dozen left. There are still 25c. and 35c. values in the lot, and none is worth less than 16c.

GOLF CAPES AND JACKETS—The former in numerous handsome new styles—$5.50 to $13.50. Jackets—some imported, all proper for Fall wear,—at half prices, $7.50 to $25.

MEN'S CLOTHING—Suits, that is, coats and trousers, of striped flannels, are popular—especially for going away. Custom tailors say $12 to $20 or $25. Here, in six desirable patterns, at $8.50 to $15. Linen bicycle trousers at $1, instead of $2. Bicycle suits of linen, at $2, instead of $4.

BOYS' CLOTHING — Some Fall styles for the 7 to 13 year boys. Suits that sell usually at $7 to $11—but here now at $5. Some 35c. and 50c. washable trousers are now 25c.

PERFUMES—Queen Mary Toilet Water and Eau de Cologne at 5c. an ounce, and exquisite extracts in 9 odors, bearing the same name, at 25c. an ounce. We furnish the bottles. Pinaud's Extracts at 29c. an ounce.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

WAWA LEADS THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Wins in Yesterday's Race at Newport —Yachts in the Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—The fleet of thirty-footers raced this afternoon for the trophy offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association over the Jamestown, Bishop's Buoy course, once over. The wind was light from the southeast, and the start was made at 3:10 o'clock. The Raccoon, for the first part of the race, looked like the winner, and her owner, John R. Drexel, followed the fleet on the Sultana for a part of the race with a party of guests on board.

The Wawa won the trophy through superb seamanship, and was handled by her owner, Reginald Brooks.

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	4 51 32	1 41 32
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	4 53 02	1 43 02
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	4 53 24	1 43 24
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	4 53 41	1 43 41
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	4 54 00	1 44 00
Raccoon, John R. Drexel	4 54 38	1 44 38
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	4 55 09	1 45 09
Dorothy, Harry Payne Whitney	4 56 15	1 46 15
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	4 06 20	1 55 20
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	(Did not finish.)	

Yachts in the harbor include the steamers Valiant, Josephine, Telka, Loando, Ballymena, Stella, and Narwhal, the schooners Iroquois, Wenonah, and Clytie, and the sloops Navahoe, Columbia, Defender, Carmita, Queen Mab, and Sayonara.

LIEUT. MAXWELL ARRIVES.

Lieut. W. J. Maxwell reported at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday for duty in the new electrical laboratory in the equipment department. He came to the yard from the Bliss Torpedo Works, at Newport, R. I., where he had been on duty for the Government. It is intended to familiarize Lieut. Maxwell with the work of this department, and then place him in charge of a similar laboratory at one of the other navy yards.

The electrical laboratory at the Brooklyn yard is the first one introduced in the navy yards of the United States. The department contains all sorts of instruments for adjusting and testing electrical machinery on the vessels of the navy.

To Attend German Army Manoeuvres.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Major John G. Woodbury of the Volunteer Medical Department of the army has been granted permission by the German Emperor to attend the manoeuvres of the Sixth Army Corps, to be held at Silesia Sept. 23.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Wilmington has left Montevideo for Rio.

The Lancaster has sailed from Newport for a cruise.

The Pawtucket has sailed from Mare Island for Bremerton, Washington.

The Marblehead left Panama yesterday for Acapulco.

TALKING FOR VAN WYCK

Intimation that Tammany Fosters the Newly Launched Boom.

WILLETT ON CROKER'S POWER

Frank Campbell Denies Any Conference with the Boomers—Repeats His Praise of Bryan.

The Van Wyck Presidential boomers were very much in evidence about the Hoffman House yesterday and numerous cards were followed by callers to the rooms of Joseph J. Willett of Alabama on the first floor. Mr. Willett is the head and front of the boom, and his fearlessness in coming into the Tammany country, where Tammanyites are supposed to be for Bryan, is occasioning a great deal of comment.

Said one shrewd old political observer who has long been a familiar figure about the Hoffman House:

"Either the Van Wyck boom is lighter than an air balloon, or it is being secretly fostered by Tammany, whose leaders try to create the impression that they want nothing to do with it. It is one of those two things. Mr. Willett does not come all the way from Alabama for the fun of booming Augustus Van Wyck."

In Room 78 Mr. Willett graciously received all callers and incidentally he said about all of them:

"Prominent Democrats from all parts of the country have visited me to-day. Just glance at their cards, [pointing to a table literally covered with pieces of white pasteboard.] I don't know that there will be any formal conference.

"The Democracy needs an infusion of new life. We have few Democratic United States Senators and no Democratic Governors north of Mason and Dixon's line.

"The idea that Tammany Hall's assistance is necessary to nominate this or that man for President is nonsensical. I am not bothering my head about Tammany Hall. We can get along without it. It has a happy faculty of always getting on the wrong side, and never yet went to a National Convention in favor of a successful candidate.

"Mr. Croker may be a great man in Manhattan Borough. He may think Mr. Bryan is the greatest of living Americans. He did not always think so. And there are lots of Democrats in New York and other States who don't care what Mr. Croker thinks, one way or the other."

During the day Mr. Willett visited the dry goods district, where by appointment he met George H. Wilson, President of the Commercial Travelers' Association of Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Willett returned to the Hoffman House at 6 o'clock and again granted an interview to THE TIMES reporter. He said:

"We are assured by the Kings County leaders that Augustus Van Wyck is as sure of securing the New York delegation to the National Convention as that the sun will shine to-morrow.

"No, I will not name the gentlemen who have given us these assurances, but we know that they are with us and want us to go ahead. What arrangements they have made with Senator Hill or National Committeeman Campbell I do not know.

"I have had a very busy day and am quite satisfied. I expect to be hard at work until Monday, when we shall issue a formal statement.

"Mr. Van Wyck is busy practicing law and is not taking a great deal of interest in what we are doing. I assume, however, that no loyal Democrat would decline a nomination for President if it should be offered to him. But so far as Mr. Van Wyck is concerned, he has never manifested the least desire to have it. This movement springs from men in various parts of the country who believe Augustus Van Wyck is the man to save the Democratic Party."

"Do you think ex-Justice Van Wyck would accept second place on the ticket?" Mr. Willett was asked.

"The Vice Presidency has not been considered by Mr. Van Wyck's friends," replied Mr. Willett, "nor do I believe he would be satisfied with it."

Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and New York's representative on the National Committee, is also at the Hoffman House.

"I am here strictly on private business," said Mr. Campbell. "I met Mr. Willett, but have had no conference with him.

"I still adhere to the position I took at Chicago. The convention is ten months ahead, and no human being can tell what may take place in that time. There seems, however, to be a disposition, which is growing more and more, to get together for party success. I know that is the attitude of the New York Democracy.

"I think very highly of Augustus Van Wyck, not only as a Democrat, but also on account of his superior ability. He ought to have been elected Governor. He would have made an able and painstaking official, and the people's interests would have been carefully guarded.

"Mr. Bryan has referred to me in his book as one of the Democrats who stood by him in 1896. I regard him as a great leader and that he made a great fight.

"There is no question that the New York Democracy will do all in its power for party success, whoever the candidate may be.

"In talking with people throughout the State I find a disposition among the voters to elect a Democratic Assembly to stop partisan legislation and legislation that tends toward the centralization of power. There has been so much of this sort of statute making by the Republicans of late years that it is fair to charge their party with being 'the mother of trusts.'

"This is an off year, and with good candidates I feel very hopeful of electing a Democratic Assembly. There are no State officials to be chosen, nor a United States Senator to be elected."

BRYAN IN THE SOUTH.

Sentiment Against Him Growing, Declares a Prominent Alabama Man—Southern Business Good.

Capt. T. E. Bush, President of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, is at the Gerard House.

"I am glad," said he yesterday to a TIMES reporter, "that there is a growing anti-Bryan sentiment in the South and that some people there have the honesty of their convictions. But I do not believe for a moment that Bryan's renomination can be prevented, because his friends control the political machinery, and without the aid of the machines no man can be nominated for the Presidency.

"I am just as positive, too, that Bryan's nomination means inevitable defeat for the Democracy. That fact, however, will not deter Bryan. Failing to obtain the Presidency, he will take the nomination and get what glory he can out of it. But he will irrevocably lost as a political factor after 1900. The Southern people mix a great deal of sentiment in their politics, and the majority of them believe in Bryan, but there is no such enthusiasm for him as there was in 1896.

"The silver sentiment is dying out, and I am satisfied that the people will soon insist that some legislation shall be enacted that will put this country on a sound money basis. I was a member of the Monetary Commission appointed at the Indianapolis Convention, and have given the financial question much serious thought. I believe the Republicans in their new currency bill will do something. They will not go far enough, however, as there is too much of the game of politics. But they will go as far as they can.

"Business is very good in the South. The iron trade is unusually so, but is hampered somewhat by a scarcity of labor, coal, and coke. Everybody is busy, and the wages of the miners have been increased 40 per cent. during the last year. All who want work can get it, and there is a scarcity of labor both in the mines and the furnaces."

COL. DADY AGAIN DEFEATED.

Police Board Denies His Right to Withdraw Names on Original Lists of Election Officers.

Col. Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County General Committee, recently sent to the Police Board a list of sixteen withdrawals of election Inspectors and the names of a supplemental list in their places. The Police Commissioners have given their decision, which, in effect, is that Col. Dady has no right to withdraw any of the names on the original list of election officers submitted by the party. The Commissioners adopted the following:

Communication having been received from Michael J. Dady, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County General Republican Committee, and addressed to the Board of Police Commissioners, in which he states: "Please find inclosed list of withdrawals and the names of the supplemental list of Inspectors submitted in their places by me, in accordance with law," the Police Board in reply thereto, and as a decision upon said application of said Michael J. Dady, determine that under the provision of the election law, with reference to the appointment of election officers, a political party is entitled to file with the Police Board as the Board of Elections, an original list of persons for such election officers, and may also file a supplemental list, but that the Police Board, acting as a Board of Elections, has no right or authority to receive from the representative of a political party the name of a person certified in place of one who is about to be withdrawn. The only right to so certify upon the part of such a representative in place of a person, or persons, on the original list certified is where such person so certified fails, for any reason, to qualify as an election officer, or is for any other legal reason disqualified, in which case the Board of Elections has the right to resort to the supplemental list filed by the representative of the party, or to permit such representative to certify anew to it the name of a person in place of the one so rejected.

Pursuant to the requirements of the primary election law the Board of Police, as custodian of the primary record, has prescribed the form of the ballot to be used at the primary election Sept. 19. The size of the Republican ballot is to be 8½ inches by 14 inches and of pink color. The size of the Democratic ballot to be used in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx is to be 8½ by 28 inches, and in the other 8½ by 14 inches. The Democratic ballot will be light blue.

GOV. PINGREE ON ALGER.

Thinks He Will Go to the Senate—Praises the President.

Gov. Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan, who has been to Boston and Lynn on business connected with his shoe factory, stopped in the city on his way home. He left for Detroit yesterday.

Of course, the Governor talked politics, and expressed a belief that Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, would be sent to the United States Senate. He does not expect that President McKinley or members of his Administration will support Alger, but nevertheless he thinks they should do so. While commending Mr. McKinley and predicting his re-election, Gov. Pingree does not think the United States should keep the Philippines.

HOPE TO BEAT BLACKBURN, TOO.

Anti-Goebelites Will Carry the Fight Into Legislative Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 18.—The magnitude of the anti-Goebel movement is increasing, and now it proposes to put into the field candidates in every legislative district in the State.

This was the object aimed at by the Committee on Resolutions in the convention when it failed to indorse ex-Senator Blackburn, but it was not until the promoters of the opposition fully realized their strength that they began planning not to stop with a State ticket.

In some of the districts it may be necessary to combine with the Republicans, and it may be that a compromise will have to be made in order to defeat Blackburn, but it is now the intention of the leaders not only to defeat Goebel, but to defeat Blackburn as well, and the initiatory step will be taken here next in the first meeting of the new State Central Committee.

CANNOT WIN THE ASSEMBLY.

Senator Krum Says Croker's Efforts Are Vain—Hill's Power.

One of the best-informed politicians in the State is Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie. Talking with a reporter for THE TIMES, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, concerning the efforts to be made by Mr. Croker, ex-Senator Murphy and others to carry the next Assembly for the Democrats, he said:

"They may make a serious attempt to do so, but it will be unsuccessful. The Democrats might have carried the State, even against Theodore Roosevelt, last year but for Croker's bad management. In the first place, an up-State man should have been the Democratic nominee for Governor. There was plenty of material. The selection of a brother of the Mayor of Greater New York was a fatal mistake.

"Many Republicans were inclined to go off from us last year on account of the canal scandal, but these were easily reclaimed when you merely said to them, 'Van Wyck is the New York Mayor's brother and Croker is boss of both of them.' No other argument was necessary, and it was the easiest thing in the world to hold the Republican vote. Then success was certain.

"I do not believe that Gov. Roosevelt has any desire to go on the Republican National ticket next year. He will want a renomination for Governor, and may possibly seek a third term in 1902. Then there will be plenty of time and better opportunity to obtain the Republican Presidential nomination in 1904.

"Roosevelt is very popular, and he is adding to his friends by the tour he is making of the country fairs. I do not think the trip is at all inspired by any fear he may have concerning the next Assembly.

"Neither Mr. Croker nor ex-Senator Murphy can overcome ex-Gov. Hill's hold on up-State Democrats. While Mr. Hill has not been so active in politics of late, he always keeps his fences in order, and there is a large body of Democrats, which is steadily growing, too, that will always support Mr. Hill, and that support will be all the more earnest as they realize that in aiding the ex-Governor they are weakening Mr. Croker and Tammany."

CUBANS PRESENT NEW PLANS.

Delegation from Santa Clara Talks to Secretary Root.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A party of prominent Cubans from the Province of Santa Clara visited Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn to-day. The party consisted of Messrs. Lopez, Silvero, and Abieu, and Dr. Fries, who were accompanied by Mr. Quesada, the special Commissioner from Cuba.

The men were chosen at meetings held throughout Santa Clara Province to come to Washington and urge the adoption of several plans. These are three in number, and include local control for each municipality, independent of the supervision of Havana; an authorization for the establishment of a bank to loan money on rural lands up to 40 per cent. of their value, to have a capital of $2,000,000, and the setting aside of $30,000 per month out of the municipal revenues of Santa Clara for the purchase of seeds and agricultural implements, to be temporarily loaned to the rural class as a means of reviving agriculture and relieving the congestion of the towns.

New Cuban Stamps Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Cuban stamps designed and executed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and which have been in course of preparation for some weeks, are being delivered to the Post Office Department, the first packages having been transferred to-day. Four electric presses have been working on them since Monday, and the newly printed stamps were rushed from the printing presses, dried, hydraulically pressed, and gummed. They are all specially designed and colored.

Vessel Wanted to Patrol Cuban Coast.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department has not yet obtained a ship from the navy to patrol the Cuban coast. In case a ship is not obtained in that way the department will obtain one by purchase, as the demand for such a vessel has become imperative.

TO ANSWER FOR FRANEY'S DEATH

Pugilist McConnell, the Referee, Promoters, and Seconds Held.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 18.—An autopsy held on the remains of "Jim" Franey, the pugilist, who died after having been knocked out by Frank McConnell on Wednesday night, shows that his vital organs were diseased and that he was in no condition to enter any ring.

It was shown also that he had been pummeled and beaten to death by McConnell, who was arrested on a charge of manslaughter and is now out on bail. A similar charge has also been placed against J. J. Groom and J. D. Gibbs, promoters of the fight; Hiram Cook, the referee, and the seconds of both men engaged in the contest. All have given bonds and are now at liberty.

To Take Up Church Mortgages.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Bishop Wigger has arranged with a foreign syndicate to take up mortgages on Catholic churches in the diocese of Newark to the amount of $500,000. Five per cent. interest is being paid on these mortgages at the present time, but under the new arrangement only 3½ per cent. will have to be paid.

GEN. JIMINEZ ARRESTED

The Dominican Leader Taken from a Steamer at Cienfuegos.

SAYS IT WAS AN OUTRAGE

Held in Havana for Further Orders from Gen. Brooke—Mayor of Cienfuegos Refused to Make Arrest.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—In view of the fact that Col. Bacallao, Chief of the Secret Police, persisted in his declaration that Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, was in Havana—either not having left or having returned—the military authorities telegraphed to Cienfuegos, instructing Capt. Stamper, Collector of Customs there, to ascertain whether Jiminez was on the steamer Menendez, and to place him under arrest if that should be the case. Just as the steamer was about leaving Cienfuegos Capt. Stamper located Jiminez and arrested him.

Jiminez denounced the arrest as an outrage. He said he had broken no law, and would not yield except to force. Capt. Stamper replied that he was ready to use force if necessary, and Jiminez then yielded, remarking that he did so only because he could not help himself.

Señor Frias, Mayor of Cienfuegos, refused to make the arrest, claiming that Gen. Jiminez was an old personal friend, whom he had known intimately for years. When the General was taken into custody Señor Frias was found, with a Police Inspector, in close conversation with Jiminez and the latter's secretary. It is believed the Mayor was urging him to leave the steamer, to conceal himself, and to wait for a better opportunity.

Capt. Stamper informed Gen. Jiminez that he would make him as comfortable as possible, and after the prisoners had placed their trunks, they were driven, accompanied by the Chief of Police and Capt. Stamper, to the Union Hotel, where two bedrooms and a dining room were placed at their disposal. Gen. Jiminez will be kept under police charge until further advices are received from the Governor General.

There is much excitement among the people of Cienfuegos over the incident. The feeling is generally expressed that the authorities had no right to arrest Jiminez, an unarmed citizen, going apparently to Santiago de Cuba; and the point is made that, even if he were going to Santo Domingo, he would only be returning to his native country.

Señor Ayber, a representative of Jiminez, left Cienfuegos for Santiago de Cuba last Tuesday, after remaining at the former place ten days. It is believed he tried to fit out an expedition, as a small schooner was found lying outside the harbor, supposed to be awaiting a cargo of ammunition. Ayber had taken out clearance papers for Key West several days before.

ROOT ORDERED THE ARREST.

After Conferring with the State Department, Which Acted on the Request of Santo Domingo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Very few War Department officers know to-night of the arrest in Cuba of Jiminez. Secretary of War Root will not say whether the action taken was directed by him, but from another source it was ascertained that the arrest was determined upon this morning after a consultation between the State and War Departments.

It is understood that it was decided to arrest Jiminez at the moment he was about to leave Cuba, the Government of Santo Domingo having asked the United States to regard his departure as a menace to the peace of that country.

ANXIETY IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Precautions Taken to Intercept Jiminez If He Left Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 18.—Advices from Santo Domingo say the Government there has been desperately apprehensive of the arrival of Jiminez, leader of the revolution, who was momentarily expected. His arrival, it was added, would completely turn popular opinion, which has been partly undecided.

In the effort to intercept Jiminez a number of armed vessels have been patroling the coast with orders to search every strange vessel and capture him, whether armed or not, under any flag.

OTHER EXPEDITIONS LEAVE.

Dominican Agents Active in Eastern Cuba—Gen. Wood's Measures.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 18.—The Dominican agents are rapidly recruiting expeditions in the eastern part of the island, particularly on the north coast.

Orders were received from Havana to-day to hold the men recently captured at Baracoa pending an investigation. All trading schooners are closely watched. Yesterday the tug Adonis was armed and sent to Guantanamo to patrol the coast.

It is certain that several expeditions have been able to get away without any interference, but Gen. Leonard Wood, the Military Governor, is determined to do all in his power to enforce neutrality.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Harrity Committee Said to Have Obtained Control of the Pittsburg and Gulf—Details of the Plan.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—A local financial news bureau says:

"It is now stated with a good deal of positiveness that the Philadelphia committee has secured control of the reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Road, and is ready to proceed to the execution of its plan."

The plan as outlined in a formal announcement from the Reorganization Committee, provides for the formation of a new company which is to acquire all the property of the existing company, together with at least a controlling interest in the Kansas City Suburban Belt and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock companies, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management. The new company will issue $30,000,000 of 50 year 4 per cent. gold bonds, secured by a mortgage of all the property of the above companies, $20,000,000 of 4 per cent, non-cumulative preferred stock, and $30,000,000 of common stock, making a total capitalization of $80,000,000. Present holders of Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf bonds will receive 75 per cent. of the face value of their holdings in new bonds, and 40 per cent. in preferred stock.

The stockholders are to be assessed $10 a share, against which there is to be issued and distributed pro rata $2,400,000 preferred and $24,000,000 common stock of the new bonds, $3,000,000 of which, underwritten at 85, will be sold for cash requirements of the new company, and $1,167,000 of the new common stock will be paid out for the acquisition of the capital stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company at 25 per cent. of its value. There has been reserved for the future requirements of the company $9,000,000 of bonds, $4,437,500 preferred stock, and $4,812,500 common stock. A voting trust to continue five years is provided for. The committee has arranged for the control of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds of this corporation by the issue of 3½ per cent. terminal bonds, secured upon the terminals and guaranteed if found desirable by the new company. These new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of the terminal properties.

Deposits of securities under this plan may be made at any time prior to Sept. 20.

RAILROAD MEN ENTERTAINED.

Representatives of a Yucatan Company Guests of Senor Peon y Losa.

Señor Rafael Peon y Loza entertained the members of the New York committee of the Southeastern Railroad Company of Yucatan at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday. Among the guests present were Henry P. Booth, President of the Ward Line of steamers; Walter D. Munson of the Munson Line of steamers; Felipe G. Canton of Yucatan and New York; Thornton N. Motley, President, and James M. Motley, Vice President, of the Thornton N. Motley Company, and G. Martin Brill, President of the J. G. Brill Company, car builders of Philadelphia.

The dinner was significant in a business point of view from the fact that the rolling stock, machine shops, and equipment of this railroad will be ordered in the United States. The projected road will be more than 400 miles in length. Señor Peon will sail for Mexico at an early date.

NEW STATEN ISLAND RAILWAY.

Line from South Beach to Midland Beach Incorporated Yesterday.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Southfield Beach Railroad Company, to operate by steam or electricity a railroad about two miles in length, was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State. Its termini are South Beach, in the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Richmond, and Midland Beach, near Lincoln Avenue, in the same borough, New York City.

The capital stock of the company is $250,000, and the Directors are Albert Reynard, William J. Quinlan, and Ernest C. Wightman of New Dorp, S. I.; George P. Reynard of Mount Vernon, George Norman Fricker of Manhattan, John D. Newham of Stapleton, S. I.; George Bingholf of New Dorp, S. I.; William B. Stratton of Manhattan, and Robert W. Pollock of Atlanta, Ga.

PITTSBURG AND GULF BOYCOTTED.

Five Great Trunk Lines Cancel Their Freight Rates with It.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 18.—The Federal courts will probably be asked at once to intervene in the freight boycott declared against the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Road by the Missouri Pacific, Santa Fé, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Rock Island Roads. Frank Hagerman, chief counsel for the Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, is in St. Louis, in answer to a telegram from Samuel W. Fordyce, one of the receivers, and though every effort was made to-day at the general office of the road to keep the fact secret, it is known that legal proceedings will be considered. It is predicted that Judge Thayer of the United States court at St. Louis will be asked to issue a restraining order preventing any other roads from entering the boycott until both sides of the case may be heard.

In the meantime the forces united in the boycott of the Pittsburg and Gulf were augmented this afternoon by the Burlington lines west of Kansas City and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, these roads having canceled all freight rates with the Gulf Road.

MORE AID FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Steamship Evelyn Sails for Ponce—Money Continues to Come In—Gen. Stone's Plan for Relief.

The steamship Evelyn of the New York and Puerto Rico Line sailed yesterday afternoon for Ponce with its cargo of clothing and medical supplies for the victims of the recent hurricane. The United States transport McClellan will sail next Wednesday with additional supplies. In addition to the shipment already reported the Evelyn carried four cases of hats, given by Sullivan, Drew & Co.

The following subscriptions were received by the Merchants' Association yesterday: William P. Clyde & Co., $100; Julius Bein & Co., $25; S. Isaacs & Co., $20; Emil Calman & Co., $20; L. Adler & Son, $3; Blanche A. Bernheimer, $25; Anonymous, $200; William Joerger, $5; Cash "L.," $25; Heinmann & Lichton, $25; Fred Adee & Co., $25; Cash, $1; Egbert E. Carr, $5; through The New York Evening Journal, $9; through The New York Herald, $2; Tatham & Brothers, $50; Lillian A. Truslow, $1; George B. Cramer & Brother, $5; Cash, $5; A. D. Juilliard & Co., $200; the Holtz & Freystedt Company, $10; A. G. Hyde & Co., $50; Cash, $5; Murray & Drury, $10; Hadden & Co., $50; Grinnell, Willis & Co., $100; through Tribune Association, $44; through C. W. Farmer, $105; S. Oppenheimer & Levy, $25; Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, $50; John S. Lyle, Tenafly, N. J., $500; Charles T. Root, $25; Noyes, Bausher & Gerrish, $150; Arthur H. Hearn, $100; previously acknowledged, $7,916; total, $9,891.

The following were received at the Maritime Exchange yesterday: Brady & Gloe, $10; Henry A. Kessel, $25; W. D. Munson, $25; F. M. Sutton, $25; Philip Ruprecht, $20; Fred B. Dalzell & Co., $10; G. E. Behr, $10; Valentine & Hopkins, $10; John Dunn, Son & Co., $50; Oelrichs & Co., $100; A. Iselin, Sr., $250; McKesson & Robbins, $100; H. W. Peabody & Co., $25; Schieffelin & Co., $100; Everett, Heaney & Co., $50; De Sola, Lobo & Co., $50; Seventh National Bank, $25; Foulke & Co., $25; W. Loaiza & Co., $20; J. D. Cornell, $25; Cadenas & Coe, $75; Barclay & Co., $50; Meeke & Co., $25; Arbuckle Brothers, $100; William F. Wall, $25, and "H. & L.," $25. Previously reported, $5,052; total, $8,307.

H. B. Hollins & Co. have received the following subscriptions: G. Read Goodridge, $5; Cash, $4; Friend, $10; Cash, $5; Francis Lynde Stetson, $100; F. Peel, $25; Richard N. Young, $50; previously reported, $1,987.50; total, $2,186.50.

The National Bank of North America, the depository designated by the Secretary of War, has received the following amounts: R. H. Townsend, $50; Frederick Sturgis, $100; H. A. Fogg, $25; W. F. Carroll, $10; Cash, $2; Janio Harris, Montclair, N. J., $5; A. Anderson, $10; G. L. Goodrich, Bristol, Conn., $2; William Colgate, Litchfield, Conn., $25; Congregational Sunday School, Kensington, Conn., $10; H. Blanchard, Hartford, Conn., $5; District of Columbia Puerto Rican Relief Fund, $222; L. Hallock, Derby, Conn., $5; Wm. St. George Elliott, $25; Henry Metzger, Williamsport, Penn., $5; Cyrus Carleton, Providence, R. I., $5; Mrs. M. E. Vanderpoel, Sea Cliff, N. Y., $10; Cash, $3; through Providence Journal Company, Providence, R. I., $484; Funk & Wagnalls Company, $100; A. S. Chesebrough, New Hartford, Conn., $5; M. A., $2; Carrie F. Brush, Northwood Club, Minerva, N. Y., $50; Mayor Gray, Minneapolis, Minn., $25; Poland Springs, $468.84; T. B. Blackstone, Chicago, $500; Schafer Brothers, $100; Goldman, Sachs & Co., $250; previously reported, $12,958.04; total, $15,456.88.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer received the following contributions: Charles L. Hoffman, Jr., $50; Rudolph Cohen, $5; cash, $1; A. Baciogalupi, $1; through New York World, $2; H. O. Newe, Hackensack, N. J., $15; stamps, 50 cents; Pinkerton National Detective Agency, $25; Beatrice and Helen, Nyack, N. Y., 50 cents; C. A. Delgado, $100; cash, through NEW YORK TIMES, $4; previously acknowledged, $5,800.66; total, $6,004.66.

A meeting of merchants and plantation owners in Puerto Rico, who are now in this city, was held at the rooms of the Merchants' Association. This meeting was arranged for the purpose of having Gen. Roy Stone suggest a plan which he had in mind for the relief of Puerto Rico through making the coffee raised on that island known in the United States.

Gen. Stone called at the rooms of the Merchants' Association at the suggestion of the Secretary of War. His plan, briefly outlined, is to have Puerto Ricans contribute a percentage of the crops of coffee of the highest grade, to be introduced in this market for the purpose of popularizing it with the coffee drinkers of this country, to whom it is practically unknown. It was finally agreed that Gen. Stone should prepare a statement of his plan in writing, to be promulgated through the proper channels in Puerto Rico for the purpose of soliciting or having donated coffee to be shipped to this country on a Government transport, to an amount not exceeding 100 bags, or 20,000 pounds for the first shipment, this coffee to be of the highest grade of coffee grown on the island.

THE PANTHER'S CARGO.

Philadelphia to Send 700 Tons and Baltimore 300.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—As soon as 700 tons of all kinds of food can be purchased and put aboard the United States transport Panther, which has been designated by the War Department to carry the contributions of Philadelphia and Baltimore to the storm-stricken inhabitants of Puerto Rico, that vessel will leave for Baltimore, where 300 tons additional will be taken on board. This decision was reached to-day at a conference between Mayor Ashbridge and Deputy Quartermaster C. A. H. McCauley.

The Puerto Rico Relief Committee of this city had intended to fill the Panther with Philadelphia contributions, but the War Department, through Major McCauley, urged the committee to let the Panther go at once. Over $11,000 has already been contributed, which will partly pay for the cargo.

EXPLOSION KILLS SEVEN MEN.

Boiler Blows Up on a Mexican Central Engine—Four Americans Dead.

TAMPICO, Mexico, Aug. 18.—By the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive on the Mexican Central Railroad yesterday, seven men were killed and three others fatally injured. The locomotive was standing on the side track at Cardenas when the explosion occurred. It was of special pattern and of great size, being used to haul trains up the mountain.

Among the killed are four American engineers, who were in the cab. Their names were Simon, Fitzgerald, Hussy, and Gibson. Another American engineer, named Lockhart, was standing near the locomotive when the explosion occurred. He was hurled a distance of 100 feet, and was fatally injured. The other men killed were three Mexican firemen and woodpassers.

W. & J. Sloane

Our Autumn assortment of the splendid wearing

BIGELOW BRUSSELS AND WILTON CARPETINGS

is exceptionally attractive and complete. These carpets, which are carefully made under our personal supervision, are rich in design and color and are specially adapted for decorative purposes.
We are sole agents for Greater New York for these sterling goods.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street

SECRETARY ROOT'S PLANS

Wants Men Enough to Defeat Filipinos and Garrison Towns.

TROOPS WILL LEAVE SOON

Nearly All Organizations Now Formed May Go by Sept. 25—Possible to Land All Others by Dec. 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary Root was busily engaged the greater part of to-day in selecting officers to fill the new regiments, going over the lists of names that have been submitted with recommendations for appointment and considering their efficiency records during the Spanish war. The Secretary is giving the matter of these selections his personal attention, and the list is being prepared in his private office. After the selections are made by the Secretary they will be sent to the President for his approval.

Preparations continue actively in the matter of arranging for the speedy transportation of the troops to the Philippines. The Quartermaster's Department has been considering the advisability of chartering more transports on the Pacific Coast. Already the ships chartered make it possible to send nearly all the organizations now formed by Sept. 25, instead of two weeks later, which was the schedule first shown to Secretary Root. The transports Logan and Thomas are now being fitted up on the Atlantic Coast, and it is expected they will be ready to sail by the middle of October, and will take three regiments via the Suez Canal.

At the latest calculation, it is now believed to be possible to land all the new regiments in the Philippines by the 1st of December, or very soon after that date.

While it may not be necessary to use all the troops in the Philippines, it is understood to be the plan of Secretary Root to have a sufficient force to not only defeat the insurgents at every point, but to garrison and hold the places that may be taken, and thus insure a safe line of communication.

Seven of the Lieutenant Colonels named yesterday are now serving in the Philippines. They will remain there and await the arrival of their regiments.

The map which has been prepared for Secretary Root, showing the location of the troops in the Philippines, has been completed, and is also accompanied by a statement explaining how this force is divided under the Generals commanding the divisions. The First Division, commanded by Gen. Lawton, is south of Manila, and consists of the following troops: Fourth, Thirteenth Fourteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Regiments of Infantry; the First Washington, First Wyoming, part of the Fourth Cavalry, Battery F, Fourth Artillery; Battery F, Fifth Artillery; Battery D, Sixth Artillery, and Hawthorne's Mountain Battery.

The Second Division, commanded by Gen. MacArthur, is north of Manila, and consists of the following: Third, Ninth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, and Thirty-sixth Regiments

PRESBYTERIANISM'S LOSSES

Official Reports Show a Steady and Material Decline.

ONE CONVERT TO EACH CHURCH

Rapid Decrease in New Communicants Since 1894—Apparent Failure of the Forward Movement.

The statement has been made frequently of late, wherever Presbyterian conditions in New York have been referred to, that those conditions were local, and that outside New York, or at any rate outside New York and Chicago, in which latter city recent Presbyterian history has been somewhat the same as here, Presbyterian growth and prosperity are undiminished. The official figures for the Presbyterian Church in the United States have just been prepared by the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts. They are given below, so arranged as to show at a glance the exact condition, so far as figures can show, of this religious body.

The following shows the growth in communicants year by year since 1894: 1894, 40,908; 1895, 26,907; 1896, 20,802; 1897, 17,195; 1898, 14,966; 1899, 8,030.

The number of baptisms also shows a rapid decrease. In 1894 there were 56,263, while in the last year they were 32,680.

Last year and this there appear the totals of dismissed and dropped, but these do not appear for previous years. The number of these exceeds 50,000 a year. They do not affect the baptisms just given, nor can they affect the number annually received on confession of faith. The latter were, in 1894, 74,826, and in 1899, 48,259.

Of ordained ministers living by the Church there are 7,812.

The net increase in Church membership last year was 8,030.

The average number of converts by each minister was 1.09.

But it should be noted that in addition to its ministers the Church has candidates for the ministry, local evangelists, and those licensed by Presbyteries to preach. If these be added, as they should, the number of converts to each worker thus set apart for the task was less than one, or .089.

A year and a half ago a forward movement was inaugurated, which had for its object the adding of 500,000 new Sunday school scholars to Presbyterian schools by Jan. 1, 1901. The time is a little more than half passed. The scholars in Presbyterian Sunday schools at the three years numbered as follows: In 1897, 1,024,462; in 1898, 1,034,164, and in 1899, 1,029,229.

There are 7,657 Presbyterian churches. A net growth of 8,030 members would give to each church 1.06 new members.

Turning to the financial side, the figures are more encouraging. The income of the Board of Home Missions was $1,095,311, a part of this a special effort to pay off the debt, but it still shows $53,000 more than on any preceding year; Board of Foreign Missions, $764,976, a greater sum by $20,000 than was ever received before. The total for all purposes was $13,777,717, which is not unusual, and not as large by $50,000 as has been realized on several preceding years. It is interesting to note that Presbyterian congregations, when expending nearly $14,000,000 a year, spend $10,000,000 of it upon themselves. There are individual congregations, however, several of them in this city, that contribute to outside objects more money than they spend to support themselves.

ADIRONDACK FIRES INCREASE.

Forestry Officials Much Alarmed—Difficulty in Procuring Men on Account of Old Game Law Fines.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—The fires which have been raging in the Adirondacks for the past week have acquired such headway that the officials of the Forestry Preserve and of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commissions are greatly alarmed. Several representatives of each department are on the ground endeavoring to get aid from the Fire Wardens of the various towns in which the fires are burning. Reports from all sections of the Adirondacks show that the fires have already reached a greater extent than did those of ten years ago, which laid waste thousands of acres.

Great difficulty is encountered in procuring men to fight the fires, and the officials ascribe it to the fact that many of the men who usually perform the duty have recently been fined for violations of the game laws. To this fact is also ascribed the origin of some of the fires, although the abnormally dry season and the carelessness of hunters who smoke tobacco are probably the most potential causes of ignition.

From Hamilton County comes information that the men usually called upon for aid in fighting fires by the Fire Wardens have almost unanimously refused to come out. In this county there have been many cases of fines and other punishments for infractions of State regulations.

No estimate of the damage can be made, but the officials fear that unless heavy rains come to the State's rescue, they will reach into the hundreds of thousands. The greatest fires which are now in progress are those at the upper lake, Paul Smith's, and between Seventh and Fourth Lakes.

OWNERSHIP OF A LIFE POLICY.

Justice Russell Divides $5,000 Claimed by Mrs. Ida Smith.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, has handed down a decision in an action brought to decide the ownership of a five-thousand-dollar policy left by Andrew Herrmann in the Legion of Honor. The policy was originally assigned to Herrmann's wife, who died before her husband, and then it was assigned to his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Kuhl, who died three days before her father.

Mrs. Ida Smith, daughter of Mrs. Kuhl and granddaughter of Andrew Herrmann, then filed a claim for the money. Subsequently Mrs. Smith filed a supplementary application, setting forth that the other heirs of the estate had transferred their interests to her. This latter move on her part indicated to Justice Russell that she was not in her own mind fully satisfied of her right to the whole amount. The money will, therefore, be divided among all the heirs, several grandchildren and other relatives.

WAR REVENUE PENALTIES.

Collector Moore Receives Instructions from the Government.

United States Internal Revenue Collector Moore of Brooklyn has received the following instructions concerning the assessable penalties of 50 and 100 per cent. under the war revenue law from Internal Revenue Commissioner G. W. Wilson:

Collectors and agents of internal revenue whose duty it is to ascertain and report for assessment the 50 per cent. and the 100 per cent. penalties imposed by law will be guided by the following instructions in computing said penalties:

First—A 50 per cent. penalty is due in every case where the required return is not made within the time prescribed by law, or within the additional thirty days for which the Collector may excuse a person on account of sickness or absence.

Second—A penalty of 100 per cent. is always computed upon the amount actually due over and above that shown to be due by the false return. In the case of special taxes the basis on which the 100 per cent. penalty is to be computed may be one or more other taxable occupations of the taxpayer not disclosed by his false return, or the additional time for the same occupation not disclosed by the false return.

Third—When both of these penalties are incurred for the same period they are assessable at the same time. As they accrue for different reasons, they are in no way interdependent upon each other and the assessment of the one never includes or prohibits the assessment of the other.

For example, a person who is in business July 1, 1898, as a wholesale malt liquor dealer and a retail malt liquor dealer, and who in January, 1899, makes a return as a retail malt liquor dealer for six months ending June 30, 1899, is liable to taxes and penalties as follows: As a retail dealer, twelve months ending June 30, 1899, $20 tax and $10 penalty; for return made false as to six months, $10, 100 per cent. penalty; as wholesale dealer, twelve months ending June 30, 1899, $50 tax and $25, 50 per cent. penalty; for return made false as to wholesale malt liquor dealer for one year, $50, or 100 per cent. penalty.

Hoboken Longshoremen May Strike.

The union longshoremen of Hoboken decided yesterday that unless all the non-union men employed at the Holland-America Line docks are discharged by Monday next they will go out on strike. Monday was selected because the steamship Amsterdam is expected to arrive on that day with a big cargo. There are about 300 men employed on these docks.

RECEPTION TO DEWEY.

The Railroad Companies Stimulating Interest in the Celebration—Formal Invitation to the President.

Although no meetings of the Dewey committees were held yesterday, Secretary Warren W. Foster was busy attending to suggestions for the celebration. He has received letters from railroad companies and transportation lines in regard to the running of excursion trains to New York on the days of the celebration. Favorable replies have been received from the Albany Day Line, the Erie Railroad, the Old Dominion Line, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Trunk Line Association. The Trunk Line offers to carry passengers on a round trip for one and a third fare, and the military and bands for 2 cents a mile. The Erie Railroad Company has organized Dewey clubs along the line to stimulate interest in the celebration and get people to come here.

There has been some suggestion of trouble with the electric light companies over the illuminations, but nothing definite has been done about it. If there should be a disposition on the part of the electric-light companies to charge too much, the committee can make arrangements with a Philadelphia firm for lighting by means of colored lamps, which, it is thought, will be satisfactory, but it is believed that arrangements can be made with the electric-light companies that will not entail the necessity of going outside for illuminations.

The special committee to invite President McKinley will leave this city on Monday.

DEWEY'S REMARKS ABOUT GERMANY

Said If the Next War Was With Germany She Would Start It.

Special to The New York Times.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 18.—The Lowell Courier-Citizen received to-day from Lewis E. MacBrayne, one of its staff now traveling in Italy, a letter describing a visit to Admiral Dewey on board the Olympia at Naples Aug. 6. Mr. MacBrayne says, after describing an audience of an hour which he had with the Admiral:

"Admiral Dewey was quoted, when in Austria, as saying that our next war would be with Germany. He did not say that. He said that if the next war was with Germany, it would be started by the Germans, and not by the Americans. And he does not believe that there will be such a war.

"We talked of the receptions that would take place in America in October, and the Admiral asked me to read aloud a letter just received from Gov. Roger Wolcott, inviting him to visit Boston. 'There is the letter of a gentleman,' he said, when I had finished reading it.

"People have been saying all along that Admiral Dewey is a genial, great-hearted American, and it is all true. His face is very handsome, for it has great strength, and his rich bronze color to-day, set off by his spotless white uniform, tells of a perfect recovery from the strain of the exacting duties of the past year."

TRIESTE VISIT RECALLED.

Sailor's Description of the Reception to the Admiral There.

The steamship Abbazia, Capt. Henry De Tienitsch, which arrived here yesterday, left Trieste the day Admiral Dewey entered that port. Her crew are Austrians. Her second officer, Ferdinand Banditsch, said the weather the day the Admiral arrived was fine, and the Olympia, painted white with a chocolate stripe at the water line, made an inspiring sight as she came up the harbor.

"Admiral Dewey," said Second Officer Banditsch, "was expected twenty-four hours before he arrived. The city was anxiously waiting to welcome him, not as an American, but as a victor in a great naval battle. The United States flag was run up on one of the Government buildings, where it had never been seen before. Admiral Dewey was entertained and received everywhere. We remained long enough to see the reception he had."

ADMIRAL DEWEY IS WELL.

Fully Recovered from the Fever, He Receives Visitors.

LEGHORN, Aug. 18.—Admiral Dewey has completely recovered from his recent illness and to-day he received visits from Mr. James A. Smith, the United States Consul here, and members of the American colony. Mr. Smith gave a luncheon in the Admiral's honor.

Chicago Not Likely to Meet Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Navy Department does not expect that Rear Admiral Howison, with the flagship Chicago, will arrive at New York in time to participate in the welcome to Admiral Dewey. Rear Admiral Howison's itinerary scheduled his arrival in New York Oct. 5, a week after Admiral Dewey. When he sailed for Rio from Cape Town he was several days behind his schedule, and it is said that it will be impossible for him to reach New York in time to welcome the hero of Manila.

Brewers Contribute to Dewey Fund.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—United States Treasurer Roberts to-day received a telegram stating that the Brewers' Association of Milwaukee, Wis., would contribute $1,000 to the Dewey Home Fund.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS TROOPS.

He Praises the Soldierly Bearing of the Twenty-sixth Regiment—Mrs. McKinley Presents a Flag.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Promptly at 4 o'clock this afternoon the cannon on the parade ground at Plattsburg Barracks boomed out a Presidential salute, signifying that President McKinley had arrived at the Government fortifications, where he was to review the Twenty-sixth Regiment.

The Presidential party drove over from Hotel Champlain in carriages and proceeded directly to the reviewing stand. In the party were President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart and Garret A. Hobart, Jr.; Attorney General Griggs and Mrs. Griggs, and their two daughters; Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Capt. and Mrs. Buckingham, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Private Secretary Cortelyou, Chief Clerk Forster, and Mr. O. D. Seavey.

Mrs. McKinley presented a handsome silk flag to the regiment. Col. Rice received it in behalf of his men. The flag was then given to the Sergeant of the Color Company, who bore it proudly back to his place in the ranks. Then the entire regiment, headed by the regimental band, passed in review before the President, who stood with bared head beside Col. Rice as the different companies wheeled into line and filed past him with machinelike precision.

The men were all attired in their new khaki uniforms, with leggins and campaign hats, and they presented a fine appearance. President McKinley spoke in the highest terms of the soldierlike appearance of the troops and their steadiness in the execution of the different manoeuvres. The regiment will leave for Manila in about two weeks.

After the review, the members of the Presidential party were entertained at lunch by Col. and Mrs. Rice. The rest of the day was spent rather quietly by the President, as the weather was decidedly warm. In the morning President and Mrs. McKinley went for a short drive with Secretary Hitchcock.

Mr. B. F. Barnes, the executive clerk of the White House, arrived here to-night to relieve Mr. Rudolph Forster, the Chief Clerk, who is obliged to return to Washington on official business.

Among those who called upon President McKinley to-day was Congressman L. W. Emerson of Warrensburg, N. Y.

Firemen's Parade at Yonkers.

YONKERS, Aug. 18.—It is estimated that 25,000 persons came here to-day to witness the parade, the principal feature of the Firemen's Convention. Mayor Sutherland and other city officials reviewed the men. This evening there was a big fireworks display and an illumination of the Palisades.

Signs Union Railway Ordinance.

YONKERS, Aug. 18.—Mayor Sutherland to-day signed the ordinance recently passed giving the Union Railway Company permission to double track its line between this city and Mount Vernon. A petition was presented to him asking that he withhold his approval, but he refused to do so.

Nose Bleeding Caused His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 18.—Henry Ebers died late last night of bleeding at the nose. He had bled for nine days. The doctors could not relieve him. He was thirty-seven years old.

TO CONQUER YELLOW FEVER

Marine Hospital Experts Find that This Is Possible.

CAN CONTROL THE BACILLUS

Disinfection Can Be Made Very Effective and a More Powerful Anti-Serum Is Obtainable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The report of the commission appointed by the President in 1897 from the Marine Hospital Service staff to investigate the nature of yellow fever was to-day made public by Surgeon General Wyman. The commission was composed of Surgeon Eugene Wasdin and Passed Assistant Surgeon Geddings, both yellow fever experts.

The conclusions of the commission are summarized as follows:

"First—That the micro-organism discovered by Prof. Giuseppe Sanarelli of the University of Bologna, Italy, and by him named 'bacillus Icteroides,' is the cause of yellow fever.

"Second—That yellow fever is naturally infectious to certain animals, the degree varying with the species; that in some rodents local infection is very quickly followed by blood infection, and that, while in dogs and rabbits there is no evidence of this subsequent invasion of the blood, monkeys react to the infection the same as man.

"Third—That infection takes place by way of the respiratory tract, the primary colonization in this tract giving rise to the earlier manifestations of the disease.

Fourth—That in many cases of the disease, probably a majority, the primary infection or colonization in the lungs is followed by a 'secondary infection' or a secondary colonization of this organism in the blood of the patient. This secondary infection may be complicated by the coinstantaneous passage of other organisms into the blood, or this complication may arise during the last hours of life.

"Fifth—That there is no evidence to support the theory advanced by Prof. Sanarelli that this disease is primarily a septicaemia, inasmuch as cases do occur in which the bacillus icteroides cannot be found in the blood or organs in which it might be deposited therefrom.

"Sixth—That there exists no casual relationship between the bacillus "X" of Sternburg and this highly infectious disease, and that the bacillus "X" is frequently found in the intestinal content of normal animals and of man.

"Seventh—That, so far as your commission is aware, the bacillus icteroides has never been found in any body other than one infected with yellow fever, and that whatever may be the cultural similarities between this and other micro-organisms, it is characterized by a specificity which is distinctive.

"Eighth—That the bacillus icteroides is very susceptible to the influences injurious to bacterial life, and that its ready control by the processes of disinfection, chemical and mechanical, is assured.

"Ninth—That the bacillus icteroides produces in vitro, as well as in vita, a toxin of the most marked potency, and that, from our present knowledge, there exists a reasonable possibility of the ultimate production of an anti-serum more potent than that of Prof. Sanarelli."

HAVANA IS FREER FROM FEVER.

Marked Falling Off in Number of Cases and Percentage of Fatalities Is Matter of Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Public Health reports to be issued to-morrow by the Marine Hospital Service will show that from June 30 to Aug. 4 the number of cases of yellow fever in Havana was twenty and the number of deaths from that disease were five.

Considering the fact that Havana has been regarded by medical students in this country as the chief point of infection for the United States since 1800, and comparing the statistics of prior years with those of to-day, it seems to be perfectly evident that the condition of Havana for healthfulness has been improved, and that the fatality of yellow fever as a scourge in that city is to be greatly reduced.

Recent statistics are difficult to procure to shape fit for accurate comparison, but enough is obtainable in the way of statistical information to justify the assertion that the condition of Havana has been improved. The Spanish figures prior to American occupation were not relied upon to inform medical authorities and the Marine Hospital Service, but were obtained from Consular officers of the United States, who got their figures by taking the cemetery reports of the causes of death.

The mortality statistics showing the number of deaths in Havana from yellow fever from 1870 to 1878 are given in Gen. Sternberg's well-known work on the etiology of yellow fever. The number of deaths for each year in the period named was as follows: 1870, 665; 1871, 991; 1872, 515; 1873, 1,244; 1874, 1,425; 1875, 1,001; 1876, 1,619; 1877, 1,374; 1878, 1,559; 1879, (to October,) 1,353.

Dr. Burgess, the Marine Hospital Surgeon on duty in Havana for a number of years, reported in 1894 the number of deaths from yellow fever from 1885 to 1894. These figures have been supplemented by reference to the Health Reports for the years since 1894, and they show that the deaths since 1884 have been as follows: 1885, 178; 1886, 182; 1887, 540; 1888, 489; 1889, 408; 1890, 331; 191, 359; 1892, 364; 1893, 517; 1894, 358; 1896, 753; 1897, 1,191.

It will be observed that the figures for 1895 are missing, owing to difficulty in finding them in the scattered reports accessible. The object of presenting the figures is to show, however, not a complete report, but a basis of comparison. It may be important and interesting to give the death figures from yellow fever for the year 1894 by months, to further compare the mortality of the years before American occupation with the months under the supervision of American Health Officers.

The deaths by months during the year 1894, when there were 358 deaths in the year, were as follows: January, 8; February, 4; March, 2; April, 5; May, 17; June, 33; July, 73; August, 63; September, 68; October, 40; November, 18, and December, 27.

This was a year in which the number of deaths from yellow fever was smaller than usual in Havana. Yet the months which showed the greatest number of deaths were July, August, and September, July showing a record of seventy-three deaths. It is therefore considered remarkable and gratifying that the number of deaths during part of June—quite half, indeed—the whole of July, and a part of August, in 1898, a few months after the United States took hold and began to improve the sanitary condition of Havana, were but five out of twenty cases reported.

Dr. H. R. Carter of the Marine Hospital Service, in writing a report from Havana on July 24, referred to the comparisons being made to show a smaller death rate from yellow fever in Havana, and invited attention to some reasons which presented themselves to him as important to be considered in making such comparisons.

The war years of 1895 to 1898, and the years of suffering of 1897 and 1898, were accompanied by starvation, weakening of the people, and lack of medical care, and epidemic of yellow fever and smallpox. A number of persons were left easily subject to disease, and those who survived were likely to resist disease again. One factor tends to raise the present death rate, the other to reduce it.

Discussing freely the causes which contribute to lower or increase the death rate, Dr. Carter predicted a lowering of the death rate for some time to come, say a year and a half to two years, and after that a tendency back to the normal. But the better care of the indigent classes, care of sick in dispensaries, issue of medicine, and the whole system of public assistance, which is well administered, will lower the bills of mortality below the normal of former years.

The dropping off of Spanish immigration stops a feeding of material to yellow fever. The substitution to an extent of America does not mean a change of material. The Americans are afraid of yellow fever, and take care of themselves, living in healthful parts of the town, and in the best kept buildings. The Spanish immigrants enjoy no such advantages, and the American troops live under better sanitary conditions than civilians in good circumstances.

YELLOW SCOURGE AT PORT LIMON.

Notice of Appearance of Disease at the Costa Rica Town Received.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Surgeon General Wyman was to-day notified by Surgeon Carson, stationed at Port Limon, Costa Rica, of the appearance of one case of yellow fever at that place. This is one of the eight American ports at which the Marine Hospital Service has an official stationed to report promptly on the appearance of yellow fever.

This is the first that has been reported at any of the fruit ports this season. The information received has been telegraphed to several of the Southern cities, which prohibit the importation of fruits from infected ports as soon as a case of yellow fever appears. In the case of the Northern ports of the United States, however, no interference is made with the landing of cargoes so long as danger from the yellow fever is not apparent.

MARINES LEAVE HAVANA TO-DAY

To Travel Without Stores or Baggage and to be Inspected Here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Marine Battalion at Havana, which has been ordered North on account of the appearance of a case of yellow fever in it, will leave to-morrow on the Ward Line steamer for New York. It will bring neither stores nor baggage with it.

The men will be inspected, and, if deemed necessary, held in quarantine on their arrival at New York, to prevent the possibility of introducing the infection into this country.

NO SUNDAY ICE OR SHAVES.

Paterson Barbers and Purveyors of Frozen Water Have Sabbath Laws Enforced Against Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 18.—While the Sabbath observance blue laws of New Jersey are permitted to rust unused here by the classes who generally insist on their observance, the barbers and icemen, many of them foreign-born or of foreign birth, are insisting that against them those laws shall be enforced. The result is that Paterson is now in a position which no other considerable city in the United States shares with her. Everywhere else it is easy to be shaved or to buy ice on Sunday, while there is at least a pretense of obstacle in the way of buying liquor on that day. Here on Sundays it is easier to get anything else than a shave or a lump of ice. The icemen have been stopped, and the barbers' shops are kept tightly closed, and every other line of business is "wide open."

The icemen began it. They found they were working harder on Sunday than on any other day of the week, and asked that the Sunday laws be enforced against them. The city is controlled by the brewing interests, and the authorities work on the theory that each man may observe Sunday according to his own notion. They cheerfully accommodated the icemen, and forbade them, on penalty of fine or imprisonment, to deliver any more ice on Sunday. Then the barbers became interested. There are 300 shops in the city, and the owners of 180 of them formed an association, and decided that they should not work on Sunday or allow any other barbers to do so.

The New Jersey law as it stands is sweeping enough to make trouble for anybody. It was enacted many years ago, and the rural power in successive Legislatures has prevented it from being repealed or considerably modified. Under the chapter "Vice and Immorality," it provides that any person traveling or engaging in any worldly employment or business or ordinary or servile labor or work on land or water, shooting or fishing or hunting, frequenting of tippling houses, or attending any plays, interludes, farces, dancing, fiddling, bull or bear baiting, or playing football, fives, quoits, or any other kind of game or sport, pastime or diversion," on Sunday shall be fined $1 for each offense or sent to jail for twelve days in default of payment. Under the same statutes traveling in carts, wagons, or sledges, or any other conveyance on Sunday is forbidden, except to persons going to or coming from divine worship, or going for or returning from a doctor, surgeon, or midwife, or on public business. Railroad companies, however, while forbidden to haul any freight in New Jersey on Sunday, are allowed to run one passenger train each way on that day.

Under this code the barbers proceeded against themselves. Those who did not want to rest on Sundays consulted counsel, and were promptly told that if anybody chose to demand enforcement of the law there was no help for it. They were liable to a fine of $1 for each man they shaved, with $3 more for costs, and their only hope was to charge $4.25 per shave so as to secure themselves against loss.

The barbers who sought rest hired constables to see that the law was enforced. Last Sunday the one barber found at work was Antonio Mauro of Crooks Avenue, who was caught in the act of denuding the countenance of one George McInerney. He was summoned to appear to-day before three Justices of the Peace, but after consideration and advice surrendered, paid fine and costs, and promised to be good.

Therefore, resistance is at an end, and next Sunday every barber in town will have a day off. As it is morally—or immorally—certain that most of the barbers and icemen will spend a great part of the day drinking beer at some of the innumerable saloons or beer gardens, the church people are not claiming any victory; but they watch the development with interest, and find significance in the fact that so strong a demand for "the American Sabbath" comes from elements so strongly foreign.

The movement is spreading. Within the last two days the merchants of Haledon, a flourishing suburb of Paterson, populated almost entirely by foreigners, have signed an agreement to have the Sunday law enforced against themselves. Sunday has hitherto been the biggest day of the week with them. They will now try to force their customers to do their buying on Saturdays, their reason being the same that moves the icemen and barbers, the desire for a day of rest.

Weavers' Strike in Maine Settled.

DEXTER, Me., Aug. 18.—The strike of weavers which occurred at the Abbott Woolen Mill this week has been settled, the management conceding part of the advance asked. All departments of the mill were running full to-day.

The New York Times

Illustrated Magazine Supplement

TO-MORROW, Aug. 20

Will Contain Many Interesting Features

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

- Full page portrait and sketch of the career of Cardinal Gibbons.
- Double page of photographs of the New York Yacht Club's recent cruise, including pictures of the old America, winner of America's cup in 1851; Amorita, winner of $1,000 Astor cup, Colonia, and many others.
- Photographs and descriptive text of New York's Syrian quarter.
- Portraits of some of the Secretaries of State appointed from New York, William M. Evarts, Martin Van Buren, Hamilton Fish, and William H. Seward.
- New and characteristic views of Battery Park.
- Illustrated article on local snakes and their habits.
- Views of the different styles of architecture of some famous churches.
- Short story, "El Inocente."
- Pictures of the Cruise of the Lone Star Club on the Harlem River.
- Portrait and sketch of Mundji Bey Fikri, the Turkish Consul-General at New York.
- Picture of the Kaltenborn Orchestra at St. Nicholas Garden.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Roman Catholics Are Building and Repairing Many Churches.

COMPLETION OF ST. AGNES'S

Conference of Brotherhood of St. Andrew at Asbury Park—Camp Meeting at Ocean Grove.

During the past two months more than $500,000 has been expended in refurnishing Roman Catholic churches in the Archdiocese of New York, and more than $2,000,000 will be spent in erecting new edifices before the end of the present year.

A number of handsome and costly additions are being added to the new St. Agnes's Church, in East Forty-third Street, of which the Rev. Henry Brann, D. D., is rector. A beautiful side altar of white Carrara marble, which cost $15,000, has been presented by Mrs. William Buchanan, one of the parishioners. It is in memory of the donor's uncle, the Rev. Dr. Charles Constantine Pise. Mrs. Bryan Lawrence has donated a new pulpit and altar rail, and her sister, Miss K. White, has furnished new altar furniture, which, all told, is said to have cost $10,000. A new statue of St. Anthony of Padua—the gift of Miss McGovern—is now being carved. The new stations of the cross—fourteen in number—were placed in position Tuesday, and are said to be the finest of their kind in the United States. The new church will have fourteen more pews than heretofore.

In the Church of the Annunciation, One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Broadway, extensive alterations are being made. The interior has been redecorated and the altars and pews remodeled. Two handsome statues have been presented by a parishioner; also a large sum for the erection of shrines for the statues.

The Rev. Bernard Brady of St. Michael's Church, in West Thirty-second Street, who was recently commissioned to organize a new parish at Hunt's Point, has purchased a site for a church for $12,000. The property is located at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Hoe Avenue. Work on it will be begun the early part of next month. The name of the new church will be St. John Chrysostom. During the erection of the new church the congregation will worship in the mission chapel.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew of the Dioceses of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Newark, New York, and Long Island, will hold a conference at Asbury Park Sept. 2, 3, and 4. Bishop Potter, Bishop Scarborough, and members of the Brotherhood National Council will be among the speakers. The conference will open on Saturday afternoon with reports from all local assemblies, eight in number, and be followed in the evening with a service preparatory for the Holy Communion, and conducted by the Rev. J. O. S. Huntington of the Order of the Brothers of Nazareth.

Sunday afternoon there will be discussions on prayer and service, the two Brotherhood obligations, and in the evening a mass meeting will be held, with Bishop Potter of New York and G. Harry Davis of Philadelphia as speakers. Labor Day, Sept. 4, will be devoted to an educational conference, and other features of Brotherhood conventions. In the evening a second mass meeting will be held, with G. Harry Davis, Silas McBee, and John P. Faure as speakers.

The camp meeting at Ocean Grove began yesterday, and will continue until Tuesday, Aug. 29. To-day the opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. G. Reed, pastor of St. Paul's Church, at 10:30 A. M. There will be a consecration meeting in the Tabernacle daily, from 5:45 to 6:45 A. M., in charge of the Devotional Committee, and family devotions, 6:45 to 7 A. M., in the Auditorium, in charge of the Devotional Committee. The following ministers are expected to be present and preach during the meeting: Bishop Fowler, Bishop Dubbs, Bishop Grant, the Rev. Clarence Adams, the Rev. J. G. Reed, the Rev. Dr. Berry, Dr. Schell, the Rev. Dr. Pickles, the Rev. Dr. Carson, the Rev. Dr. Gray, the Rev. John Handley, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Iglehart, the Rev. Dr. Hines, the Rev. Dr. Spencer, and the Rev. Dr. O'Hanlon.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Aug. 27.

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SUBJECT—Returning from Captivity.—Ezra. i., 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad.—Psalms, cxxvi., 3.

In close connection with his vision of "the valley which was full of bones," which we recently considered, the prophet Ezekiel appeared before his fellow-captives with another message of encouragement. It has an important bearing upon the question of "The Lost Tribes." It was very simply but very significantly illustrated. Putting two sticks end to end, he so clasped them in his hand that the point where they met was hidden by the closing of his thumb over his fingers. He thus appeared to hold firmly a single stick, one end of which protruded from the upper side of his closed hand and the other from the under side. One of these sticks was marked "For Judah." The other was marked "For Ephraim," or Israel.

For a time he appears to have stood before the people in silence, but with his hand outstretched and grasping the stick in the middle. His attitude very naturally attracted attention, but he said nothing. At last, however, the people impatiently asked, "Wilt thou not show us what thou meanest by these?"

Then he explained to them that as these two sticks were one in his hand, so were all of God's people one in His hand. He was also bidden to say, "Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I will take the children of Israel from among the heathen whither they be gone, and will gather them on every side and bring them unto their own land; and I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; and one King shall be over them all; and they shall no more be two nations, neither shall they be divided into two kingdoms any more at all." (Ezekiel, xxxvii., 15-28.)

It was a marvelous promise—strikingly enforced. Some intimations of the same thing had, to be sure, been given by Isaiah (xl., 10-16, xxvii., 13, xliii., 6) and Jeremiah, (iii., 18, i., 4-8,) but nothing so clear and specific had ever before been heard by these captives. But—for nearly half a century—year after year passed by, and there was no change in the condition of affairs. The promise, however, was the promise of God, and therefore it could not fail.

In the incident of this lesson it begins to become a fact, a fact of history, which nothing can gainsay. This fact is a striking proof that "known unto God are all His works from the beginning," (Acts, xv., 18,) and that He rules in all of the affairs of nations, as well as in those of individuals. All history, in fact—whether it be secular or sacred history—is only the record of His ruling and overruling. This is wonderfully set forth in the story of Cyrus, as we read it in the Scriptures or in Herodotus.

THE MISSION OF CYRUS.

Confining ourselves to the account in the Scriptures, "it is interesting to observe," says Kitto, "that in the prophecies of Isaiah there is a gradual preparation, as it were, for the distinct production of Cyrus by name. In the thirteenth chapter, entitled 'The Burden of Babylon,' he and his warriors are produced as the ministers of the Lord's judgment upon Babylon, without being named, and without Cyrus himself being characterized by any distinguishing epithet. But in the next prophecy, in the forty-first chapter, he is indicated as the righteous man out of the East, and in the final prophecy, in chapters xliv., xlv., xlvi., the Lord not only names Cyrus, but calls him His 'shepherd,' His 'anointed,' and 'the man that executeth my counsel,' forming—taken together—a splendid series of characterizing epithets, such as never in Scripture are given to any but the most illustrious of the Hebrew race."

And yet Cyrus was not born until nearly two hundred years after Isaiah prophesied, and the Medes and Persians, over whom he reigned, were not then known in the family of nations. Moreover, when he was born, he was no a Hebrew, but an idolater. His idolatry, however, was not corrupt and sensual, as was that of other heathen nations. He worshipped only one god, "Ormuzd."

When Babylon was taken—as we saw in a recent lesson—Darius, who commanded the forces of Cyrus, was placed upon the throne and reigned for two years. Then Cyrus himself assumed the government, and the time mentioned in our lesson—"the first year of Cyrus"—probably refers to that fact. He found Daniel a leading man in Babylon and high in the confidence of Darius. Very naturally he took him into his own confidence. At that time Daniel's mind was particularly interested in the study of the prophecies concerning the deliverance of his people from their captivity, and he made those prophecies a matter of earnest prayer. (Daniel, ix.) As he "stood to confirm and strengthen" Darius (Daniel, xi., 1) by foretelling the future, it is more than likely that he also "stood to confirm and strengthen" Cyrus by the revelations of the past.

If so, it is easy to understand and appreciate the explanation of Cyrus's spirit and conduct as given by Josephus. "God," he says, "stirred up the mind of Cyrus, and made him write thus throughout all Asia: Thus saith Cyrus the King, since God Almighty has appointed me to be King of the habitable earth, I believe that He is that God which the nation of the Israelites worship—for indeed He foretold my name by the prophets, and that I should build Him a house in Jerusalem, in the country of Judea. This was known to Cyrus by his reading the book which Isaiah left behind him of his prophecies; for this prophet said that God had spoken thus to him in a secret vision—My will is, that Cyrus, whom I have appointed to be King over many and great nations, send back my people to their own land, and build my temple. This was foretold by Isaiah 140 years before the temple was demolished. Accordingly, when Cyrus read this, and admired the Divine power, an earnest desire and ambition seized upon him to fulfill what was so written." Thus, probably through the influence of Daniel, he had come to know that "the Lord God of heaven" was superior even to Ormuzd, and that it was He who had "given him all the kingdoms of the earth." (v. 2.)

THE RETURN TO JERUSALEM.

So he "made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom and put it also in writing." (v. 1.) That kingdom covered, as we have seen, all the country of Assyria, into which Shalmanezer, some 200 years before, had removed the great body of "The Ten Tribes," known as "The Kingdom of Israel," or "The Northern Kingdom." (Second Kings, xvii.) When he took them from their own land he removed some of his own people into Samaria, and the nationality of "Israel" was completely destroyed. That kingdom, therefore, is commonly looked upon and spoken of as "The Lost Tribes."

This proclamation of Cyrus, however, reached even to the descendants of these "Ten Tribes" wherever they might be found. It was not limited to the captives of Judah in Babylon. It said: "Who is there among you of all His people? His God be with him, and let him go up to Jerusalem, which is in Judah." (v. 3.) There was no limitation to territory, or class, or condition. All who desired to "go up" were at liberty to go, even if they were not "of Israel" at all. The terms of the proclamation were as broad as those of the Gospel—"Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely." (Revelation, xxii., 17.)

Moreover, this proclamation was not couched in terms of command, but of invitation. It was not presented as an obligation, but as a privilege, to "go up to Jerusalem." The gold was to be given voluntary act, wether it was done by the children of Judah and Benjamin dwelling in Babylon or by the children of any of the "Ten Tribes" scattered throughout Assyria. If any were "lost," it was simply because they refused to accept the invitation, and probably as large a proportion of the "Two Tribes" returned as of the "Ten Tribes." "The Lost Tribes," therefore, were simply and only those who refused the invitation of the great King.

All others, from whatever tribe they came, in fulfillment of Ezekiel's illustrated parable of the sticks, became one nation. Henceforth in all civil affairs their tribal relations were ignored. They were then known, and have always since been known, by the distinctive name of "the Jewish nation," or simply as "the Jews." They are so styled throughout the books of Ezra and Nehemiah, and in all subsequent history.

To awaken an acceptance of this invitation was no light matter. It required all the energy and zeal and faith of "the chief of the fathers of Judah and Benjamin, and the priests and the Levites, with all them whose spirit God had raised," (v. 5.) During their long sojourn in Babylon and Assyria, "the children of Israel" (Ezekiel, xxxvii., 21,) had become satisfied with their condition and identified with the heathen around them. From the very nature of the circumstances in which they were placed they had, to a large degree, abandoned their old pursuits as husbandmen and cattle raisers, and had congregated in the cities. There they had become bankers and tradesmen. They had thus become wealthy and of importance. They were attached to their homes and to their business, and—as a body—they cared very little for Jerusalem and its temple. The prophets, as God's witnesses, had endeavored to prevent this satisfaction with their condition, but their words for the most part fell on dull ears and hardened hearts.

HARDSHIPS OF THE JOURNEY.

Besides all this it was not difficult for any thinking man to see that the return to Jerusalem would be attended with hardships and dangers. The distance to Jerusalem in a direct line was upward of 500 miles, and by the usual route up the Euphrates and around the upper end of the desert it was much more. It would take at least four months of weary travel (vii., 9.) A large part of it would be over sandy plains or through rugged mountains. The whole region was traversed by wild marauding tribes who were a constant menace to all travelers, and the great treasure of golden vessels belonging to the Temple, which they would carry with them, would be a special temptation to attack this particular company.

And then, if they escaped all the dangers of the way, when they at last re

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Pall Mall and American Colonial Exchange, Carlton Street, Regent Street, S. W.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: F. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz, Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

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THE BIGGEST STEAL OF ALL.

Should the contract with the Ramapo Water Company be carried out the city in forty years would get a great deal of water, but it would be robbed of more than one hundred million dollars by a process of plain North American stealing. And this money, it appears, is to be put into Republican pockets by Tammany hands. But not all of it. By its surpassing magnitude and the secret haste with which its promoters attempted to give it binding force, this gigantic job reveals the ample corruption which has smoothed its passage to a point so perilously near to success.

The history of this Ramapo scheme is one long track and trail of rottenness. We used to hear of it at Albany as an applicant for legislative sanction that would have subdued the city to the predatory designs of the men behind it, Republicans of great power and influence. But there was much talk of trouble in New Jersey. It was said that authority would never be given to sell and convey out of the State this huge quantity of water, which in the course of time the Jerseymen might sorely need. This was in the days when the New Jersey Legislature was Democratic. But for its sins the Democracy of New Jersey fell upon evil times. The Republicans secured control of the Legislature. There are New Jersey Republicans connected with the Ramapo water scheme who have great influence at Trenton. Evidently all obstacles in that quarter were removed, possibly by the same arguments that were employed at Albany and in the Board of Public Improvements. However that may be, it appears that these eminent Republicans have had their way at Trenton, at Albany, and were on the point of having their way in the City Hall when the vigilance of Mr. COLER detected their secret, dark, and midnight foray upon the Treasury just in time to expose it and make impossible the consummation of the plot.

We say impossible. We are aware that erudite minds are pondering the provisions of the charter, and that grave doubts are expressed whether the Board of Public Improvements, that is, in this case, the corrupt and conscienceless fellows who have bargained with the Ramapo schemers to execute the contract, may not be able to bind the city to pay the water company $200,000,000, in spite of all that the Controller and such other honest men in the City Government as choose to associate themselves with him may do. These timid counsels are born of a narrow view of the case. The question is not what this section of the charter permits and what that section forbids. The real question is, Shall a handful of footpads calling themselves the Board of Municipal Improvements "hold up" three million five hundred thousand people and rob them of one hundred million dollars? For it is clear that for one-half the sum stipulated in the contract we could procure all the water needed by the city. It can never be. Controller COLER sounded the death-knell of the Ramapo water job when he declared that HOLAHAN and his associates proposed to commit the city to a payment of $5,000,000 a year, and yet refused to allow the engineer of the Finance Department to examine the contract and the water company's property. These eminent Republicans of the Ramapo Water Company and their Tammany accomplices might as well march down Broadway bearing a black flag with the skull and crossbones thereon, looting shops as they went, and expect to escape police interference as to pursue further this bold and infamous scheme of pillage with the expectation of completing their contract and realizing upon their investment of bribe-money to date.

It would be sheer puerility to discuss this public crime with soft words. The sternest words the language holds to describe the performances of felons and thieves are none too severe for the proper discussion of the Ramapo water job. The transaction has no single honest feature to redeem it from total condemnation. In an enterprise of this prodigious magnitude honest men proceed openly. A public sentiment favorable to the plan would have been created, or an attempt would have been made to create it, by the fullest exhibition of the nature and capacity of the company's watershed and by demonstrations of its capacity to carry out its end of the bargain. Instead of pursuing this honorable and businesslike course, the Ramapo job, for it has long been recognized as a job, is allowed to drop entirely out of the public view. Then, by secret negotiations with HOLAHAN and his gang, the job is hastened on its subterranean way to completion, and the first thing the people hear of this plan to pay out $5,000,000 of their money each year to a private concern of which its chief promoters are so ashamed that they dare not let their names appear upon its Board of Directors is the announcement that Controller COLER had caught the thieves at their dark game and had turned upon them the terrible light of publicity.

Only public malefactors proceed by such means to the attainment of such ends. The fact that these public malefactors are upon the one hand men of very high station in the Republican party and upon the other base and shameless Tammany tax-eaters makes the great crime they have attempted to commit appear peculiarly atrocious and revolting. There ought to be and there will be an urgent public demand that the criminal courts be invoked to make an example of them.

Certainly the Tammany City Government must pursue these thieves with unsimulated vigor or it will altogether lose the confidence of all the people. The men who are appointed or elected to stand guard over the interests of the city cannot allow the enemy to invade the citadel and get away unscathed. Profitable favoritism in fire-proofing contracts or the blackmailing of private corporations may be overlooked by a patient and good-natured public. But five millions a year for forty years, this is too much, this is occasion for an outburst of public indignation that will be appeased only as it was appeased in TWEED'S case, by trial, conviction, and the prison.

The mere statement of the fact that the city does not need to go to any large expense at present for additional water amounts to a fatal exposure of the piratical nature of this plot. The Croton system supplies our present need with a safe margin. But he is certainly an ignorant public officer that does not know that this city will not for twenty-five years need any water in addition to what we can now impound and deliver from the watershed of the Croton Valley. It has been proved that of the water that enters the mains of a city's distribution system one-half, or nearly one-half, is wasted. It leaks through the mains and pipes and escapes through the soil. Means have been devised for preventing a great part of this waste. If intelligent attention were given to this aspect of our water problem we could supply not only Manhattan and Bronx, but Brooklyn and Queens, for many years to come without building any more reservoirs—certainly without resorting to the notorious and criminal Ramapo concern.

WHAT IS "A GOOD WESTERNER"?

That was a curious paragraph which we transferred to our columns the other day from a newspaper of Chicago, praising and congratulating a newspaper of Indianapolis for saying that while Admiral DEWEY might be allowed to skip Indianapolis, he really "must" visit Chicago. That of itself does not strike us as nice, or polite, or even patriotic. Naturally a victorious and home-coming Admiral is received on his return in a seaport. He may afterward be welcomed by the rest of his countrymen, "though inland far they be." But the suggestion that he "must" go to this place or that is really not nice. The Navy Department, and the American people in general, who are so proud of what Admiral DEWEY has done, have shown a deference to the personal convenience and desire of the man who has reflected so much honor on his country, which equally reflects honor backward upon them. And so this use of that unpleasant word "must" about a National hero strikes us as a little crude, a little provincial, more than a little, not to put too fine a point upon it, ill-bred.

But then our esteemed Chicago contemporary goes on not to relieve the situation by saying of the remarks of its esteemed Indianapolitan contemporary that that contemporary shows "the right spirit." "It means that to all good Westerners Chicago is the West, as to all good Westerners Paris is France."

This seems to us rather worse than merely crude and provincial. What is "a good Westerner"? We confess we do not know. We are sure we never heard of "a good Easterner." We never even heard of "a good Northerner." We have, to our sorrow, heard much too often of "a good Southerner," and that designation does still, we are sorry to say, mean something. In the old days it denoted a real social and political demarkation, which is not yet so completely obliterated as every intelligent and patriotic American would like to see it. But "a good Westerner"? Are not the United States of America big enough for all who inhabit them? Is not "a good American" a sufficient designation? What, we ask again, is "a good Westerner"? There have been some tokens that what it really means is a "good" anti-Easterner. And that is very bad. It was recognized one hundred and three years ago to be very bad, and recognized by a fairly sensible man. GEORGE WASHINGTON was his name, and the recognition occurred in the course of his Farewell Address to his countrymen:

> In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference in local interests and views. * * * You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations.

These are wise words, and again they have become timely words. Every American, "Northern or Southern, Atlantic or Western," ought to lay them to heart. To be a good American is good enough for the best of us. Surely one may also be a good Illinoisan, Ohian, Georgian. To be a good American does not exclude that, does expressly include that, and includes more than that. One may also be a good Bostonian, Philadelphian, Chicagoan, New Yorker, may believe tremendously in his own dwelling place. But "good Westerner" is very different, and is not good. The American who deliberately and seriously uses such an expression can defend himself from the charge of extreme silliness only by pleading guilty to a grave public offense.

THE SCENE AT RENNES.

That is a most amazing spectacle which has just been presented in the court so called of justice at Rennes. There, on the witness stand, is a man of wonderful ability and unspotted character, tearing to pieces the flimsy fabric of lies that had been built up by forgers and perjurers and suborners of forgery and perjury in the name of "the honor of the French Army." There, on the bench, is a row of officers treating this witness with harshness and contumely, and addressing him as "Monsieur" to denote that he is a civilian. And yet this brilliant and upright man, who by sheer force of merit had made himself the youngest Lieutenant Colonel in the French Army, whose degradation is a decoration, is really engaged, and he is the only officer or ex-officer who seems to be engaged, solitary and unaided, in saving the honor of the French Army, in showing that it contains, or did contain until he was expelled from it, gallant and chivalrous officers and gentlemen, Bayards without fear and without reproach, men, or a man, who from mere and sheer love of justice, in behalf of a man whom he personally dislikes, throws overboard his career, his profession, his livelihood, and "bides the pelting of this pitiless storm." Evidently and unmistakably this GEORGES PICQUART is one of the "glories of France." And this is the man whom the men whose professional honor he is trying to save take the occasion of his appearance in the character of their champion to visit with insult.

What can be the explanation of this wonderful phenomenon? Is it merely that the French Army is a trades union and that PICQUART is disesteemed in it, and has been driven out of it as a "rat"? Why should not the whole French Army arise and cheer its deliverer, the one man who has had the wit and courage to vindicate it by showing that it is not wholly a conspiracy against innocence and an organization to cover up guilt?

How enormous is the force of trades unionism in civil life we all know, what crimes it will induce men to commit for "the organization" which they would die rather than commit for themselves. And here is this same trades unionism, this "esprit de corps," falsely so called, operating to prevent the French Army from allowing itself to be vindicated. How tremendous must be the social pressure of the barrack rooms and the mess halls of the garrisons of France?

And how wonderful that these martinets who confront and outrage PICQUART should not be able to look beyond the mess hall, beyond the courtroom, beyond the boundaries of France, and to see the effect their procedures are making upon an impartial world? Do they imagine that the French Army is more formidable for having ridded itself of DREYFUS and PICQUART and retained MERCIER and ROGET and ZURLINDEN and DU PATY DE CLAM? What do they, what can they, imagine that the effect of their procedures will be upon the neighbors and rivals and possible enemies of France with reference to the strength as well as the "honor" of the French Army?

AN HONEST AND FEARLESS PRESS.

The newspapers of New York are subject to much severe criticism, some of which is doubtless well-deserved, though the oft-iterated jocular remarks about the venality and triviality of our avowedly "sensational" press come with a bad grace from the lips of the men and women whose taste forms a market for the very "sensationalism" and triviality they affect to decry. But it is a tolerably well-established fact that, however trivial and extravagant some part of the daily press of this city may be, the whole body of it is honest and acts as a powerful check upon dishonesty in public affairs. No clearer proof of this could be afforded than the treatment of the Ramapo water job by the newspapers. Here was an effort to perpetrate what one of the big-type afternoon papers yesterday described, in its characteristically hyperbolical way, as "the biggest steal of the century," and with all the "millions in it" who can doubt that dishonest journalism might have profited materially by lending it support or have received substantial consideration for deliberately ignoring it?

Yet we have no doubt that even that portion of our public which habitually sneers at the newspapers will not fail properly to attribute the mildness with which this subject has been treated by a very few of our public journals, generally active enough for the public good, to politics. When an editor's political household is involved in any charges he is apt to "go slow," and that newspaper is most likely to perform its duty to the public which is under the least obligations to any political organization. Still, editorial comment on any given subject of public importance is like the year's rainfall and sure to equal the general average in amount, sooner or later, so that we are reasonably sure to find the hitherto silent ones expressing the now prevailing idea of the Ramapo steal a little later and "in no uncertain tones."

Meanwhile they are in a very insignificant minority. Nearly all of the influential papers, without regard for political creed, without fear or favor, denounced the rascally scheme with vigor and lent their powerful aid to Controller COLER'S effort to save the municipality from a well-contrived conspiracy. The Herald, for instance, declared that

> Every incident in connection with the proceedings indelibly stamps the infamous character of the job before one gets down to the nature of the contract itself.

The Journal said, while the news of the exposure was still fresh:

> The community has two things to do about the piratical project that the honest members of the Board of Public Improvements have scotched—first, to stamp the life out of it, and, second, to fix the responsibility for it.

The Evening Post found that:

> Wholly apart from the merits of the scheme, the manner of its presentation stamps it as fraudulent.

The World, in its evening edition the day the Controller made his successful fight, called the scheme a "giant grab," and the next morning declared editorially:

> This attempt to commit the city to a two-hundred-million-dollar contract was made surreptitiously and under conditions irresistibly suggestive of a steal.

In its editorial treatment of this "attempted water steal" The Tribune described it as a "shifty effort of some of his [CROKER'S] most devoted and conspicuous followers to get the city committed to an enormous steal." And The Daily News declared the measure was "so contrary to Democratic policy that any attempt to jam it through is sure to cause widespread indignation."

These utterances are clearly not half-hearted or merely perfunctory. They are all as vigorous as they are coherent, and their candor is not to be seriously questioned. They express the exact attitude toward official knavery of a newspaper press which, collectively, may not always be as fastidious as might be desired, but undoubtedly has the public welfare always at heart. A community so well protected is not likely to be destroyed by political rascals.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CARTER CASE.

Two persons in the United States are undoubtedly distressed about the Carter case. The President, upon whom devolves the duty of disposing of the findings and sentence of the court-martial which have been before him for more than a year, cannot easily forget that he has it in his power to discharge a painful duty, in deciding that an officer of the Engineer Corps, found guilty by a board of very distinguished officers of lying and theft, shall be punished, or that he may waive the deliberate conclusions of the court-martial and restore to duty the man who has been declared to be unfit for the army and entitled to pay a fine and to live in prison a public charge for five years.

Capt. CARTER'S interest undoubtedly is deep and consuming. While enjoying freedom of action, receiving the pay of his rank, benefiting to a most extraordinary extent through the assistance of eminent counsel and the amazing sympathy and accommodation of spirit evinced in the War Department and the White House, he cannot be free from solicitude as to whether he is to be disgraced or decorated. That he should not be rewarded for his misconduct must appear plain to all who remember that he pleaded the Statute of Limitations as a defense against some of the charges upon which he was tried. But, unless he has been assured that he will never be punished for the crimes of which Gen. OTIS and his associates on the court-martial unanimously found him guilty, of conspiracy and of theft reaching well up toward two millions of dollars, there does not appear to be any reason why he should entertain the hope of Executive clemency and of restoration to the rank and power he has so shamefully abused.

The public knows now about all that the President knows about this remarkable trial and more remarkable subsequent proceedings, and it cannot be expected to be indifferent to the very unusual protection that has been given to a very ingenious, plausible, persistent, and greedy robber. At every stage of the proceedings in this case the friends and counsel of Capt. CARTER have been ahead of the officers of the Government whose sworn duty it was to prosecute and convict him if there was reason to believe him guilty. At the suggestion of the President, ex-Senator EDMUNDS sought to find a flaw in the case, and little by little, since the Presidential concern for Capt. CARTER has developed, and the matter has taken the extremely unusual course of reference to the Attorney General of the United States, the Judge Advocate General has become a defendant and is being subjected to a prosecution at the hands of Capt. CARTER'S counsel.

We have no notion whatever that President MCKINLEY intends, by his prolonged neglect to approve or reject the verdict in the Carter case, to discredit the Judge Advocate General and the court-martial of which Gen. OTIS was President. The Judge Advocate General presented to the court-martial the charges and specifications signed by Brig. Gen. J. M. WILSON, in which CARTER'S crimes were specifically set forth. The court-martial, a very distinguished body, including three engineer officers, decided that CARTER had been guilty of every offense imputed to him.

Capt. CARTER'S counsel have made much of their complaint that the conviction of their client was secured by the use of his private papers. That seems to us pretty nearly as bad as an attempt to escape by pleading the Statute of Limitations. Before CARTER was brought to trial, and when engineer officers were looking for tracks of his evil work, he gave them the key of his file-rack and invited them to examine all papers found. We are informed that they were restrained by consideration for persons not guiltless but debarred from defending themselves from using all of those papers to which CARTER made the board of inquiry welcome. What is the objection to the use of the papers? Do the defenders of Capt. CARTER wish us to understand, do they ask President MCKINLEY to understand, that these papers should not have been used because they contained evidence of CARTER'S guilt?

The facts that the President must yet face are that the court-martial found Capt. CARTER to be a very ingenious contriver of theft; that he planned carefully and wrought out his plans boldly; that he asked for excessive appropriations, threw contracts into the hands of corrupt contractors, who must have known that they were not to supply the quantities of material or material of the quality called for in the contracts, and that, with CARTER'S help, the whole amount appropriated was to be used, a small part upon the poor work done, and the rest as the conspirators deemed most comfortable or convenient for themselves.

CARTER'S crime was bad enough, in all conscience. The efforts to lead the President to condone it have been growing more and more disgusting. We are unwilling to believe that CARTER'S safety and MCKINLEY'S political success are in any way dependent upon each other. And we know that many warm friends of the President are as thoroughly mystified by his attitude toward this case as we would be willing to admit that we are.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The example of young Mr. VANDERBILT is one that could be followed by a good many other sons of rich men with profit to themselves and honor to their parents, not to speak of benefit to their country. It is inspiriting to see the son of a millionaire entering into a calling seriously in these days when the sons of so many rich men seem to think it is a disgrace to them to do anything at all. It is discouraging to all who have hopes for the future of our country to realize that the vast majority of our people think that the ability to get rich is the only test of true worth, and then to see what the average young man does with the money which the ability of his father has gathered for him to spend. One need not go any further than the roof gardens to see in all their so-called glory these miserable specimens of imitation manhood, who regard the power to wear garments of high color and higher cost, to drink large quantities of "high balls," and to escort expensive luxuries in the shape of millinery as the most convincing evidence that they are, as they express it, "the people." It is most pleasant to think that while these self-dubbed "swells" are performing their pitiable antics on the roofs and in the electric cabs, a young man who is socially far beyond nearly every one of them and is mentally and morally entirely beyond their conception, is thoroughly fitting himself for the post which will one day be his at the head of a great system of railways. The example of young Mr. VANDERBILT is one from which the gilded youth will not get much profit, but it covers them with shame.

—In his report as Chairman of the Committee on Land Parade and Decorations of the general committee on the approaching Dewey celebration, Major Gen. ROE on Thursday asked to have the appropriation of $20,000 for feeding the visiting troops from other States increased on the ground that it was insufficient. He said that the caterers were demanding 50 cents a meal for feeding these troops. This statement will naturally lead all who know anything about the maintenance of soldiers to ask on what meat these men are to be fed that the price is grown so great. The State of New York allows 48 cents a day for each man in the field, and it has been demonstrated many times that this is enough to feed the soldiers abundantly and with good food. To be sure the expense of preparing the food in the field is less than it will be in the city, but the difference in cost will not be that between 48 cents a day and 50 cents a meal. At $1.50 a day soldiers should be able to live as well as the guests of good hotels. They will not expect to live in such a manner, and it is quite safe to say that they will not. The caterers who demand 50 cents a meal are simply taking advantage of the forthcoming occasion to make a good deal more than a legitimate profit, and the committee should see to it that they are beaten at this game.

—The announcement that the America's Cup Committee has not yet decided whether the official trial races between the Columbia and the Defender shall be held off Newport or New York will not stir the nations to discontent. Nothing could be likely to arouse less interest than these races will. The relative merits of the two yachts have been so thoroughly tested that the very idea of trial races seems amusing. Yet it seems likely that some sort of formal contest between them under the direction of the Cup or Challenge Committee will be held. There does not appear to be any pressing reason why the two yachts should be brought to New York for this purpose. The waters off Newport have served for some of their best races thus far, and they ought to answer all the demands of a final trial. The Columbia has fully demonstrated that in a fair sailing breeze she is five or six minutes faster over a thirty-mile course than the Defender, and the Defender has shown that in a stiff breeze and a rough sea she can press so closely on the heels of the new yacht as to leave the decision of the result to the time allowance. It does not seem as if there were much more to be learned from a formal trial. Certainly nothing more can be learned off Sandy Hook than off Newport, and racing off the latter place will be much less trouble to those concerned.

—The finding of the Coroner's jury in the case of the victims of the recent trolley accident near Bridgeport will give satisfaction to all who value their own lives and those of other persons. This is equal to saying that it will please all who are not stockholders in trolley companies. But at the same time there is room for doubt as to whether the motorman is not in the way of receiving more than his share of the punishment. The jury found that the motorman was guilty of criminal carelessness and that the company was very negligent in allowing the roadbed to be in the condition in which it was on the day of the accident, and in not enforcing the order for slow speed and constant inspection at the spot where the accident took place. The motorman stands accused of crime, but it will be difficult to punish the company on the jury's finding except through the medium of civil suits. Yet in a moral sense the company is more to blame than the motorman. He sinned just that once, perhaps, while the company sinned every moment that its negligence left the road in a condition to invite the occurrence of such a calamity. It is, however, proverbially difficult to punish corporations, and so the motorman will probably be made a scapegoat. Meanwhile the company will make a show of doing something to prevent the repetition of such disasters, and its guilt will be forgotten before the motorman is out of jail.

—The story in THE TIMES of yesterday of the development of a new faith cure society at Lisbon, Me., will probably evoke some groans from those who do continue to believe that the universe proceeds according to natural laws made by an all-wise Law-Giver. But acknowledgment of that fact carries with it the confession of the duty to try to learn what those laws are and to observe them. This entails on the human race much study and research, and this study and research, in the minds of some old-fashioned persons, lead the human race upward toward its Maker. Now it requires no effort on the part of humanity to be ignorant and superstitious, and nothing is easier than to say that there are no laws of health, no such thing as hygiene, and no such thing as suffering brought about by neglecting to follow the laws of nature. It is infinitely easier to hold that all sickness is the work of the evil one, and to pretend to cure it by prayer, and there are many thousands of weak and lazy people in the world who will prefer to subscribe to a "religion" which embodies this idea. Sheer intellectual laziness, no doubt, will account for the popularity of the faith cure with a good many, but the thinking part of the human race will continue to believe that there are such processes as digestion and circulation of the blood, and they may occasionally be deranged. And these persons will continue to send for the doctor when they are sick instead of fancying that some one has "put the evil thought on them."

—A letter to the editor of The London Daily News reveals a very curious state of affairs in the world's metropolis. The complaining writer says: "Last week after dinner I walked over from the Athenaeum Club to the Carlton Restaurant. The door was wide open, and I went in till I was stopped, after I had passed through the hall, by a foreigner, apparently a Count, certainly a person in authority, who asked me why I had come there. I said that I wanted refreshment, but I was told to go away, and I went, because I cannot fight or even run away. Since then I have heard from some young friends who were refreshing at the seaside that they had been ordered out of a hostelry at Sandowne because they were not clad in evening dress. But they refused to go, and as they were four athletes, who had just distinguished themselves by rowing round the Isle of Wight, the proprietary so far conceded as to allow a waiter to supply some whisky." The employment of dress instead of manners as a test of a man's fitness to be admitted to the common privileges of an inn will strike most readers as a strange invasion of the rights of free Britons. The question may easily arise as to where the line is to be drawn. Would a man in a frock coat and a silk hat be refused luncheon at a hotel in a yachting port, or would a Chicago dignitary applying for breakfast in evening dress be met with what is sometimes called the "frozen face"? What is the correct dress for a Rhode Island clambake, and what should a man wear at a political barbecue? There is going to be a heap of trouble for some one in this.

—The world continues to stare in wonder at the amazing theatricalism of the Dreyfus trial in France. Nothing has so plainly illustrated the difference between the ways of Frenchmen and those of others in dealing with such a case as the dramatic outbreak of Mme. HENRY when she called M. BERTULUS "Judas." But dramatic as it was, it was exceeded by the ensuing action of the assailed man when he produced a letter in which he had been informed that he was to be thus assailed. And the French audience, which seems to look upon the whole proceeding as a sort of show arranged for its excitement, indulged in various expressions of approval or disapproval!

THE NEW PARTY'S LEADER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the new political labor party now forming, it is too early to speculate on its ultimate results. It may develop and it may degenerate. However, I can only say as to its supposed leader, Mr. O'Brien. Where did he develop as a thorough, practical leader? A morning paper says he was born in Worcester, Mass. Not so; he is from the suburbs of the City of Springfield, raised there, and educated in the schools there. He was afterward brought to New York by a rich uncle, who carried on a stone business on the east side, and served an apprenticeship at the trade. Shortly after he was set up by said uncle in the liquor business somewhere down town, and remained for years in the business, either as barkeeper or for himself. Finally, giving up the liquor selling, he turned into a stonecutter some time in the nineties. Meantime, said rich uncle dying, he had to fall back on his labor. If I am informed correctly he worked very little; his experience in the liquor traffic and among politicians of the Tammany stripe convincing him that labor does not pay, he soon turned up as a delegate to the Central Labor Union, and has with little interruption continued ever since.

It is the best recollection of men who are in the stone trade that he has not worked 100 days in twenty years. He is shrewd, cunning, and affable, fairly intelligent, but will not work, at least at stonecutting. Some believe he was offered and could receive some recognition from the present Tammany régime were he to accept. That may be.

I was several years active in the union, and I cannot recollect where this man made any sacrifice, either financially or otherwise. Of course I am not now a member of the Granite Cutters' Union, but have been, and I know from personal knowledge and hearsay that O'Brien has no organizer's capacity.

In conversation with a member not long ago it was pointed out that more men are outside the union in the Boroughs of Kings and Queens, where the monumental works are, than are in the union. I don't know if such is a fact. It is generally understood that O'Brien trains and sympathizes with Tammany Hall, although he refuses to be led to commit himself. He some years ago tried to assume control of the Hudson County granite men, but they refused to accept his domination or interference. I presume THE TIMES does not take this new party seriously, for it may disintegrate before election, as did others before it. T. R.

Jersey City Heights, N. J., Aug. 18, 1899.

BLACK AND WHITE EQUALITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apparently a Mr. F. Knight made through THE TIMES some statement in regard to the Cuban population which brought forth a corrective communication from V. Vidal. What Mr. Knight's statement may have been I know not, but having read V. Vidal's "corrective," I cannot but wonder, using a somewhat slangy expression, at the superb nerve of V. Vidal to express his views about the Cuban population in print.

In regard to the percentage of the two races in Cuba, I will not say anything, not having the statistics at hand, but the rest of the corrective communication, that in Cuba the Caucasians hold the negro race, as a whole, to be their inferior, in consequence of which the blacks hold aloof, and are made to feel the difference, but that in the United States the negro is looked upon as an equal by the white people, who in consequence have to suffer from the negro insolence, is indeed sublime in its innocence.

Where in the United States, I would ask V. Vidal, are the Caucasians who admit the negro to be their equal, and where, in the West Indies, are the blacks to be found who feel their inferiority to the Caucasians?

A few days' residence in Havana, or even a few hours in some interior Cuban village will, if V. Vidal's power of observation is as great as his or her assurance, be sufficient to bring forth another correction of his late corrective communication. Personal observations, I believe, can alter V. Vidal's convictions, even as it did to thousands of Americans who went to the war, and to give their lives, if necessary, to right the wrongs of the poor downtrodden, but liberty-loving Cubans as they were pictured to them by some blatant politicians. P. L.

New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

FOR DOLLARS OR CHRISTIANITY?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of the 17th criticising The Springfield Republican in part says:

"Our Springfield contemporary here intends to have its readers believe that the war in the Philippines is actually carried on for profit, to subjugate the Filipinos so that the syndicate can trade with them on safe and advantageous terms. This implies that the war was not begun as an act of necessity, to maintain order and fulfil our obligations, but wantonly and solely for business."

When the President offered Spain $20,000,000 for the Philippines, what was the main object he had in view? Was it to provide new markets for trade and commerce, and thus benefit our citizens financially, or was the main object the right to govern, civilize, and Christianize the Filipinos for which the $20,000,000 was offered? As a reader of THE TIMES I ask for information on the subject, as I have always supposed the President made the offer because he thought it a bargain financially at the price.

R. H.

Rouse's Point, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1899.

BAR NON-RESIDENT GOLFERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with a great deal of pleasure your editorial in this day's TIMES on "Public Golf Courses," and fully agree with you in what you say.

I would add that to prevent overcrowding all persons should be required to show a permit issued from some one in authority—and only issued to a citizen of Greater New York. The public course at Van Cortlandt Park is played over by about one-third of persons resident in Yonkers, Hastings, and Mount Vernon, whose taxes do not help anything toward the expenses of keeping said course in order.

Why, may I ask, should New York be compelled to furnish such expensive amusement for these non-residents free? It is about time to cal a halt, as there are no political or business reasons why they should be allowed to play there.

Riverdale, Aug. 17, 1899. GOLFER.

BRONX PARK A BABEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it because Tammany Hall is so anxious for the dollars that the beautiful, quiet restfulness of Bronx Park in its most attractive part has been turned into a perfect babel by the discordant, monotonous, and ear-splitting carousel? Why should such a nuisance be tolerated in such a quiet sylvan retreat? We certainly get enough noise from our city streets, and people go to this beautiful park for rest and quiet, not to hear the blatant sounds and sights of Coney Island. The proprietor of this nuisance should be ejected at once. TAXPAYER.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

THE SNEEZING CURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have wondered if in some of the lockjaw cases which have been so fatal this Summer the doctors have ever tried to produce violent and constant sneezing as a remedy. I have heard of a case of quinsy, I think it was, in which, after every other means had failed, snuff was administered with a very successful result.

I shall probably be laughed at for the suggestion, but I make it at all events, since everything has seemed to fail with almost no exception. J. R. T.

Fauquier County, Va., Aug. 15, 1899.

"MY OLD WOMAN AND I."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The poetry "My Old Woman and I," credited to New York Weekly and printed in THE TIMES Aug. 16, will be found in Harper's Magazine of January, 1899, with an illustration, and credited to John Brougham. J. G. F.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1899.

Mr. Astor Unfortunate.

From Harper's Weekly.

Mr. Astor took oath of allegiance to the Queen on July 11. He has been earnestly reviled for becoming an Englishman. He has been called a traitor and compared with Benedict Arnold, and some idle and foolish persons actually burned him in effigy in a New York square. All that is most absurd. He has done nothing that is dishonorable or in any way wrong. But his lot itself was tolerable enough, and he could have lived happily and honorably in his own country if he had been a bigger man or better taught. His case is merely a sad one. A man born an American, and of American ancestry, who does not love his country and will not stick to her is an unfortunate creature. However rich he is, whatever luxuries or opportunities or social triumphs he may command, we should be sorry for him, just as we are sorry for a child that does not love its mother. E. S. M.

New Work for the Vice President.

From The Chicago News.

It is becoming customary to invite the President to all sorts of functions, but the latest is to ask him to go to Pittsburg to welcome home the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment. In England they have a Prince of Wales to do this sort of thing, and why could not we, in this country, delegate the business to the Vice President? He has nothing to do all Summer, and might be employed in "receiving" to good advantage.

NUGGETS.

She Had Promised.

"My long-lost sister!" he exclaimed.

Naturally she looked surprised, but she soon recalled that two seasons before she had promised to be one to him.—Chicago Post.

Too Zealous.

Ida—They say Maud didn't succeed as a nurse.

May—No; she aroused the patient every few minutes to ask him if he was resting easy.—Chicago News.

At the Art Gallery.

He—Do you care for the old masters?

She—No. I prefer the society of young people. These fussy old professors always want to talk about such uninteresting things.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Accounted For.

Hoax—I wonder why it is the noblemen who come over here give themselves so many airs?

Joax—Oh, I suppose it's because we give them so many heiresses.—Philadelphia Record.

Neglected.

The Flowers drooped; the Birds cowered
In the trees with listless wings.
"The poet sings no more of us!" sighed the Flowers.
"No, we are not the man behind some old thing or other!" exclaimed the Birds, somewhat petulantly, it would seem.—Detroit Journal.

THE CHORISTERS.

From The Philadelphia North American.

There's a little band of singers
Every evening comes and lingers
'Neath the window of my cottage in the trees;
And with dark they raise their voices,
While the gathering night rejoices,
And the leaves join in the chorus with the breeze.
Then the twinkling stars come out
To enjoy the merry rout,
And the squirrels range themselves upon a log;
And the fireflies furnish light,
That they read their notes aright—
The katydid, the cricket, and the frog.

All the night I hear them singing;
Through my head their tunes are ringing—
Strains of music straight from Mother Nature's heart;
Now the katydid and cricket,
From the deep of yonder thicket;
Then the croaking frog off yonder drones his part.
By and by the moon appears,
As the midnight hour nears,
And her smiles dispel the low'ring mist and fog;
Then the mirth is at its height,
And they glorify the night—
The katydid, the cricket, and the frog.

THE KAISER LAUDS FRANCE

Eulogizes the French Soldiers Who Fought at Metz.

THE FIRST GUARDS MONUMENT

Unveiled on the Field by the Emperor, Who Calls It Guardian of Brave Soldiers of Both Armies.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Emperor William yesterday unveiled a monument to the dead of the Regiment of the First Guards on the St. Privat battlefield, in the vicinity of Metz. In the address which his Majesty made on the occasion he said:

"Hallowed recollections attend to-day's festival, making hearts beat higher. My First Regiment of Foot Guards is represented by one company, its glorious flags, and many old comrades who fought and bled on this spot. I unveil this monument in remembrance of those who fell on the field of battle.

"This ceremony also takes place in the presence of my youngest regiment and the whole army, represented by the troops of the Sixteenth Corps. This is almost the only regiment which has not hitherto been represented by a monument on this blood-drenched field. Yet it had full claim to one. Although it is nearly related by history to my house, whose Princes and Kings it has been called upon to train up, and though it might rightly, therefore, be considered as a family household regiment, yet my grandfather did not hesitate for a moment to sacrifice to the welfare of the country troops so dear to him. History tells us how the regiment fought, bled, and fulfilled its oath, and how its behavior evoked the praise and its sorrows the tears of the great Emperor.

"This regiment, with me as its senior comrade, to-day sets up a memorial of stone to its heroes who rest beneath the sward.

"The design of this monument differs from that usual on battlefields. A mail-clad archangel leans in calm repose on a sword adorned with the regiment's proud motto, 'Semper Talis.' I desire that the meaning of this figure be generally known. It stands on this blood-stained field as a guardian of all the brave soldiers of both armies, French and German, who fell here. For the French soldiers who found a glorious grave at St. Privat also fought bravely and heroically for their Emperor and Fatherland. When our flags are lowered in greeting before this bronze statue and flutter mournfully over the graves of our dear comrades, may they wave over the tombs of our foes and whisper that we think sorrowfully of their brave dead!

"With deep thanks and an upward glance to the Lord of hosts for the guidance He so mercifully vouchsafed to our great Emperor, we will recall that the countless souls of all those who once stood face to face in hot encounter will look down upon this day from where they stand around the throne of the Supreme Judge, united in eternal peace."

Emperor William strongly emphasized the words "all" and "both" in his utterances, when referring to "all the brave soldiers of both armies."

TWENTY-FIVE MINERS KILLED.

Explosion in a Welsh Colliery Also Injures Many Others.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—By an explosion in the Llest Colliery in Glamorganshire, Wales, to-day, twenty-five persons, so far as is now ascertainable, were killed. Many miners were for a long time in jeopardy from the after-damp, but all were rescued, after many heroic acts to save them. Some of the rescued men were injured, as were others in the vicinity of the mine.

The explosion occurred during the night shift, when fifty or more miners were underground. Thousands of persons gathered about the mouth of the mine, and many pathetic scenes were witnessed as the bodies were brought to the surface, men, women, and children crying and eagerly waiting for tidings of the entombed miners.

KRUEGER WANTS ARMS.

Asks Portuguese Government to Pass Stores Now in Delagoa Bay.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 18.—The Government of the South African Republic is making strenuous efforts to persuade the local Portuguese authorities to permit the passing of ammunition.

President Krüger has personally wired a request to that effect, stating that a modus vivendi with Great Britain is assured.

Cable instructions have been sent to Dr. Leyds, Plenipotentiary of the South African Republic to the European States, to proceed to Lisbon and make representations to the Portuguese Government with regard to the landing of the war materials.

Two thousand cases of arms are due to arrive here to-morrow on the German steamer Koenig from Hamburg, July 5.

PRETORIA, Aug. 18.—The Government has received no reply to its dispatch to the authorities at Lourenzo Marquez regarding the stoppage of a consignment of stores now in Delagoa Bay.

The Volksraad to-day continued the discussion of the dynamite monopoly, the debate being carried on until the hour of adjournment.

JOUBERT'S APPEAL TO THE QUEEN.

Says Rhodes and Chamberlain Are Inspiring the Outlanders.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Gen Joubert's appeal, which will reach the Queen to-morrow (Saturday) is a canting pamphlet, reciting the history of the Dutch in South Africa. He laments the discovery of gold in the Transvaal, which has led, he says, to British oppression of the Boers, and he stigmatizes the recent appeal of the Outlanders as a false document, asserting that the wirepullers of the vile scheme are Cecil Rhodes and Joseph Chamberlain, whom he couples with Jameson.

"Alluding to the Applebee murder, he reminds the Queen of the 'Jack-the-Ripper' crimes in London."

Troops for the Transvaal Frontier.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 18.—Military contingents are daily leaving here and other cities for the Transvaal frontier and recruiting is actively proceeding.

LORD DUNBOYNE DEAD.

The Twenty-fourth Baron of His House Dies Without Issue.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—James Fitzwalter Clifford Butler, twenty-fourth Baron Dunboyne, is dead.

The barony of Dunboyne is one of the oldest in Great Britain. The peer just dead was the twenty-fourth in direct descent from Thomas, Lord of Dunboyne, who was summoned as a peer to Parliament in 1324, in the reign of Edward II. His name was Sir Thomas Botiler, or Butler, and his direct descendant, Sir Edmund Butler, Knight, Lord of Dunboyne, received the title of Baron of Dunboyne by patent in the year 1541. Since that date the title has descended to its recent holder in an unbroken line.

Lord Dunboyne was born May 20, 1839, being the son of the twenty-third Baron. His mother before her marriage was Miss Julia Brander, daughter of a Surrey squire. He succeeded his father in 1881. In 1880 he married Miss Marion Clifford, daughter of Col. Henry Morgan Clifford. No children resulted from the marriage, and the title and entailed estates, which are considerable, go to the peer's brother, the Hon. Robert Butler, who was born in 1844.

Lord Dunboyne assumed the additional name of Clifford on his marriage. He took little interest in politics, but was known in a comparatively narrow circle as a litterateur and book collector, and the title of D. L. was conferred upon him several years ago. At his seat, Greendale, near Exeter, and also at Knoppogue Castle, Newmarket-on-Fegus, there were valuable collections of paintings by old masters of the Italian and early English schools.

Spanish Deputy Accused of Crime.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—Señor José, member of the Chamber of Deputies, has been arrested at Barcelona on a charge of embezzling 1,500,000 pesetas from a railway company.

TUPPER'S ALASKAN VIEWS.

Says United States Is Delaying Boundary Dispute and Wants to Close the Yukon to Americans.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian High Commissioner, in an interview to-day, said:

"The United States is purposely delaying he settlement of the Alaska dispute on account of the pecuniary benefit accruing to miners and coast cities through the delay, and has refused to have the boundary delimited as is being done in Venezuela. No settlement ever could be reached through the even-sided commission suggested by the United States. We have reached an impasse, and have no intention of resuming negotiations in regard to matters pending between Canada and America until the Alaska question is settled.

"I propose that a British railway be built from Kitimata to Dawson, and that a law be passed allowing only Britishers to mine on the Yukon. The moment this is done the object of the United States in preventing a settlement disappears. The Dominion is a unit in supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier's stand."

ENGLISH INVESTORS WARNED.

Bankruptcy Report Urges Distrust of Ornamental Directorates.

LONDON Aug. 18.—The Board of Trade bankruptcy report for 1898 shows an increase of 256 in the number of failures. Commenting upon the Hooley failure, the report says:

"Reckless and extravagant methods of promotion converted a profit of £5,000,000 into a loss of £89,300. Investors are warned to distrust ornamental directorates."

BLACKBURN SIGHTS BRISTOL.

Sailed Alone from Gloucester, Mass., on June 18.

BRISTOL, England, Aug. 18.—The American three-ton cutter Great Western, from Gloucester, Mass., June 18, entered the Bristol Channel yesterday, and her solitary occupant, Howard Blackburn of Gloucester, reported all well. It is expected that the small boat will reach Bristol shortly.

Howard Blackburn sailed from Gloucester, Mass., on the cutter Great Western on June 18.

THE GERMAN CANAL DIFFICULTY

Papers Say It Bills Are Defeated the Diet Will Be Dissolved.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The National Zeitung to-day says information which it deems authoritative is that if yesterday's action on the Canal bill is confirmed at the third reading a decisive turn of the internal policy and the Crown's relations to the Conservatives will occur.

The semi-official papers intimate that the Diet will certainly be dissolved unless the measures relating to the Central Canal, the Dortmund-Rhine Canal, and the Dortmund-Ems Canal are adopted as a whole.

The Frankfort Gazette declares that if they are rejected on the third reading Dr. von Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, will resign.

THE PLAGUE IN OPORTO.

OPORTO, Portugal, Aug. 18.—It is now freely acknowledged here that the bubonic plague began in this city on June 4. Since that date thirty-nine cases have been reported, thirteen of which terminated fatally.

Drs. Mendoza and Vincente, who were officially sent from Madrid to study the disease and report on their investigations, to-day telegraphed that the cases observed by them are "very characteristically bubonic."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A cablegram from Dr. Heiser of the Marine Hospital Service, dated at Naples and directed to the Surgeon General, states that there have been to date 34 cases of plague at Oporto, Portugal, and that it is increasing.

MORE TROUBLE FEARED AT APIA.

APIA, Samoan Islands, Aug. 10, via Auckland, Aug. 19.—Although the general situation is quiet, the ill-feeling between the natives continues and further trouble is feared. They are busy making copra, (the dried kernel of the cocoanut,) and it is reported that they are hoarding money to build boats or buy arms.

Mataafa has addressed a letter to the Samoan Commissioners. He urges that there should be no King, and suggests that Dr. Solf, German President of the municipality of Apia, be the head of the Government.

It is reported that Mataafa himself will be elected Governor, but this rumor lacks confirmation.

The British third-class cruiser Tauranga has sailed for Sydney, N. S. W.

LATIN ALLIANCE NOT COMPLETE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 18.—President Roca of the Argentine Republic and his party left here to-day for Argentina.

Early this morning detachments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery assembled before the President's palace, and the artillery fired a salute. The two Presidents then entered State carriages, and were driven to the Marine Arsenal. There the visitors took leave of their guests, and President Roca, at 10 o'clock, embarked upon the historical barge, and was rowed by midshipmen of the Naval School alongside the Argentine warship San Martin. The two fleets then saluted each other, and the Argentine warship put to sea, being saluted by the forts, which fired royal salutes. The Brazilian squadron escorted the Argentine vessels far outside the bar.

President Roca, before leaving, distributed $10,000 among the poor of this city.

It is said that nothing has resulted from the visit of President Roca. President Campos Salles of Brazil has decided to visit Argentina in April. He will not visit any of the other republics.

MRS. PEROT MAY BE FREED.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—It is understood to-night that the authorities at Washington have replied to the request of the United States Embassy for permission to abandon the extradition charge against Mrs. William Y. Perot of Baltimore, Md., a warrant for whose arrest was issued, charging her with abducting her daughter Gladys from the custody of a Maryland court.

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, who is in Scotland, has telegraphed instructions to present this request to the British authorities, and a messenger was dispatched for this purpose. No reply has yet been received, but one is expected to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The State Department has communicated with the United States Embassy in London relative to the Perot extradition proceedings, and it is understood that the action taken is in accordance with requests made by Gov. Lowndes of Maryland, but what this action is the State Department declines to say. It is thought, however, that little more will be heard of the case.

Asks Parnell Fund Subscriptions.

DUBLIN, Aug. 18.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued an appeal to Irishmen throughout the world to subscribe to a fund for a memorial to the late Charles Stewart Parnell, the foundation stone of which will be laid in October next.

American Machinery for Australia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 18.—The Premier, Right Hon. George Houstoun Reid, in addressing the Farmers' Conference here, promised that the Government would assist them to get the best American machinery, thus aiding in the improvement of their condition.

Admiral Crowninshield Sails To-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Aug. 18.—The American Line steamship St. Louis, which is to sail from here to-morrow for New York, will have among her passengers Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the United States Navy Department, and Princess Hatzfeldt.

Women May Vote in Australia.

PERTH, Western Australia, Aug. 18.—The Legislative Council of Western Australia to-day passed a bill enfranchising women.

Knighthood for Chancellor Boyd.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Her Majesty will confer knighthood upon Chancellor J. A. Boyd of the High Court of Ontario.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Joseph Jefferson to Resume Acting on Sept. 4 at New London.

HE IS NOW IN PERFECT HEALTH

To Appear in His Most Popular Plays —Walter Lawrence's Hackney— Arrival of Henri Wolfsohn.

Charles Jefferson, eldest son of the veteran actor, Joseph Jefferson, arrived in this city yesterday from Buzzard's Bay, and he reports that his father was never in better health than he is at the present day, the result of the absolute rest which he has indulged in. The Jefferson Comedy Company, which is composed of Thomas Jefferson, Joseph Jefferson, Jr., William Jefferson, and Charles B. Jefferson as the business manager, will begin their second tour in "Rip Van Winkle," opening in New London, Conn., on Sept. 4. This company will continue on the road until Sept. 30, when it will be somewhat changed, and on Oct. 3 Joseph Jefferson will begin his annual Fall tour, his repertoire including "The Cricket on the Hearth," "The Rivals," and "Rip Van Winkle." He will continue on this engagement up to and including the week beginning Oct. 20, after which his sons will again take up the tour with their comedy company, continuing until April 1, when Joseph Jefferson will resume and begin his Spring tour of five weeks, three of which will be played in this city at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. His last engagement at this house in October was interrupted on account of a severe illness, which compelled him to abandon his tour.

TO BRING MUSICAL ARTISTS.

Henri Wolfsohn, the manager, arrived in New York last week from Europe. While there he contracted for the appearance of the following artists in the United States during the coming season: Mme. Moran Olden, the dramatic soprano; Antolnetti, a young Italian violinist; Marie Brema, for a tour beginning in January; Watkin Millss, the English basso; Miss Clara Butt, the English contralto; Adela Aus der Ohe, Henri Marteau, and Vladimir de Pachmann, the Russian pianist.

A NEW RELIGIOUS SPECTACLE.

Special to The New York Times.

ABINGDON, Ill., Aug. 18.—Robley E. Heller of this city has written and published a drama entitled "Zebedee," a religious spectacular play, which has received the approval of Daniel Frohman of New York, who has notified Mr. Heller that he will accept the play.

It is based upon the life of Christ, and while it affords unlimited science display, it is not on the order of the "Passion Play." The almost unknown character of the Zebedee of the Bible is brought out as a strong central character. The author takes him through the scenes in a way to prove the divinity of Christ. Mr. Heller lived for many years in Kansas and was at the time of the Wichita boom a wealthy man, the result of speculation, but lost all.

He then wrote "A Prophet of the Soil," a book of populistic tendencies, which did not prove a success.

WALTER LAWRENCE'S HORSE.

Walter Lawrence, the business manager of the Lyceum Theatre, is lamenting the loss of a very handsome hackney. Mr. Lawrence was the proud possessor of a gray horse, to which his wife took a thorough dislike, owing to its color. Rather than drive or have anything to do with the animal, Mrs. Lawrence threatened all kinds of torture for the horse if her husband insisted upon keeping it. Fearing to become involved in trouble with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mr. Lawrence decided to get rid of his faithful horse. His brother is a judge of horses and acquainted with horse dealers, and so Mr. Lawrence commissioned him to purchase the first hackney or high-stepper he could secure. After making a thorough canvass of the horse dealers, Mr. Lawrence's brother found a horse, which, in his opinion, would suit Walter. He immediately telegraphed him to go to a stable where the horse could be seen. Mr. Lawrence promptly called and was invited to take a drive behind the horse. After going around the Park for several times, when the horse was put through his best strides, Mr. Lawrence became thoroughly infatuated with him and immediately closed the deal whereby the animal was to be delivered at his stable today. Mr. Lawrence returned to the Lyceum Theatre elated over his great purchase and resumed his duties, when suddenly he was called to the telephone and informed that the horse he had purchased an hour before was dead, the result of an attack of spinal meningitis, brought on from the severe drive he indulged in.

GYPSY MOTH MEN LAID OFF.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The entire force of 500 to 600 employes of the Massachusetts Gypsy Moth Commission has just been laid off. Of this number 200 were discharged. Consequently when the work is taken up again, which will be two weeks from to-day, only about 300 men will be set at work.

The cause of the suspension of work for two weeks and the discharge of so many men is twofold. For one thing, there are not funds enough to keep the whole force at work until Winter, and for another, the caterpillar season is past, and the egg season is not yet arrived in all its glory. Eggs can best be hunted after the leaves have left the trees. Consequently the whole force of 500 or 600 men cannot advantageously be employed pending the general hunt for eggs upon the trees.

CONTRACTOR DROWNED.

Michael J. Freeman, a contractor living at 308 Tompkins Place, Brooklyn, was drowned last Thursday in a lake near Kisco, in the Catskills. His body was brought to Brooklyn last night by his widow and children, with whom he was spending a vacation.

Mr. Freeman and a companion went bathing in the lake Thursday morning. Neither of them could swim. When the companion came out of the water he saw Mr. Freeman's clothes on the shore, and thinking that the latter was joking he called to him, but receiving no answer and failing to find him returned to the house where they were stopping and gave an alarm. An expert swimmer stopping at the house dived for the body and recovered it. Mr. Freeman was thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife and two children. He was a member of the contracting firm of Morris Freeman & Sons, South Brooklyn. He was a member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, and is said to have been wealthy.

NEGROES DEMAND PROTECTION.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—"If the Republican Party cannot stand a demand for justice and fair play it ought to go down. We were men before that party was born, and our manhood is more sacred than any party can be. Parties were made for men—not men for parties."

The voice of 10,000,000 colored people uttered these words of defiance and warning to-day at the Afrlco-American Council at the Bethel Church. In repudiating its alleged allegiance to the Republican Party, the Council resolved as follows:

"That whatever of any political power we have shall be exerted for no man or any party who will not in advance of election promise to use any power given him by the Government, State or National, to make the colored man's path to the ballot box as straight, smooth, and safe as that of any other American citizen."

President McKinley was scored by the speakers for his discrimination against the negroes in army and Labor Bureau appointments.

Swedenborgian Church Gets $400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—A gift of $400,000 to the Church of New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) has been made by John Pitcairn or Philadelphia. Although Mr. Pitcairn turned the money over two years ago, the transaction was purely a personal one, and was so deemed.

The information leaked out, however, at a recent Church convention in Berlin, Ontario, where mention was made in a report of sums of money disbursed from the Pitcairn Fund.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

All the watering places, with the exception of Newport, seem to be suffering from reaction this week. The sailing of the fleet has affected Bar Harbor, and Southampton confesses to dullness. The dance at the Meadow Club last evening was not as well attended as some of those of former weeks, although there are quite a number of men at Southampton for golfing during the week end. The announcement that Mr. James L. Breese intends to give some experiments in liquid air has created a slight ripple, and the coming Horse Show promises a fitting climax for the season. At New London there have been several pleasant affairs among the cottagers. The Tylers are always giving dinners and surprise parties, and their cake walk of last week was quite a success. In the Adirondacks, around Saranac Lake, matters are lively enough, and if the reports concerning the forest fires be true, the situation is serious.

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The marriage of Miss Julia Irving Graham, the stepdaughter of Col. Alexander Robert Chisolm, and Mr. Keitt Pinckney Walker will take place on Aug. 24. The young couple will sail shortly afterward for Europe, where they will pass the Winter, traveling for the benefit of Mr. Walker's health.

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Among the recent arrivals at Quogue is that of Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, who is accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Acosta. Mrs. Stokes is living very quietly, and is seldom seen in public. Her departure from Bar Harbor was very sudden, and took place shortly after the rumors that she and her husband, W. E. D. Stokes, had disagreed and that there was a probability of a separation. Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, who is said to be legally interested in the matter, lives at Southampton, and Mrs. Stokes's choice of Quogue, which is a short distance away, has given some color to the reports that she has come there to consult him. W. E. D. Stokes himself refused to either confirm or deny the rumors several weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes have been married about five years. She was a Miss Rita Acosta, the daughter of a wealthy Cuban, and is the perfect type of the Southern beauty. She has been named as one of the handsomest young matrons in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes have always seemed so devoted that this rumor has rather surprised many people. They have but recently returned from abroad. Mrs. Stokes and her mother went immediately to Bar Harbor, but Mr. Stokes did not accompany them. Socially during their recent married life Mr. and Mrs. Stokes hardly made the headway they desired. A season at Newport was not a success, but later that at Bar Harbor was more of a success. W. E. D. Stokes himself is well known. He is a brother of Anson Phelps Stokes and a cousin of Edward Stokes. His mother was the daughter of Anson G. Phelps, and his father was the late James Stokes. W. E. D. Stokes has had much litigation with his family, and several of the suits have been causes célèbres.

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The début of Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jr., as a Rough Rider with a Wild West traveling show was a slight surprise, although Mr. Van Rensselaer is a very good horseman, and as he won his spurs with Roosevelt in the late war he is certainly entitled to pass his Summer as he sees fit. Mr. Van Rensselaer is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer and the nephew of Mr. John G. Heckscher. His mother is one of the patronesses of the New York Assembly, and as a young woman was a great belle and beauty in this city. Young Van Rensselaer never cared much for society, but preferred country life. He has many friends, and quite a number of the West Orange people were present at his performance with the troupe there on Thursday evening.

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The absurd story of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough to this country received no confirmation yesterday. It was one of those wild tales which are not used to point a moral, but to be written around a picture. There are a set of pictures in the offices of certain publications, and every week it is evident that some story must be invented to fit the illustrations. The Duke and Duchess at last accounts were at Bienheim, with some plans of going on the Continent.

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The St. Paul brings in a very large passenger list. Among the New Yorkers and others whose names appear thereon are Miss J. H. Ballantine, Mr. J. S. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Camp, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Mr. and Mrs. William Disston and Miss Disston of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. I. Howland, Mr. and Mrs J. C. Hoagland, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Watrous, Miss Pratt, Mrs. A. R. Martel, and Mrs. James Brown Potter. On the Umbria, which sails to-day for Liverpool, are booked Mr. J. M. Bowers and Miss Martha Bowers, Mr. Beresford, and Messrs. Arthur H. and Earl B. Davies.

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From Europe their is a little news. The Frederick Vanderbilts, still cruising in the Conqueror, are en route for France, having left Syracuse. Col. Oliver H. Payne is at Antwerp with his yacht, and Mr. and Mrs. Slater are cruising along the coast of Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low have been at Lucerne, where they went from the Peace Conference at The Hague. Mr. Samuel Pomeroy Colt has been stopping with Mr. Bradford Colt de Wolf, in Brussels, and from there he goes to the Château de Taplany Raab, Hungary, to be the guest of the Baron and Baroness Louis de Levay de Kistelek. The Baroness was Miss Colt de Wolf.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry McCalmont, who are quite well known to Americans, are cruising in a yacht which Mr. McCalmont has hired from the Baron de Rothschild, and are going to end their cruise this week, at their Scottish place. Mrs. McCalmont is a sister of young De Bathe, who has just married Mrs. Langtry. The McCalmonts, who have moved much in the London American set, were not aware of the purpose of De Bathe, and it is said that there will be what is called in England "a jolly row" on their arrival at their Scotland place when they hear the news.

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Recent arrivals at Carlsbad include Dr. and Mrs. John Wyeth, Dr. and Mrs. Gaunt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tilford, and the Misses Tilford. At Munich are registered Mr. and Mrs. Dehon.

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At a dinner given at the Hotel Campbell, Paris, by M. de Martens, President of the Anglo-Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal, were present ex-President and Mrs. Harrison, Gen. Tracy, Mrs. Wilmerding, his daughter; Mr. Russel Soley, Chief Justice Fuller, and Mrs. Fuller.

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The Homburg Week began on Aug. 11 and has been a great success. The principal attraction was a representation of old German life during the Roman occupation, and a bazaar was also held, of which the Baron Vriere and Mr. Sholto Douglas were the originators.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—The social event of the season promises to be the ball and dinner which W. K. Vanderbilt will give at the Newport Golf Club on Sunday evening, Aug. 27, for which several hundred invitations will be sent out next week. A force of mechanics will soon begin the work of erecting a temporary dining hall on the lawn to the north of the clubhouse, as the club's dining hall will be used for dancing, and the ballroom for receiving the guests. Elaborate electrical effects are to be employed in the various rooms as well as on the lawns.

Word comes from England to friends of James J. Van Alen to the effect that he will return to Wakehurst for the season with the Misses Van Alen and his son. Wakehurst is being improved, and this is said to be in accordance with the wishes of the owner, who is to bring some of his friends to Wakehurst with him.

On Sept. 15 Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will start for San Francisco, there to be joined by Hermann Oelrichs, for the purpose of settling up the estate of Senator Fair.

The electric lighting at the Newport Golf Club will begin order and ready for use on Saturday evening, and on Monday evening Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor will entertain there at dinner. Several other cottagers have taken dates for the use of the clubhouse for dinners and small dances.

To-day Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan and Jesse Brown entertained at the Golf Club at luncheon.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will remain at their Newport cottage until the early part of October, when they will return to New York.

T. S. Green, known as the father of Greater New York, is the guest of Mrs. William B. Ogden at Pinard Cottage No. 2.

Col. John Jacob Astor has returned from Rhinebeck on the Nourmahal.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Telfghman are registered at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

L. Honore of Chicago is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Mrs. Jewell, wife of Capt. Jewell of the cruiser Brooklyn, is visiting here.

Hamilton Fish Benjamin of New York is spending tennis week as the guest of Sidney Webster.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer will leave here the latter part of September, and later will go to Europe for a stay of several years.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will remain at their Ochre Point cottage until October.

Chevalier Romano of Naples is at the Cliffs Hotel.

So great has been the demand for seats for the amateur theatricals at the Casino that a few extra chairs have been placed on the south side of the orchestra chairs.

John D. Crimmins of New York, with a party of guests, has arrived on the yacht Admiral.

S. Nicholson Kane has returned to New York.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks this evening gave a large dinner party, which was followed by informal dancing.

Mrs. Henry Clews entertained at dinner, while Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at luncheon at the Clam Bake Club. At least a dozen other cottagers entertained with small dinner parties.

Mrs. George B. De Forest entertained at dinner at Gooseberry Island.

Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind entertained at luncheon to-day.

This evening Newport is very gay socially, and for Sunday evening every table has been engaged at the Casino for dinner parties.

Casino registers include John H. Moohr, Woodward Babcock, Miss Fraser, Mrs. V. A. Wright, Mrs. J. S. Harberger, Dr. Kate S. Stanton, Walter Aldrich, Casey Morgan, H. H. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, H. W. Cary, Miss May, M. D. Whitman, Charles G. Treat, Mr. and Mrs. Tilghman, Anna A. Lawrence, John E. Souers, L. Honore, Dr. C. A. Crawford, and Theodore F. Jewell.

Miss Leary is entertaining Miss Sylvia Green and Edward H. Green, the son and daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green.

The third paper chase of the season was held this afternoon in Jamestown and was led by G. P. Messervey, Robert L. Gerry, and Miss Belle Beach. The hunt was followed by Miss Fifi Potter, Charles Bristed, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Miss Gray, Miss Clasp, Miss Taylor, and Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., on horseback, while in carriages followed Mrs. Bristed, Franklin A. Plummer, Miss Daisy Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, M. Thiebaut, W. A. M. Burden, Miss Edith Gray, and Arthur Gray. Mrs. Drexel and M. Hude Neilson followed in an automobile. J. B. Stokes followed the fox on his bicycle. Miss Beach was dismounted while jumping a very high fence, but was quickly on her horse again without injury.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Stitt of Philadelphia are at the La Farge cottage for the season.

R. R. Remington has returned from New York.

Mrs. J. B. Herreshoff and a party of friends visited Newport to-day on the steam yacht Augusta.

Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Vanderbilt have returned from the White Mountains, and this evening dined on the Valiant with a few guests.

Among those entertaining this evening were Col. Morrel, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan.

The wedding of Miss Mary Virginia Taylor, daughter of Capt. Henry C. Taylor, who commanded the battleship Indiana during the Spanish war, to Lieut. John Valentine Chase, United States Navy, will occur at All Saints' Memorial Chapel Aug. 31 at high noon.

The steam yacht Narada has returned from New York.

T. H. Howard of New York is among the late arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Durant of Philadelphia are visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Hutton.

David Wolf Bishop, Jr., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Andrews at Sunset Lawn.

W. F. Long and Henry Peck of London are at the Cliffs Hotel.

BOX KITE SWIMS ARE THE FAD.

Novel Pastime Introduced at Hazard's Beach Is a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—Now the Blue Hill box kites are the fad at Hazard's Beach. To-day there were thirty in use there, and more are ordered. The young gentlemen who have canoes there take the young women out in their boats with one or more of these kites already raised from the beach, and when the canoe has been paddled a good distance from the shore the end of the stout cord is fastened to the belt of the young woman.

With the wind usually from the southeast, the kite bears the weight of its human burden. Slowly the young woman is borne to the shore, and again the kite string is prepared, the kite sent skyward, the canoe boarded, and the trip across the surf is again and again gone over and the kite swim enjoyed.

The sport has proved one of the most enjoyable fads of the season. The young people who are enjoying the sport are the Misses Potter, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter; Miss Fifi Potter, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Dora Havemeyer, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Barger, R. L. Gerry, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Miss Lilly Oelrichs, H. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and several others.

DINNER TO GEN. DRAPER.

The Ambassador Is Entertained on His Arrival at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 18.—Gen. William F. Draper, United States Ambassador to Italy, arrived here last evening, and with Mrs. Draper to-night attended the first social in their honor, given by E. Curley, who entertained a large dinner party at the Malvern. The new palm garden of the Malvern never looked more beautiful. The guests present were: Gen. and Mrs. John L. Schofield, Senator Eugene Hale, the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmuller, Admiral Upshur, Count and Countess Laugier-Vilares, Mr. and Mrs. George Davie, Justice and Mrs. Edward Patterson, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, Jr., Mrs. Dodge, Miss Christine Biddle, Mrs. Frederic Joy, Mrs. Henry Whelen, Capt. Thomas J. Bush, Mrs. Scott, and Dr. Guy Fairfax Whiting.

The old cup defender Vigilant arrived in the harbor to-night. On board were Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb, Miss Baron, W. S. Cochran, Miss Mary Patterson, Miss Redmond, and H. S. Redmond.

The yacht Idalia arrived in the harbor today with the owner, Eugene Tompkins, on board. With him were Mr. and Mrs. George Gilman and Col. Edward French.

MR. ROOT LEASES A HOUSE.

To Take Possession of a Residence in Washington in October.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary Root has leased for a residence the fine marble and white stone dwelling at 1,626 Rhode Island Avenue. It is opposite the former residence of Gen. Sheridan, and is in close vicinity to Scott Circle.

The house is one of the largest and finest in the city and contains a ballroom and a commodious dining room. The interior decoration is fine, making the dwelling more than ordinarily attractive from an artistic standpoint. The walls of the hallways are adorned with portraits of some of the famous beauties of the National capital painted by Mrs. Barney, wife of the owner, who is an artist of some note.

Secretary Root and his family will take possession of the house in October.

Senator Elkins's Chicago House Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Henry E. Cregier, a Chicago architect, has acquired the former residence and grounds of William L. Elkins in North Broad Street, Philadelphia, for himself and a Boston syndicate. He will convert the property by the addition of a twelve-story building into a fine apartment hotel. The building will be completed in the Summer of 1900, and will be of steel construction. The outer shell will be of granite, Roman brick, and terra cotta, and the interior will contain over 100 apartments. There will be a palm garden on the roof. The property is 234 by 100 feet, and the total cost of the new building, counting the present improvements, will be $1,750,000.

MR. OTTENDORFER RETURNS.

Declares that This Country Is No Longer the Ideal America to Europeans.

Oswald Ottendorfer arrived here early yesterday morning on the steamship Fürst Bismarck of the Hamburg-American Line after an absence of about six months in Europe. He went at once to his home, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street.

"I went abroad," he said, "for the benefit of my health, but the trip has not done me any good. I sailed in February last. The first few days we passed through a blizzard. I shall not again cross the ocean so early in the year. We were landed at Genoa, and from there I went to Meran, in the southern part of the Tyrol. There I remained from Feb. 27 to the end of April. Then I went to Nauheim, where I remained until June 10, then to Wiesbaden, and from there to Langenschwalbach, another German health resort, where I met Thomas B. Reed. We did not discuss politics. The last of July I returned to Wiesbaden; on Aug. 7 I went to Hamburg, and left there on Aug. 10.

"I did not hear any talk while in Germany of Admiral Dewey or the Manila campaign. The health resorts are mostly visited by those who are not interested in such matters. The only sentiment expressed about the Dreyfus affair was one of astonishment at the proceedings.

"As to home politics, I believe that Sheehan and Croker will make up their present differences. In my opinion, the Mazet committee has overdone things, and is making a grand stand play for political purposes.

"If Bryan is nominated for the Presidency again it will be unfortunate for the Democratic Party. True, Bryan may make most prominent the anti-imperialistic plank of his platform and not the silver issue, but the men who voted for him because of the silver question would vote for him in 1900 as they did in 1896, and those who voted against him in 1896 would still vote against him in 1900.

"Bryan, however, was defeated by a small majority last year. Many people who are opposed to imperialism as demonstrated by our course in the Philippines might vote for him if he is again nominated, and their votes added to the silver votes might elect him. It is, however, difficult to prophesy now, as many things may happen before the next National election.

"I am an anti-imperialist, and I do not approve of our course in the Philippines. We have no right to compel those people to submit to our methods of government. Our course in the Philippines places us in a difficult position. I do not know whether the Filipinos are capable of self-government, but I think that they are in every way superior to the Cubans. Even in Cuba we have a great deal of trouble ahead of us. It is our duty to grant to the Philippines a liberal form of autonomy even verging on absolute independence. In Europe the United States is regarded as a nation of land-grabbers. This country is no longer the ideal America to Europeans that it was.

"As to the trusts, the only solution in my judgment is Government control."

MEAT PRICES SCHEDULE.

The Members of the Retail Butchers' Association Formally Adopt the Advanced Rates.

Two hundred retail butchers met last night at Bloomingdale Hall, 915 and 917 Eighth Avenue, and took definite action in the much-talked-of movement for higher prices of meats by passing

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank 270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank 320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company 30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Mayer & Whitehouse,
11 WALL STREET,
BUY AND SELL
BONDS AND STOCKS
OF THE
SLOSS IRON & COAL CO.
OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five percentum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 6, 24, 42, 45, 49, 50, 61, 80, 100, 115, 175, 197, 211, 217, 221, 234, 295, 309, 324, 393, 405, 455, 550, 739, 749, 778, 790, 627, 888, 935, 936, 939, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1081, 1190, 1255, 1515, 1516, 1557, 1592, 1599, 1702, 1709, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1899, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the Terminal Companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, from which full particulars and details can be obtained.

Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new Company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds	$30,000,000

To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative	$20,000,000
Common Stock	30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows:—

Bonds:	
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds	$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.	3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company	9,000,000
Total	$30,000,000
Preferred Stock:	
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds	$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock	3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company stock	2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements	4,437,500
Total issue	$20,000,000
Common Stock:	
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above	$24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent.	1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements	4,812,500
Total issue	$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the Terminal properties by the issue of a three and a half per cent. Terminal Bond, secured upon said Terminals, and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new Company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said Terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock which shall not be made by participating stockholders have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above-named may become parties to the Reorganization Agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositaries:

Provident Life & Trust Co., Phila.;
Seaboard National Bank, New York;
Guardian Trust Company, Chicago;

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, for which negotiable certificates of deposit in usual form will be issued.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE, EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the Committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositaries or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.

WM. F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York,)
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York,)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago,)
MAX PAM (Chicago,)
Committee.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President,
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

We desire to buy
Bank of America,
Western Natl. Bank,
Nat'l Bk. of Republic.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

C. A. Missing & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
40 & 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BUY AND SELL
National Enameling and Stamping Co.
PREFERRED AND COMMON.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each,
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company will own 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now in operation, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, International Banking & Trust Co., New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23d, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
200 shs. New River Mineral Co. pfd., (hypd.)
100 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
38 shs. Standard Trust Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Bank of New York.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
8 shs. 3d Avenue R. R.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
8 shs. Home Ins. Co.
72 shs. Pacific & Atlantic Tel. Co.
64 shs. Southern & Atlantic Tel. Co.
$25,000 N. Y. Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1948.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. J.
$7,000 Missouri Pacific R. R. Cons. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1920.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 North American Brewing Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds.
$48,000 Great White Spirit Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, July, 1895, coup.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.

Santa Rosalia Mining Co.
(Incorporated under laws of New Jersey.)
Capital Stock, 800,000 shares at $1 each,
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
President, GEORGE T. WERTS, (Ex-Gov. of New Jersey,) Jersey City, N. J.
Vice President, JOHN A. FITZPATRICK, (Pres. Sawyer Elec. Co.), Phila., Pa.
Treasurer, JAMES COOPER SIMPSON, (Carson & Simpson, Publishers), Phila, Pa.
Secretary, ARTHUR COLEMAN, New York, N. Y.

This Company owns a compact group of five Gold and Copper mines in the centre of the copper belt of Autlan, State of Jalisco, Republic of Mexico, a complete ten-stamp mill installed on its properties, and a thousand acres of timber land. Three thousand tons of ore mined and nine thousand "in sight."

To increase capacity of mines and mill, 70,000 shares of the capital stock is offered for public subscription at 75 cents per share, but the right is reserved to advance the price to par without notice. Substantial and steady dividends are assured.

For prospectus and other information apply to

ALLAN G. MACDONELL,
Fiscal Agent,
63 AND 65 WALL ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the second preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 21, 1899. The second preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on Aug. 21, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Sept. 2, 1899.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on Sept. 2, 1899, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, of record on the books of the Voting Trustees, at the close of business on Aug. 21, 1899. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Aug. 21, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Sept. 2, 1899.

Checks will be mailed.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.

Trenton, N. J., August 8th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19th.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on August 19th, and reopened Sept. 2d, 1899.

Checks will be mailed.

FREDERICK A. SEAMAN,
Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.

New York, August 15, 1899.

A dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared payable at the fiscal agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after September 1, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business August 19, 1899.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close for that purpose on August 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., September 8, 1899.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Iowa Central Railway Company.

New York City, August 15th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared on the preferred shares of this Company, payable September 1st to stockholders of record of August 21st, 1899.

For the purposes of the above dividend and the annual meeting, the stock transfer books will close August 21st, at 3 P. M., and reopen September 11th.

GEO. R. MORSE, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 26th, 1899, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, August 25, 1899, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1899.

American Linseed Company,

100 William Street, New York, August 9, 1899.

The second quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable by check from Chicago, September 15th, to stockholders of record August 25th, 3 P. M. Transfer books reopen Sept. 16th.

G. E. HIGHLEY, Sec'y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,

No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING,
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company,

No. 80 Broadway, New York, August 17, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, September 20, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the offices of the Company, at Indianapolis, Indiana, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms shall then expire, and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

Poll open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from August 30, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., until September 21, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. A. HILTON,
Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company,

Treasurer's Office, New York, August 15, 1899.

For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held on Wednesday, the 27th of September next, at one o'clock P. M., the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 25th inst., and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 1st of September next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

A meeting of the stockholders of Charles E. Monell Company will be held at the company's office, No. 2 First Avenue, New York, on Sept. 9, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the company be forthwith dissolved.—New York, Aug. 19, 1899.
CHARLES SCHLAGEL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JENKINS & MATTSON.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Jenkins & Mattson has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES W. JENKINS will continue the business heretofore carried on at No. 1,307 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, and has authorized the firm name in liquidation.

Dated New York, August 18, 1899.
CHARLES W. JENKINS,
W. FRANK MATTSON.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Certificate No. 971 for 100 shares Common Stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. MILLS & ODELL, 2 Wall St.

FIRE INSURANCE RATE WAR.

Trouble in Newark May Demoralize Business in the Oranges and Extend Throughout New Jersey.

The fire insurance rate war in Newark, which has resulted from the suspension of rates in that city by the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department at Atlantic City four weeks ago, bids fair completely to demoralize the business of fire insurance in the Oranges and Belleville, as well as in the City of Newark itself. At the headquarters of the Middle Department, in Philadelphia, there is much fear that the demoralization will extend over all of New Jersey, with the exception of Hudson County, which lies within the jurisdiction of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

When the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association practically went out of existence last Spring, six counties in New Jersey were left without rates, and the local board at Trenton is now facing a comparatively serious situation, created by local antagonisms.

A prominent Newark agent said yesterday: "There is almost no prospect of re-establishing rates this year. The premium income for the last six months of this year probably will not exceed one-half of the total receipts for the corresponding period of last year, for which the companies reported an aggregate income of $371,115. Of this amount only $25,360 was received by the Caledonian, the Manchester, and the Niagara, whose agency quarrel contributed largely toward the final suspension of all rates. The cause of this quarrel was the question as to whether the business written in the office of an agent belongs to him or to his companies."

New York managers are beginning to think that the Newark fight will prove to be only one of a series of rate troubles throughout the United States, because of board disagreements in the East and anti-trust legislation in the South and West. In only a relatively small number of the States of the Union are the tariff arrangements of the companies undisturbed by either legislation or rate wars.

The break in rates at Newark led to the issuance of a circular by Secretary Clemence of the Middle Department in regard to the proposed abolition of the rule permitting competitive rates, but the companies have been so tardy in forwarding their replies that remedial action of this character is not anticipated for some time to come.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The following underwriters have been elected members of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters: A. K Miller, Secretary of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, David H. Cobb of the agency firm of Shade & Cobb, and Charles G. Smith, Secretary of the German-American Insurance Company.

Several American fire insurance companies, which have been investigating the advisability of opening a Cuban branch, report that some of the companies, which were firmly established in Cuba under the Spanish régime, are making an effort to largely increase the deposit required of companies desiring to do business there, and, if possible, to fix the amount of the deposit at $100,000. An appeal to the authorities at Washington for the purpose of blocking the scheme is contemplated.

The resident manager of a foreign fire insurance company said yesterday that he had received advices from Chicago to the effect that the failure of the Governing Committee of the Western Union to regulate rates on certain large Kansas City risks is due to the Missouri Anti-Trust law. It was further stated that the increasing tendency of the different States to enact anti-compact laws is largely responsible for the action of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company in filing a notice of its intention to relinquish its membership in the Western Union.

More Gold Certificates Received.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $500,000 in gold certificates of the denominations from $50 to $1,000 inclusive, was received from Washington. The supply of twenty-dollar notes is exhausted and it is probable that no gold certificates of any issue will be received until late next week, when the new twenty-dollar notes will be distributed.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
August 18	597,162
To date this year	115,557,520
Corresponding date last year	64,800,779

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

August 18	$4,355,000
To date this year	$632,403,830
Corresponding date last year	$567,432,230

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdry.	¾	International Paper	½
At., Top. & S. F.	¾	Iowa Central pf.	¾
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	¾	Manhattan	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Brooklyn Union Gas.	1¾	Minn. & St. L.	4½
Canada Southern	⅞	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	¾	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Chi. Con. Traction	¾	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	¾	National Lead	½
Chi. & East. Illinois	¾	N. Y. Ont. & West.	⅞
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	¾	Norfolk & Western	⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	Northern Pacific	¾
Chi. & Northwest	¾	Pacific Coast	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Col. & H. Coal & I.	¾	Pressed Steel Car pf.	¾
Delaware & Hudson	1	Reading	⅞
Denver & Rio Gr.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	3¼	St. Paul & Omaha	2
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Federal Steel	½	Texas & Pacific	¾
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Un. Bag & Paper	⅞
Glucose Sugar Ref.	½	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1½
Gt. Northern pf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Hocking Valley	1⅞	Wabash pf.	¾
Hocking Valley pf.	1¼		
Illinois Central	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf.	⅝	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Continental Tobacco	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Detroit City Gas	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Lake Erie & West. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	U. S. Rubber	½
Am. Steel Hoop	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	Mo., K. & T. 1st ext. 5s	1½
Hous. & Tex. 1st	1	Int. & G. N. 1st	1
T. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1	K. C., P. & G. 1st	1½
Wabash deb. B	¼		

Bonds Declined.

Stand. R. & T. 6s	1	Stand R. & T. inc.	1⅜

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

More activity and marked strength showed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. What was of as much consequence as any immediate developments came in the disclosure of quickened interest upon the part of the public. Commission house business made new records. Outsiders have become more interested in current stock market affairs than for a long time past. Many reasons explain this. What is of more consequence known that more than nine out of ten scarecrows recently hippodromed are without warrant.

Healthful, too, was yesterday's certification of the fact that the better class of stocks assume leadership—railroad stocks having good management and showing those splendid results which mark the progress of railway business. In many quarters appear indications of readiness and preparation upon the part of railway managers to arrange for better transportation rates, and through this must come results which will materially enrich the carrying companies.

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From the weekly reviews of business conditions made by the important commercial agencies, it is impossible to find any occasion for anything less than confidence—even enthusiasm. In practically every branch of trade there is broadening activity and better profits.

The present week closes with evidences of substantial progress.

PRESIDENT MELLEN'S VIEWS.

Northern Pacific common was one of the strongest issues on the list yesterday, running up to 55 on heavy buying for both London and local account. President Mellen was in town and talked encouragingly of the road's prospects. Discussing Mr. E. H. Harriman's recent statement that the Clearwater controversy will be held in abeyance for six months, Mr. Mellen said:

"We have done more than agree on a truce for six months. We have even begun to reach a basis of settlement. We are working on plans for a settlement right along, and there will be no fight in the Clearwater country. I always insisted there would be none. We would have had far less trouble had the newspapers not made so much of the trouble, which was bad enough as it was. There are many details to be worked out, and it may be some time before a final settlement is accomplished."

Regarding the threatened building of a line from Lewiston to Portland, Mr. Mellen said:

"Should we have had to build that line we would have had easy grades most of the way, contrary to a general impression. We would have built along the south side of the Columbia River to Ainsworth, there crossed our million-dollar bridge, and then built to Portland along the north side. But that line will never be built, because there will be no necessity for it. At least, that is the way it appears now.

"The recent acquisition of Oregon Navigation by Union Pacific has facilitated a settlement a good deal, because Union Pacific, being a very large corporation with many diversified interests, has more at stake in bringing about a settlement.

"Last year was the best the Northern Pacific ever had by a good deal. We know what our income account for the year is, though the annual report will not be ready for distribution for perhaps a month. The road never before had such a large volume of business and was never operated more economically.

"Year before last the ratio of operating expenses was 46.9 per cent., while last year it was 47 per cent., which is one one-hundredth of 1 per cent. of the record. Year before last the company earned over 4 per cent. on the common stock, but charged very heavily to improvement account, only 2 per cent. having been paid. This past year it charged twice as much to improvement account, and has already paid 2 per cent. on the common, with a prospect of something better before very long."

Mr. Mellen was asked regarding conditions in the West as he found them during his recent trip, and he replied:

"General conditions were never better. The crop will be an average one. It will grade below the average, but that will not affect the railroad. It is hardly what I thought it would be six weeks ago, having suffered from hot winds. But we have reason to be satisfied, and will be quite so if no serious damage befalls the crop during the next seven days. After that we will consider it safe from frosts. There is still about 25 per cent. of the old crop in the farmers' hands, so our movement of grain next year will be as large as it was last year. The outlook is very bright."

TO-DAY'S BANK STATEMENT.

Yesterday's forecasts of to-day's bank statement were of a favorable nature. Conservative banking interests were of the opinion that there will be shown a still better state of loan-market conditions than last week. In the week ended Thursday night, the banks lost cash to the interior, but gained more in their operations with the Sub-Treasury. Much out-of-town money is said to have gone into loans during the current week, and this, it is believed, will be reflected in a generally better Clearing House exhibit.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRADING.

Southern Pacific sold above 40 yesterday and then dropped back on heavy realizing sales by speculators who seemed to regard that figure as the pool's objective point and who looked for selling around that price. The "pool," however, evidently had no such idea, for its brokers continued to buy and gave the stock good support under 40. The sale of a block of 10,000 shares of Central Pacific by Strong, Sturgis & Co. to Hallgarten & Co at 59⅛ was reported. This transaction was understood to be in connection with the transfer of a large account from an individual to a syndicate.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of August to-day will cover thirty-three roads, and will show 14.59 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

2d Week of August.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ann Arbor	$28,522	$3,770	....
B. & O. S. W.	130,313	....	2,455
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	91,724	12,292	....
Canadian Pacific	567,000	88,000	....
Chicago & East. Illinois	93,100	11,800	....
Chicago Gt. Western	116,368	12,341	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	729,371	106,064	....
Cleve., Lorain & W

volume of Fall orders and that the drainage plans have been approved by the Legislature. Birmingham reports good orders for iron booked as far ahead as the third quarter of 1900, with the building trades particularly active. Chattanooga manufacturers complain of insufficient iron supplies. Galveston reports a fair trade, but hot weather and doubtful cotton crop prospects are a detriment to trade. Southern buyers are reported in good number at Baltimore, with dry goods particularly active, but sugar is in rather less demand than hoped for, because of the very short Southern peach crop. Philadelphia reports no change in iron, but a feeling general in the trade that the top notch has not yet been reached. There is a building boom at Pittsburg, and 150 per cent. more construction is going on there now than a year ago. All classes of labor are well employed, and common laborers are hard to obtain at good wages. Recent advances in iron and steel have brought few offerings. From the Northwest advices are of improved trade and good collections. Fall demand is opening well in San Francisco, while heavy rains, interfering with harvesting, are reported in Oregon and Washington.

Bank clearings are not materially changed from the preceding total, aggregating for the week $1,513,773,000, against $1,516,441,000 last week, a gain of 19 per cent. over the corresponding week a year ago, of 33 per cent. over 1897, of 86 per cent. over 1896 and 1894, and of 107 per cent. over 1893. Compared with the same week of 1892, there is an increase of 50 per cent. Business failures for the week number 172, as compared with 156 last week, 195 in this week a year ago, 221 in 1898, 264 in 1896, and 192 in 1895.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,040,009 bushels, against 3,616,154 bushels last week, 3,988,348 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 5,316,803 bushels in 1897, 2,991,693 bushels in 1896, and 2,389,140 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 26,165,069 bushels, against 22,343,076 bushels last year, and 21,433,346 bushels in 1897-8. Corn exports for the week aggregate 5,531,406 bushels, against 5,950,361 bushels last week, 3,196,021 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,929,035 bushels in 1897, 2,769,601 bushels in 1896, and 1,195,238 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 32,526,951 bushels, against 20,223,365 bushels during the same period a year ago and 19,665,843 bushels in 1897-8.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement accredited to a high official of the Pennsylvania Railroad that there is more business offering than ever before at this time of the year, and an effort is being made to secure a meeting early in September of all the leading Presidents to decide on an advance in freight rates.

Incorporation at Albany of the Southfield Beach Railroad, with a capital of $25,000, to run from the Village of Edgewater to Midland Beach, S. I., a distance of two miles.

Railroads placing large orders for additional rolling stock with the American Car and Foundry Company.

Increase or $190,953 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $50,552 for the corresponding week last year.

Net earnings of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in June, $101,049.

Announcement that the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern intends purchasing the right of way for an extension from Worthington, Minn., to Canova, S. D.

Payment begun by the Omaha of the dividend on the preferred stock due on Monday.

Surplus of $29,206 shown by the Nickel Plate for the quarter ended June 30, against a deficit of $49,669 in the corresponding period last year.

Pressed Steel Car Company's announcement that it has received orders for body and truck bolsters for 500 Indiana, Illinois and Iowa cars.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4¼@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $169,354,034; balances, $8,294,784; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $283,981.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½@3 9-16 per cent. for short and 3.9-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Posted rates were $4.83¾ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅞ for sixty days, $4.86¾@$4.86⅞ for demand, $4.86⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.18⅛ less 1-16@5.19⅜, 96, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 35c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Business on the Bourse to-day was inactive and prices were weak. Rentes were in good demand. Italians were maintained, Spanish 4s were offered, and Portuguese declined. Kafirs opened steady, but became easier. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 7½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 25½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 60.52½.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—On the Boerse to-day private discount was easier, owing to the favorable statement issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany, but was dull. Portuguese securities were weak as a result of the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Portugal. Americans were firm. Canadian Pacifics hardened on the statement of an increase in the traffic returns. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 12,560,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 980,000 marks, other securities decreased 19,920,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 760,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 18.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s and Portuguese securities relapsed. Americans were steady. Local shares were irregular.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—There was a general rally in American securities here to-day, in sympathy with the improved tendency noticeable in Wall Street yesterday. Prices opened firm and remained so all day. Louisville and Nashville, Norfolk and Western, and the Atchison shares were the leaders in the advance. The closing was steady with a moderate demand.

Consols for money, 106⅝; for the account, 106¾; Atchison, 22¾; Canadian Pacific, 90¼; St. Paul, 136½; Illinois Central, 118; Louisville, 82¾; Union Pacific preferred, 79⅝; New York Central, 142⅜; Erie, 14; Pennsylvania, 69⅝; Reading, 17½; Erie first preferred, 39⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 79½; Grand Trunk, 8¾; Anaconda, 11⅝.

Money 2 per cent; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½@3 9-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £29,000.

Bar silver quiet, 27 11-16d per ounce.

The Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Closing prices yesterday showed general improvement in the stocks traded in on the curb, and during the whole day the market was strong. Transactions were not numerous enough to relieve the outside market of its appearance of dullness, but there was a good deal of quiet buying of stocks, and the total of the day's business, compared with the transactions on the recent dull days, was large. Several stocks were traded in to the extent of a thousand shares or more, and in one or two issues the day's business amounted to between 2,000 and 3,000 shares.

Renewed activity was shown in Republic Iron and Steel, and, after some irregularity, both issues of this stock showed a net gain for the day, the common stock closing at 23⅜ bid and the preferred at 73¾ bid. Together, the trading in these issues amounted to about 5,000 shares. Several other industrials showed strength and were advanced substantially on fairly active demand. National Salt common sold up to 48, odd lots changing hands as high as 48½, and it closed at 47½ bid, a net gain of 2½ points for the day. There was not a very active demand for Havana Commercial, and on sales of a few hundred shares of the preferred stock that issue sold down to 69, and showed a fractional net loss. National Gramophone sold at 87 and at 88 and closed at 88½ bid, a net gain of 1½ points.

Rubber Goods was well bought yesterday, and there was evidence of inside buying. About 500 shares of the common stock sold up to 32, most of the transactions being at the top price. It is said that important developments will soon be announced in regard to the relations of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company with the Bicycle Company of America and the Electric Vehicle Company.

A number of the electric stocks were very strong, and in two or three of these issues net gains of about 5 points were recorded. Electric Vehicle common, on light transactions, advanced to 108, which was bid for the stock at the close, showing a net gain of 4½ points. Electric Boat common, on sales amounting to about 1,000 shares, sold up to 28, and the issue closed at 27½ bid, a net gain of 5 points. Attention has been recently called to the business done by the Electric Boat Company and the present advance in the stock is due to statements made by friends of the company to the effect that the company has already established a business that will yield very satisfactory dividends on both issues of stock in the not distant future.

Of the transportation stocks, New York Transportation was the most active and the strongest. Many hundred shares of the stock changed hands during the day, and the price advanced steadily from about 24 to 25¾. The stock closed at 25⅜ bid, a net gain of 1⅝ points.

Subscriptions to the stock of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company were inquired for on the curb yesterday, and bids were made for them, but, as far as reported, there were no transactions during the day. At the close 107 was bid for the subscriptions, and they were offered at 112. The first installment of 20 per cent. is due on the subscriptions next Monday, and the balance of the subscription money is to be called as the underwriters may deem necessary, but the full amount will probably be called within a reasonably short period.

New Amsterdam Gas was markedly strong, and both issues of the stock and the bonds ended the day at figures substantially higher than those of Thursday's close. The common stock sold up to 34½ and closed at 34 bid, a net gain of 1⅜ points, and the preferred stock, on fewer transactions, gained nearly 2 points, closing at 59¼ bid. The bonds closed at 100¾ bid. Further rumors in regard to a settlement were current yesterday, and in certain quarters it was confidently believed that the gas war is at last very near its end.

Electro-Pneumatic recovered yesterday from its decline of the previous day and closed with a substantial net gain, at 1⅞ bid. Bay State Gas sold at 2⅛, and at the close was not offered below 2¼. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34	34½
Amsterdam pf	90	97
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	100¾	101¼
Bay State Gas	2	2¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	79¾	80
American Wool Goods	28½	29½
American Wool Goods pf	84	85
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf	81	82
Distilling Company of America	19¾	20
Distilling Company of America pf	59⅞	60
Electric Axle Light & Power	5¼	5½
Electric Boat	27½	30
Electric Boat pf	47½	49
Havana Commercial	30	30¾
Havana Commercial pf	68¾	69¼
International Pump	..	77
International Pump pf	..	24
National Gramophone	87½	88
National Salt	47½	49
Otis Elevator	72	75
Otis Elevator pf	33	35
Republic Iron & Steel	94	97
Republic Iron & Steel pf	23¾	24
Royal Baking Powder	73¾	74
Rubber Goods Mfg	99	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	31⅝	32½
Sloss-Sheffield	89¾	90
Sloss-Sheffield subs	..	54½
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	107	112
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	463	466
Union Steel & Chain	461	..
Union Steel & Chain pf	29	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	69	70
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar pf	¾	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96¾	97½
American Air Power	60	65
Asphalt Company of America	14	14½
British Columbia Copper	12⅜	13⅛
Chicago & Alton subs	112½	113
Electric Vehicle	96	97
Electric Vehicle pf	108	110
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	118	125
Flemington Coal & Coke	1⅞	2⅛
General Carriage	23	24⅜
Illinois Transportation	33	37
Markeen Copper	5¼	5½
Mexican 5s	11¼	12¼
New England Transportation	100¾	100⅞
New York Gas & Electric 4s	9	9½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	91¼	92
New York Transportation	107	108
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	25⅝	25⅞
St. Louis subs	23½	24
St. Louis common, when issued	133¼	134½
St. Louis preferred, when issued	29¾	30
St. Louis 4s, when issued	92	94½
Tennessee Copper	94¾	95¼
Trust Company of America	20¾	20⅞
*Union Copper	21	26

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	246½	247½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	108	110
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	100	101
Con. Traction of N. J	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	62½	64
Eighth Avenue Railroad	111	112
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	385	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	93½	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	91
Nassau Electric 5s	96	98
New Orleans Traction (new)	115	118
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	26	27
Ninth Avenue Railroad	96	98¼
North Jersey Street Railway	180	190
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	36	37
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	94	95
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	105	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	120	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	208	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	12	20
Union Railway 1st 5s	25	35
Union Railway stock	110	116
United Traction, Providence	200	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	104	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36	39
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	96	96½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	56	58
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	94¾
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	95½
Union Ferry	45	113
Union Ferry bonds	103	48
		104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	84
Central Union Gas, guaranteed	106½	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	44
Fort Wayne Gas	65	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	79
Indianapolis Gas	107	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	105½	107
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	65
Lafayette Gas Co.	77	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Mutual Gas of New York	67	70
Madison (Wis.) stock	260	290
New England Gas & Coke	81	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	30	31
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	85¾	86½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	110	115
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	109	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	102½	103½
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	56
Ohio & Indiana	48	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	62	62
St. Joseph (Mo.)	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	42	45
St. Paul Gas stock	93	95
St. Paul Gas bonds	53	55
Standard Gas, New York	88	91
Standard Gas, New York, pf	110	115
Standard Gas 1st	135	145
Syracuse Gas stock	116	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s per cent. bonds	5	19
Western Gas	..	82
Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest	100	102

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Cramps' Shipyard	106	107
General Chemical	81	85
General Chemical pf	50	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	98	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	..	54
Hudson River Telephone	94	97
Lorillard Company pf	110	115
Standard Coupler	17	19
Trenton Potteries	35	37
Trenton Potteries pf	7	13
Union Typewriter	..	55
Union Typewriter 1st pf	25	26
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	117
Worthington Pump pf	122	124
	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	48	52
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Universal Car Bearing	..	50

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 18, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	115	100	Adams Express	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	−¼
17½	17⅝	474	Am. Car & Found. pf.	16⅞	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+⅝
86¾	86⅞	900	Am. Car & Found. pf.	67⅝	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝	−⅝
43¾	44	1,610	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	44⅜	44⅝	43¾	43¾	−⅝
91½	92	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91½	91⅝	91¼	91¼	−⅜
41½	41¾	300	American Cotton Oil	42	42	42	42	.....
35½	38	100	American Dist. Tel	35	35	35	35	.....
53¾	53⅝	830	American Linseed	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	.....
17	17⅜	275	American Malting Co.	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	.....
141	143	10	American Express	17	17	17	17	.....
5⅜	6½	150	American Spirits Mfg.	143	143	143	143	.....
57⅞	58¾	10,410	Am. Steel & Wire	6	6	6	6	.....
90¾	90⅝	1,600	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	59	59½	58	58	+⅜
159¼	159½	21,990	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	99½	100	97¾	98	−⅛
99	101½	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	100¾	99	99	−⅛
121¾	122	15,420	American Tobacco	101	101	158	159¾	.....
38	38⅛	2,330	American Steel Hoop	39	39	101	101	.....
83	88½	2,020	Am. Steel Hoop pf	84½	84½	121½	121¾	−1⅜
42¼	42½	285	American Tin Plate	42	42¼	38¾	38¾	.....
89	90	420	Am. Tin Plate pf	90¾	91	42	42¼	−⅝
22¼	22½	17,825	At., T. & S. F	22	22⅝	91	91	.....
65¾	65⅞	34,670	At., T. & S. F. pf	66⅝	66½	22	22¼	+2
57¾	57⅞	2,120	Anaconda Copper	57¾	57¾	65½	65⅞	+⅝
52⅝	52¾	6,275	Baltimore & Ohio	53½	54	57	57	+⅝
73½	74	5,385	Baltimore & Ohio pf	74½	74½	52¼	52¼	−⅝
8	10	100	E. & O. S. W. pf. t. r	9	9	73¾	73⅞	−⅝
110	110¼	17,196	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	111¼	111⅝	9	9	.....
139	140	125	Brooklyn Union Gas	138	138	109¾	110¼	+⅜
194¼	194½	445	Brunswick City	19¼	19¼	138	138	+1¼
31	32½	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	32	32	18¾	19¼	+¼
54	54½	1,000	Canada Southern	53¾	54½	32	32	.....
58⅜	59	17,305	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	58¾	59¾	53¾	54	+⅞
28⅝	28¾	5,880	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅝	28⅝	58¾	59	+⅞
56	56¼	950	Chicago Con. Trac	55	58¾	28¼	28⅝	+⅝
136⅝	136¾	10,750	C., B. & Q., ex div	138¼	137¾	55	56¼	+⅝
77	77½	100	Chicago & East. Ill	77½	77¾	136¼	136⅝	+⅝
15⅝	15¾	3,875	Chicago Great West	15½	15⅝	77½	77½	+⅝
76¾	77	825	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A	76⅜	76⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅝
38½	38¾	740	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B	39	39	76⅝	76⅝	+⅝
96¼	96½	300	Chi. Gr. West., deb	96¾	97	38	38⅜	+¼
9½	10	32,135	Chi., Ind. & Louis	9¾	9¾	96½	97	.....
133⅛	133½	910	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132½	133¾	9¾	9¾	.....
163	163	200	Chicago & Northw	162½	163	132¾	133¼	+1½
119¼	119½	10,420	Chi., Northw. pf	195¼	196	163	163	.....
14	15	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	118¾	119¾	196	198	.....
45	45	100	Chicago Term. & Trans	14½	14½	118¾	119¾	+¾
57¾	57¾	650	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	47	45	14¼	14¼	.....
51½	51⅞	4,330	C., C., C. & St. L	58	58	45	45	.....
5½	5½	420	Colorado Fuel & Iron	51⅝	52¾	57¾	57¾	+⅝
46½	47	50	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	51½	51½	+⅝
15⅝	15⅝	3,975	Col. Southern 1st pf	47	47	5¼	5¼	+⅛
48¼	48¼	4,270	Col. & H. C. & I	18¼	19⅞	47	47	.....
97½	97¾	3,365	Continental Tobacco	48⅝	49	18¾	18⅝	−¾
180	181	3,455	Continental Tobac. pf	98	98¾	48	48	+⅜
124	124½	800	Consolidated Gas	180½	182	97¼	97½	−⅛
176	176½	30	Delaware & Hudson	121½	121½	180	180	+½
22	22½	500	Del., Lack. & West	175¾	175¾	121	121¼	+1
76¾	76⅞	1,200	Denver & R. G	22	22¾	124	124	.....
..	..	865	Denver & R. G. pf	76¾	76¾	22	22¾	+⅜
8	9	200	Detroit City Gas	76	76	76	76¼	+¾
1,200	1,400	4,819	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	98	98¼	101	97	.....
8,540	1,928	200	Erie 1st pf	18¾	19¾	98¼	97	+¾
1,928	4,950	502	Evans. & T. H	38	38⅜	13¾	13¾	−¼
90½	90	2,485	Evans. & T. H. pf	42	45¼	38	38	.....
80¼	80¼	960	Federal Steel	42	42	42	44½	+1⅜
65¾	65½	425	Federal Steel pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	+1
168	168½	450	Glucose Sugar Ref	59¾	60¼	59¾	60¼	+½
26⅛	26¼	1,200	Great Northern pf	82½	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+⅝
62¾	62¾	6,556	Hocking Valley	65	64¼	64	64¼	+¼
115⅜	115¼	3,150	Hocking Valley pf	168¾	168¾	65	65	+¼
40⅜	40⅜	1,610	Illinois Central	25¼	25⅝	168½	168½	−½
78	78½	320	International Paper	63½	63½	25¼	25⅜	+⅛
15	14⅜	2,120	Internat. Paper pf	61¼	61¼	63¼	63¼	+⅛
59	59¼	5,535	Iowa Central	114⅝	116¼	114⅜	114⅜	+⅛
11⅞	12	1,200	Iowa Central pf	40¼	41¼	115¼	115¼	+⅛
1a	20	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	78	78	40¼	40½	+⅛
49½	52	150	Keokuk & D. M. pf	15	15¼	78	78	.....
58	58	300	Knickerbocker Ice	59	59¼	14¾	14¾	.....
58	58	400	Lacledе Gas	59	59	59	59	.....
21	21¼	125	Lake Erie & West	12	12½	12	12	.....
80¼	80¼	11,430	Lake Erie & West. pf	18	18	18	18	.....
80¼	81¾	5,325	Louisville & Nashville	50	50	50	50	.....
116¾	117	5,355	Manhattan Con	58	58	58	58	.....
205¼	207	925	Metropolitan St. Ry	57¾	58	57¾	58	.....
15½	15¾	4,800	Mexican Central	21	21¼	21	21¼	.....
4¼	4⅝	685	Mexican National ctfs	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	.....
72½	76	4,800	Minn. & St. Louis	81¾	80¼	80¼	80¼	.....
98	98½	900	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	116¾	116¾	80¼	80¼	.....
68	68	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M	206¾	206¾	116¾	116¾	.....
12¾	12¾	5,825	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15½	15¾	206¾	206¾	.....
39¾	40	18,470	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	42	42	15⅝	15⅝	.....
49¾	49⅞	200	Missouri Pacific	42	42¼	42	42¼	.....
46	46	1,270	Mobile & Ohio	90¾	91	42	42¼	.....
48	48⅜	1,200	National Biscuit Co	22	22	91	91	.....
33	33⅜	150	National Lead Co	22¾	23	22	22	.....
113	113	1,520	National Lead Co. pf	138¼	137¾	23	23	.....
56½	56½	220	National Steel	77½	77¼	136¼	136⅝	+⅝
97½	97½	300	National Steel pf	15½	15⅝	77½	77½	+⅝
118¼	118¼	2,690	New Jersey Central	76⅛	76⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅝
139¼	139¼	10	New York Central	39	39	76⅝	76⅝	+⅝
139	139	11,600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	98¾	98¾	38	38⅝	+¼
14¼	14¼	4,330	N. Y., Ont. & West	9¾	9¾	96½	97	.....
26⅝	27¼	8,312	Norfolk & Western	182½	183¾	9¾	9¾	.....
27½	26⅝	2,360	Norfolk & West. pf	138¾	138¾	183¾	183¾	+1½
23¾	23¾	3,200	North American	162½	163	163	163	.....
72¼	72½	31,880	Northern Pacific	195¼	196	196	198	.....
12⅝	12⅝	3,955	Northern Pacific pf	118¾	119¾	195¼	196	.....
13	12¾	20	Omaha & So.	118¾	119¾	118¾	119¾	.....
53⅜	53¾	81,816	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	14½	14¾	119¾	119¾	.....
54¾	54¾	6,535	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	47	45	14¾	14¾	.....
77¼	77⅝	14,885	Pacific Mail	45	45	45	45	.....
43¼	43½	600	Pennsylvania R. R	58	58	58	58	.....
75	75	1,680	People's Gas, Chicago	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	.....
44¾	44¾	1,800	P., C., C. & St. L	51½	52¾	51½	51½	+⅝
48	47½	5,545	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	+¼
136¾	136¾	3,385	Pressed Steel Car pf	47	47	47	47	.....
121	121¼	250	Pullman Pal. Car Co	97	97	97	97	.....
71	77¾	300	Reading 1st pf	49	49	49	49	.....
20	20	1,400	Reading 2d pf	47¾	48	47¾	48	+¾
182	182	4,950	St. Louis & San Fran.	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	+¼
180	180	502	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	182	182	182	182	.....
124	124	2,485	St. Louis Southw	124½	124½	180	180	.....
121¼	121¼	960	St. Louis Southw. pf	124	124	124	124	.....
175¾	175¾	425	St. Paul & Omaha	175¾	175¾	124	124	.....
22	22¼	1,200	Southern Pacific	22	22¼	175¾	175¾	.....
76¾	76¾	1,400	Southern Railway	76¾	76¾	22	22¼	+⅜
76	76¼	4,950	Southern Railway pf	76	76¼	76¾	76¾	+⅜
101	97	502	Standard R. & T	101	97	76	76¼	+⅜
13⅜	13⅜	2,485	Tenn. Coal & Iron	97	97	97	97	.....
138	138	960	Texas Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
158	158	425	Union Pacific	138	138	138	138	.....
22	22½	1,200	Union Pacific pf	158	158	158	158	.....
61½	62	2,200	Union Bag & Paper pf	22	22	22	22	.....
33¾	33⅜	6,556	United States Leather	62	61	22¾	22¾	.....
11⅞	11⅞	3,150	U. S. Leather pf	33¾	32¾	61	61¼	+⅛
39	39	1,610	U. S. Rubber	11⅞	11⅞	32¾	33¾	+⅛
17⅜	17⅝	320	Wabash	39	38	11⅞	11⅞	.....
40	39	2,120	Wabash pf	17⅜	17⅝	38¾	38¾	.....
112	112	1,200	Wells-Fargo Express	40	39	17⅜	17⅝	+⅛
39¼	40¾	2,200	Western Union Tel	112	112	39

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Take Another Game from the Cincinnatis.

GRADY PLAYS IN STAR FORM

His Batting and a Brilliant Catch of a Line Drive Win the Victory—Brooklyns Beat Clevelands.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	68	34	.667
Boston	65	39	.625
Philadelphia	65	40	.619
Baltimore	61	40	.604
Cincinnati	55	46	.545
St. Louis	56	48	.538
Chicago	54	48	.529
Pittsburg	52	51	.505
New York	44	55	.444
Louisville	45	59	.433
Washington	35	68	.340
Cleveland	17	89	.160

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
Brooklyn, 4; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 5; Louisville, 2, (first game.)
Boston, 7; Louisville, 6, (second game.)
St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 0, (first game.)
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 2, (second game.)
Chicago, 13; Baltimore, 12, (first game.)
Baltimore, 5; Chicago, 4, (second game.)
Pittsburg, 2; Washington, 1.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Washington in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.

Cincinnati's baseball aggregation met another defeat at the hands of the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was the first time they have met with consecutive defeats in this city, and Ewing's outfit was glad to start for home last night.

Grady, the locals' third baseman, played a whole game by himself. He really caused the visitors' downfall. Four of the five runs required to down the Cincinnatis were helped across the plate through the efforts of Grady. He had four turns at the bat, and made as many hits. These included two three-baggers, a double, and a single. The first time Grady came to the bat he hit for three bases, sending in O'Brien. In the sixth inning he came to the bat, and again O'Brien was on first base. Grady drove out another three-bagger, sending in O'Brien and turning the tide against the Cincinnatis. Grady scored himself in this inning, thanks to a bad throw by Steinfeldt.

It was Gleason that hit the ball, and he, too, scored before the sphere which Steinfeldt had thrown under the grand stand was recovered. In the eighth inning Grady's two-bagger advanced O'Brien from first to third.

There was another time in the game when Grady stopped the scoring of two runs that would have caused the locals' defeat.

In the eighth inning the visitors had all the bases occupied before there was any one out. Hahn hit a sharp liner toward left. Grady made a dive for the ball, caught it, and touched third before McPhee, who had started, could get back. Had the hit gone by Grady two runs would have been scored.

Carrick pitched a steady game against the Cincinnatis. Hahn was batted freely in the sixth and seventh innings. The locals' fielding was good. Hardesty playing at short, where he took care of everything that came his way. Aside from Steinfeldt, the visitors fielded well. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	McBride, cf.	2	4	2	0	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	Corcoran, ss.	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Grady, 3b.	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	Smith, rf.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Hardesty, ss.	0	1	1	1	4	1	0	Tatler Burns	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Devaras	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	Kenneth	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Foster, rf.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	Grover G	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	Coebreus	0	0	0	0	5	7	0
Carrick, p.	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	Ondray	0	0	0	0	6	3	0
								Hahn, p.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	5	5	10	2	27	13	2	Total.	4	10	2	4	27	15	3

New York	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4

First base by errors—New York, 3. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 10. Base on balls—Off Carrick, 5; off Hahn, 1. Struck out—By Carrick, 2; by Hahn, 6. Three-base hits—Grady, 2. Two-base hit—Grady. Sacrifice hit—Corcoran. Stolen base—Hardesty. Double plays—McPhee and Wood; Grady, (unassisted;) Hahn, Corcoran, and Wood. Hit by pitched ball—McPhee. Passed ball—Warner. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

CLEVELANDS BEATEN AGAIN.

Brooklyns Increase Their Average at Expense of the Unfortunates.

The Clevelands made a triple play in their game with the Brooklyns yesterday at Washington Park, Quinn taking Casey's liner and Tucker and Lockhead doing the rest. They were beaten, however, being unable to hit McJames except in the seventh inning. Bates was wild and ineffective in the third. Jones made a home run in the fourth inning. The first-base play of Jennings was a feature. The game was called to allow the Clevelands to catch a train for Pittsburg. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dowd, cf.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Jones, cf.	1	2	4	0	0		
Harley, lf.	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	0	
Quinn, 2b.	1	1	4	4	1	4	1	Jennings, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0		
Hemphill, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	Kelly, lf.	0	0	0	0	1	0	
McAllis't'r, ss.	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	Daly, 2b.	0	1	3	2	1		
Lockhe'd, ss.	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	3	5	0		
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0		
Sugden, c.	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	Farrell, c.	1	0	5	4	0		
Bates, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	McJames, p.	1	2	0	2	0		
Total.	2	2	6	21	9	1		Total.	4	7	24	15	1		

Cleveland.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Brooklyn.	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned run—Brooklyn, 1. Home run—Jones. First base by errors—Cleveland, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; Brooklyn, 8. Struck out—By McJames, 3. Stolen bases—Keeler and Daly. Bases on balls—Off McJames, 4; off Bates, 6. Double plays—Lockhead, Quinn, and Tucker; Daly, Dahlen, and Jennings. Triple play—Quinn, Tucker, and Lockhead. Hit by pitched ball—By Bates, 2. Wild pitches—McJames, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

A Double Victory for Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Boston took a double-header from Louisville to-day by hard and opportune hitting. Meekin was very effective in the first game, while Philippi was hit when hits were needed. Sullivan, formerly of New York, pitched the second game for Boston and was batted hard. Boston drove Wilhelm out of the box in one inning and his successor, Woods, fared but little better. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Boston	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	—5	
Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Boston, 7; Louisville, 5. Errors—Boston, 1; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Boston, Meekin and Clarke; Louisville, Philippi and Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—7
Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	—6

Base hits—Boston, 14; Louisville, 10. Errors—Boston, 2; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Boston, Sullivan and Clarke; Louisville, Wilhelm, Woods, and Sullivan. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Two Games in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—Baltimore managed to break even with Chicago to-day after nearly five hours of continuous play. Nops's poor pitching, combined with bad support, lost the home team what should have been an easy victory in the first game.

Donahue of Chicago was sent to the bench for throwing a handful of dirt in Brodie's face. In the second game Everitt of Chicago was put out of the grounds for abusing Umpire Manassau. Umpire McGarr's work was rather poor. He reversed two decisions at the instance of Chicago players. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago	4	0	0	3	1	1	4	0	0	—13
Baltimore	1	2	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	—12

Base hits—Chicago, 21; Baltimore, 14. Errors—Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Gavin and Donahue, Taylor and Chance; Baltimore, Nops and Smith, McGinnity and Robinson.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4		
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	5		

Base hits—Chicago, 7; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donahue; Baltimore, Howell and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

Pittsburg, 2; Washington, 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Washington could not hit Sparks's pitching to-day, and Pittsburg won a close game. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Pitsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Base hits—Washington, 4; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Roach; Pittsburg, Sparks and Schriver. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

Philadelphias Win and Lose.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—The Philadelphias lost the first game to-day through their inability to hit "Cy" Young's pitching. It was their second shut-out of the season. After St. Louis had made seven hits and five runs in one inning Platt sat down. Fifield taking his place. The second game was nip and tuck until the finish, Childs's hit in the tenth inning giving the locals the victory. Score:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	1	0	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and Criger; Philadelphia, Platt, Fifield, and McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Criger; Philadelphia, Bernhard, McFarland, and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

GLENS FALLS HARNESS RACES.

Lady of The Manor Breaks a Record in the 2:07 Pace.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Glorious weather and a perfect track on this, the fourth day of the Grand Circuit meet, drew another large crowd to witness the 2:07 pace and 2:14 and 2:19 trots. The spectators were well repaid, witnessing records broken, and the best racing and most exciting finishes of the meet.

Seven horses faced the starter in the opening event, the 2:07 pace, with Ananias favorite in the betting, at $50; Royal R. Sheldon, $25; Lady of the Manor and Prince Alert, $20 each, and field $10. The second heat of this race furnished the most sensational heat of the meet and the closest finish, and resulted in the breaking of another world's record. Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King, driven by Geers, and starting in sixth place, made the quarter in 0:30¾, the half in 1:01, the three-quarters in 1:31½, and went under the wire but a head in front of Prince Alert and Royal R. Sheldon, who were noses apart for second place, in the record breaking time of 2:04¼.

This is the fastest time made over the track since John R. Gentry made his race record of 2:01½ in 1897. Lady of the Manor improved her own best previous record by three and one half seconds.

The 2:19 trot was not ended before night fell and was postponed until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The summary:

2:07 Pace.—Purse $2,000.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	6	1	1	6	1
Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., (O'Neil)	3	5	1	4	2
Prince Albert, b. g., (Demarest)	3	2	2	2	3
Ananias, b. s., (Snow)	2	4	4	5	2
Choral, b. m., (Walker)	4	6	5	4	5
Egozen, b. s., (Critchfield)	5	3	6	3	3dis
Exploit, gr. g. (McCarthy)	Dis.				

Time—2:06¼; 2:04¾; 2:06½; 2:11¾; 2:08¼.

2:14 Class.—Trot. Purse $1,500.

Lord Vincent, b. s., by St. Vincent, (Doble)	1	1	1
Charley Herr, br. s., (Kelly)	2	2	3
Precision, ch. m., (Lockwood)	3	3	5
Phoeby Childern, b. m., (McHenry)	3	3	5
Improvidence, b. m., (Titer)	4	5	6
Piloteen, b. m., (Conkling)	6	4	10
Chanty, s. g., (Demarest)	11	6	4
Ruby, b. m., (Kinney)	7	7	7
Robert J., b. g., (Spear)	8	10	7
Nancy King, blk. m., (Foote)	9	11	9
Preston, gr. g., (Murphy)	10	9	dr
Cellbate, b. g., (Hudson)	5	dis.	

Time—2:10¼; 2:09¾; 2:08¾.

2:19 Class.—Trot. Purse $1,500. (Unfinished.)

Letah S., br. m., by Fred Joyes, (Kinney)	2	9	1	1
Jock D., b. g., (Snow)	8	1	2	3
Dollard Wilkes, blk. m., (Hyde)	1	2	4	6
Jucel, b. g., (Demarest)	4	3	3	4
Esparto Rex, b. g., (McDowell)	3	4	3	9
Pixie, blk. m., (Johnson)	7	5	6	4
Oakley, b. g., (Dudley)	6	4	7	9
Intact, ch. m., (McHenry)	9	8	5	5
Hartwell, b. g., (O'Neil)	8	7	8	8

Time—2:12¼; 2:11¾; 2:11¼; 2:11¾.

HARNESS RACES AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 18.—The August meeting of the Central New York Circuit in this city was ended to-day. Jones, the driver of Tatler Burns, was fined $100 for holding back his horse in the last heat of the 2:19 pace, and all bets were declared off. The drivers in the 2:30 trot, because of darkness, called the three heats trotted a finish, and all bets on the race were declared off, but the bets on the heats stood. Summaries:

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Belle Cannon, b. m., (Biggs)	7	2	1	1	1
Lucy Posey	2	1	2	5	3
Gecho	1	8	3	3	7
Tatler Burns	3	3	5	4	2
Devaras	4	4	9	2	4
Kenneth	9	3	4	7	6
Grover G	8	6	6	8	5
Coebreus	5	7	8	6	dr
Ondray	6	9	7	dr	

Time—2:18¼; 2:18¾; 2:18¼; 2:18¾; 2:18¼.

2:13 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Marl, ch. g., (Cummings)	1	1	1
Nellie Sharper	3	2	4
Time Piece	5	3	2
Theo Shelton	2	4	6
Dower	4	5	3
Jim Pugh	6	6	5
Ready	7	7	7

Time—2:13½; 2:13¼; 2:13½.

Free-for-all Trot and Pace.—Purse $500.

Connor, blk. g., (Aumond)	1	1	1
King of Diamonds	2	2	3
Passing Bell	3	3	2
Charles Sumner	4	4	dis

Time—2:10¼; 2:14½; 2:11¾.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Helen Douglass, b. m, (Van Vleet	1	2	1
Sid Dunphy	5	1	4
Bretwalds	4	4	2
Queen	3	3	3
Harry Eddy	2	dis.	

Time—2:26¾; 2:22½; 2:25¼.

The Rigby Harness Meeting Ends.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 18.—The Rigby Stake meeting wound up with a flourish this afternoon, though there were but two races on the card and both were split up. The 2:14 trot proved a comparatively easy one for Much Ado. Summary:

2:11 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500.

Terrill S., ch. g., (Fore)	2	2	2	1	1
Frank Rysdick, b. g., (Bever)	4	1	1	2	6
E. E. Knott, ch. g.	1	6	5	6	4
Winfield, br. g.	6	5	3	3	2
Palmetto Prince, br. s.	3	3	6	4	3
Alice Hal, g. m.	5	4	4	5	5

Time—2:13½; 2:08¾; 2:10; 2:13¾; 2:14½; 2:15¾.

2:14 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

Much Ado, b. g., (Kennedy)	1	1	2	1
Confessor, b. g., (Brady)	2	2	1	3
Suzette, b. m.	5	3	4	2
Robert Burns, b. g.	2	4	3	5
Temple Wilkes, b. g.	4	5	5	4

Time—2:13½; 2:13¾; 2:15¼; 2:15.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 18.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Brigade, 106 pounds, (Burns,) 2 to 1, first; Exit, 105, (Maher,) 20 to 1, second; Gen. Mart Gary, 106, (O'Leary,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:27¼. Galahee, Alice Nise, Dollie Welthoff, Leando, Chivalrous, Compensation, and Ossary also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Little Veronica, 103, (Burns,) 15 to 1, first; Fleeting Moments, 103, (Bullman,) 8 to 1, second; Golden Sceptre, 103, (Romanelli,) 200 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Albonita, Battle Royal, J. H. Sloan, Gratia, and Knight Banneret also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-quarter miles. The Devil, 102 pounds, (Dupee,) 2½ to 1, first; Beau Ideal, 106, (Turner,) 6 to 1, second; Meadowthorpe, 111, (Burns,) 7 to 1, third. Time—2:07¾. Howard Mann, Adolph Spreckels, and Ino also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Wolhurst, 107 pounds, (Turner,) 3 to 1, first; Estaca, 107, (Bullman,) 15 to 1, second; Maurice, 111, (Dupee,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:41½. Winepress, Cathedral, Nearest, Mariti, Beana, and Frohman also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Alpen, 95 pounds, (Wilson,) 6 to 5, first; Myth, 105, (Maher,) 5 to 1, second; The Star of Bethlehem, 108, (Cogswell,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:41½. Bardella, Dan Rice, and Ben Hadad also ran.

To-day's Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—For horses of all ages; $400 added; weights 14 pounds above the scale, with penalties and allowances; five furlongs. Hardy Parlee and Cormorant, 121 pounds each; Incandescent, 116; Miss Marion, 105; L'Alouette, Blue Devil, and Island Prince, 114; Pearsall, 113; High Degree and Caoutchouc, 111; Sarline, 102; The Corinthian, 100.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; $400 added; special weights, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Prestidigitator, 116 pounds; Lieutenant Gibson, 112; Waring and Sarmatian, 108; Manvilla, Tar Hill, Sidney Lucas, Gulden, and Toddy, 105; Sir Guy, Flamora, The Corinthian, and Decimal, 102; Cleora, 99.

THIRD RACE.—The Citizens' and Merchants' Handicap, of $5,000, for three-year-olds and over; one mile and a sixteenth. Ethelbert, 119 pounds; Tragedian, 117; Swiftmas, 116; Previous, 114; May Hempstead and Kinnikinnic, 112; Thomas Cat, 113; Hurley Burley, 107; Azucena, 106; General Mart Gary, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and over; $500 added; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Maurice, 115 pounds; Hanwell and Glorian, 110; Adolph Spreckels and The Bachelor, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and over; $400 added; selling; one mile and a sixteenth, Miss Patron, 106 pounds; Country Dance, 100; Beana, 97; Belle of Troy, 96; Lady Meddlesome, 95.

Australians Lead at Cricket.

CHELTENHAM, England, Aug. 18.—In the cricket game between a Gloucestershire eleven and the visiting Australians, begun here yesterday, the latter, in their first innings, to-day, were all out for 228 runs. The Gloucestershire players, in their first innings, yesterday, were all out for 203 runs.

COLLINS WINS AT NEWPORT

George Wrenn Is Defeated by the Western Tennis Champion.

HUNTINGTON LOSES TO PARET

Davis and Ware Are the Favorites in the Semi-Final Round To-day Over Collins and Paret.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—Another bright day greeted the lawn tennis experts here to-day, but the heat was rather severe and the humidity intense during the middle of the day, making it very exhausting for the players. The bright sun, however, drew out a big crowd, and the Casino grounds were well filled during the forenoon.

Tennis receptions are the latest things, and to-day the cottage colony turned out en masse, the ladies wearing the smartest gowns of the season seen outside of the Casino dances. There was a decided absence of the Jamestown and Narragansett Pier contingent. About the lawn walks were to be seen Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Burden, Mrs. Kernochan, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, James V. Parker, Fernando Yznaga, Col. and Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Mrs. Douglass Grant, and several other ladies, who met their friends and practically held their little informal receptions between the sets.

In the grand stand were to be found Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Anna Sands, Col. Fearing, Lloyd Warren, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Beekman, T. F. Cushing, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Mrs. R. I. Cromwell, Anthony Dyer, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Daisy Pierson, Miss Kane, Miss McLean, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell, Mrs. Willoughby, Miss Estelle Willoughby, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Little, Prince Lubomirski, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Benjamin Isaac, Miss Burden, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Mabel Gerry, Lispenard Stewart, W. Hude Neilson, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Miss Lyman, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Marion Fish, J. Ellis Postlethwaite, Miss Marie Winthrop, Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. William P. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll. The Earl of Yarmouth appeared for a short time prior to the match, and then journeyed to the Casino Theatre for rehearsal.

There were four matches on the schedule for the day, and three of them lasted the full five sets, the other lasting four. As a result, there were very tired tennis players in Newport to-night.

The position of honor was given to Collins, the Western champion, and George Wrenn, and they began play on the championship court about 11 o'clock. From the start it was evident that this was to be a close struggle, the games being pretty evenly divided. The Westerner got a slight lead at first, but Wrenn overtook him at 5-all, only to lose the first set by 8—6. Wrenn was stronger in the second and third sets, and won each by 6—4. With two sets to one against him, Collins played a splendid uphill game and succeeded in pulling out the match, holding a lead through both the fourth and fifth sets. It was a plucky exhibition, and earned the applause the enthusiastic crowd gave the Westerner for his clever play.

The Paret-Huntington match was started half an hour earlier, but was still in progress half an hour after Collins had polished off Wrenn. The famous old-time expert began in splendid style, his clever ground strokes proving deceptive to Paret in the first set, soon winning a substantial lead for him. The New York cracks ran constantly to the net volley, but, after losing the first set, he held a good lead through the second, and took it by the same score as the first, 6—3. The third set was closer from the start to finish, but Huntington finally pulled it out by 6—4, and the New Yorker seemed beaten.

Paret came back stronger than Huntington in the fourth set, and the veteran found a stern chase a long one, finally losing the set and tying the score at two sets all. When the players went out for the fifth and deciding set, Huntington looked exhausted, but declared he felt perfectly strong. He lasted so well in the match against Stevens yesterday that few expected him to give out. Paret forced the play all through the set, however, and Huntington seemed utterly unable to get the balls out of his reach. The New Yorker increased his pace toward the end, though pretty nearly used up, while the veteran slacked off perceptibly. Paret's driving let him last set to love and getting the match by three sets to two.

Still another five-set match was played in this third round, and Ware and Ward were almost as badly used up at its finish as were Paret and Huntington. Ware was a strong favorite, but he seemed a bit overconfident and had a narrow escape from being beaten. Ward took the first set rather easily, but the Boston expert captured the second and got a lead in the third. Ward hung on pluckily, and the long deuce-and-vantage struggle that followed was finally won by Ward, the score being 11-9. Ware repeated the work of both Collins and Paret, who had pulled out under similar disadvantages, and finally landed both the fourth and fifth sets, though not without a struggle in the last.

Davis, one of the champion pair who won in doubles yesterday, beat Bond, the Chicago expert, in a four-set match that was not as easy as it looks on paper. Bond took the third set very easily and made quite a bid for the fourth, but Davis had a little left and won out by 6—4 when the close work came.

To-morrow Davis will meet Collins in the semi-final round, while Ware will meet Paret. Davis and Ware are the favorites, and the winners will come together in the finals on Monday, and the challenge match between Champion Whitman, the winner of the tournament is scheduled for Tuesday, if the clear weather continues. Davis is the general favorite for first honors, but few expect Whitman to be beaten for the championship, as he has been exceptionally well. The champion practiced to-day with Richard Stevens and won rather easily. The scores of the day's matches follow:

Championship Singles.—Third Round—Leo E. Ware beat Holcombe Ward, 3—6, 6—4, 9—11, 6—2, 6—4; J. Parmly Paret beat R. F. Huntington, 8—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0; Dwight F. Davis beat William S. Bond, 6—4, 6—4, 1—6, 9—4; Kreigh Collins beat George L. Wrenn, Jr., 8—6, 4—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—C. R. Budlong beat N. H. Mundy, 6—1, 6—4. Second Round—R. D. Little beat B. Avery, 6—3, 6—3; C. R. Budlong beat E. A. Freshmen, 6—1, 6—0; Semi-Final Round—E. P. Fischer beat Thomas Sturgis, Jr., 6—2, 6—1.

GERMAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Emperor Is Expected at To-day's Play—Hobart Wins Again.

HOMBURG, Aug. 18.—Emperor William is expected to attend the international lawn tennis tournament here to-morrow. An immense crowd of fashionable people witnessed to-day's events.

In the ladies' singles for the championship of Germany, Countess von Schulenberg beat Miss Duddell, thus qualifying to meet Miss Cooper in the finals.

In the third round for the championship of Germany Clarence Hobart beat E. M. Miles.

LIVE BIRD SHOOT AT NEWTOWN.

The third and final shoot at live birds between the Happy Day Gun Club of New York and the Spring Hill Gun Club of Newtown, L. I., took place yesterday at Ridgewood Park, L. I. It was won by the Happy Day Gun Club by eight birds. The conditions were ten birds per man from unknown traps. The scores:

W. J. McMullen, 9; G. E. Greif, 9; E. O. Weiss, 9; J. Neumann, 9; B. F. Amend, 8; M. L. Christopher, 7; J. Untermann, 7; F. Passe, 7.										
Spring Hill Club—Henry Heffter, 8; Martin Schottler, 9; W. A. Sands, 8; George Major, 7; J. J. Young, 7; W. A. Noe, 6; Henry Walter, 6; C. C. Wissel, 6.										

At the conclusion of the match shoot there was a sweepstake with two moneys, with five birds per man. The score:

L. Niederstein, 3; E. O. Weiss, 5; B. F. Amend, 3; E. W. Reynolds, 3; P. J. Sweeney, 5; W. Sands, 5; H. Hafften, 5; George Major, 5; H. Walter, 3; W. Noe, 5.										

CROKER WINS A RACE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Oxton Selling Plate race, run at the first day of the Nottingham Summer meeting, to-day, was won by L. Reiff, the American jockey, on Mr. Richard Croker's three-year-old chestnut filly Sweet Chimes, by Despair-Venice. "Skeets" Martin, another American jockey, on Lord William Beresford's four-year-old chestnut gelding Solano, ran a dead heat with Mr. J. Hammond's three-year-old chestnut colt Gold Paint for second place. Nine horses ran five furlongs straight.

The Welbeck Abbey Plate was won by Martin, on Lord Dunraven's Morgante. Six horses ran six furlongs.

Martin also finished first on Lord William Beresford's Meta II. in the race for the Rufford Abbey Plate. Four horses ran the straight mile.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper First Avenue Corner Sold—A Day of Small Dealings—Transactions at Auction.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the Stewart estate to Martin Metzger the plot at the northeast corner of First Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 50 by 94.

Ranald M. Macdonald has sold for Elliot Gorton, for about $16,000, the four-story dwelling 220 West Thirty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the four-story brick flats, 25 by 70. 90 and 55; A. L. Ferguson and G. F. Neres of 519 Union Avenue, owners; A. E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick clubhouse and store; A. E. Reed, premises, owner; I. Suhr of 201 Avenue B, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 965 and 967 Park Avenue, to two five-story brick flats; Louis F. C. Schmidt of 351 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 160 Chrystie Street, to a four-story brick and stone school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,400.

No. 881 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone restaurant and store; estate of J. L. Feyton, owner; Westervelt & McIntyre of 220 West Eleventh Street, architects; cost, $250.

Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, northeast corner of Webster Avenue, to a two-story frame hotel and pavilion, with stores; Charles A. Tler of Mount Vernon, owner; W. H. A. Horsfall, architect; cost, $7,400.

Emanuel Sisterhood's New Building.

The Emanuel Sisterhood will improve the site recently purchased by it at 318 East Eighty-second Street, with a four-story structure, 40 by 70, at a cost of $40,000. The plans were submitted to the Building Department yesterday by Architects Jones & Leo. Mrs. William Einstein is President of the Emanuel Sisterhood, and its present home is at 223 East Seventy-ninth Street. The new building will be used as a clubhouse and institute, and will be conducted along much the same lines as is the parish house of St. Bartholomew's Church, on Forty-second Street, just east of Third Avenue.

New Hospital on the East Side.

The plot 100 by 78 feet in size at the northwest corner of Jefferson and Cherry Streets, which has been in the possession of the Beth Israel Hospital Association for some time, will soon be the site of a fine six-story hospital building. Harris Cohen, President of that institution, filed the plans yesterday at the Building Department through Architects Flemer & Koehler. The structure will be thoroughly fireproof and will cost about $100,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 18.

AVENUE B, 84; Rosa Gundall and others to Samuel E. Jacobs 1

BURNSIDE AV, e s, 229.4 ft n of 179th St, 25.8x—x26.1x102.3; James Cook to Minnie Adams 25

CANAL ST, 332, and 39 Lispenard St; Lispenard St, n s, 25x50; Frieda Hart to Myer Hellman ..... Exchange

CHERRY ST, 450, 25x104; also 282 Monroe St, 25x91.7; David R.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Primary (incl. Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Departments.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.
Broadway and West 131st St., New York City.
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC,
PEDAGOGICAL AND COM'L COURSES.
Reopens Sept. 6. Address Bro. AELRED, Director.

SYMS SCHOOL.—ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, Headmaster; Wm. C. Simmons, Associate Headmaster, (both formerly of the Berkeley School.) The new school opens Monday, October 2d, '99, at No. 22 West 45th St. For all particulars, address ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, No. 50 West 47th St., City.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 26. Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE., Cor. W. 72d St. and West End Av., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 27. Collegiate preparation, intermediate, and primary departments; optional military drill; gymnasium; hot luncheon. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL FOR BOYS
(J. H. MORSE'S,)
423 Madison avenue, New York.
Reopens Oct. 2. English, Classical, and Mathematical. Thoroughly graded. Send for circular. Principals at schoolroom daily after Sept. 17th.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL
For Boys and Girls under 12 years. Reopens October 3d. Interviews at schoolhouse (from 10 to 12) after September 14th. No. 35 W. 90th St.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker
School for Girls opens October 3d; Kindergarten, Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. A limited number of resident scholars received. 148 Madison Avenue.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
College preparatory and special courses. Out-of-door classes in physical training. 71 West 85th St.

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Especially cordial relations with Princeton.
JOHN G. MACVICAR, Head Master.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls
Riverside Drive, 85th and 88th Streets, New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School,
Boarding and Day School for Girls,
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Collegiate and special courses. Certificates admit to colleges. 42d year. Sept. 20th. $300.
JOS. E. KING, President, Fort Edward, N. Y.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner,
Home and Day School for Girls. College preparation, superior musical advantages. 607 Fifth Ave.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 348 Madison Avenue.
College Preparation. Classes for Little Children.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The Packard Commercial School
Corner of Fourth Avenue and 23d Street.

A Preparatory School for Business.
FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

Commercial and Stenographic Departments.
Office Hours: 8:30 to 5.
For Catalogue Address The Packard School,
101 EAST 23 STREET, NEW YORK.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N.Y.University Law School.
Sixty-fifth year opens Oct. 2nd, 1899. DAY CLASSES, (LL.B., after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B., after three years.) Daily sessions, 8:30 to 1 and 5 to 7 P. M. Tuition, $100. GRADUATE CLASSES. Fifteen courses. Five required for LL. M.
For Circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 35 Nassau St.
Evening School, 9 W. 18th St
"Dwight Method" of Instruction, LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK: To all persons interested in the estates of JULES J. DE NEUFVILLE and AUGUST DE NEUFVILLE, individually and as copartners under the firm name of "de Neufville and Company," assigned to Philip Fluhr for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court to be holden in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of Philip Fluhr, as assignee of Jules J. de Neufville and August de Neufville, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of such account.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Martin [Seal.] L. Stover, one of the Justices of said court, this 12th day of July, 1899.
WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
FREDERIC G. DOW, Attorney for Assignee, 192 Broadway, New York City.
jy22-1aw6w&s2

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION ELEVATED R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.
FARE 15 CENTS.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Kleine Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M., So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45 P. M. Leave GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 32d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 P. M., for Islanders. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

New Route to Rockaway Beach
FROM
BROOKLYN BRIDGE SUNDAYS.
Express trains between Brooklyn Bridge and Rockaway Beach via Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad and L. I. R. R. from Flatbush Av.
Leave Brooklyn Bridge, 10:10 A. M. and every half hour until 10:10 P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. elevated stations. Exc. fare from Brooklyn, 30c. From New York, 35c.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave foot West 22d St., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:43 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.
Leave Battery Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BOATS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
Week days, Round Trip, 40c.
Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.
Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P.M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LEAND Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
PAVILION HOTEL, OPEN JUNE 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON, Prop's.
SHARON HOUSE, OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
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Pamphlets on application.

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THE GLEN SPRINGS.
A Health Resort and Hotel of the highest class. Ideal location overlooking thirty miles of Seneca Lake. Mineral waters unequaled. New Bath House. All approved forms of Hydrotherapy and Electricity. Well-kept Golf Links. Illustrated book free.
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Watkins, N. Y.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL,
West End, N. J.
EUROPEAN PLAN, SUITES with BATH, etc
GOLF COURSE.
Special Rates for August & September.
JOHN T. DEVINE, Mgr.,
Prop. THE SHOREHAM, Washington, D. C.

A Delightful Summer and Fall Resort.
FOREST HOUSE at INTERLAKEN,
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
House modern, unique, attractive. Beautiful private park. High altitude. Magnificent mountain and lake scenery. 50 miles from New York. Select patronage. Open till the snow flies.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
THE KITTATINNY.
OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
T. F. Silleck.....Manager
Oriental Hotel
Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

DEWEY PRAISED Huebsch's Year Book, the best desk diary; 1900 edition is ready; descriptive leaflet free. Our specialty, 5,000 linen noteheads, printed, $6.75. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., 31 Rose St., N. Y.

A YOUNG AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN, about to sail for England, would undertake a commission while there; A1 references. Address, LONDON, Box 144, Times.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1888 Franklin.

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The HANOVER,
No. 2 East 15th Street, S. E. Corner 15th Street & 5th Avenue. A high-class family house. Apartments, Parlor Bedrooms, and Bath, by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Table, American Plan. Private table service if desired.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—Civil Service Examinations.
Open competitive examinations will soon be held in various cities throughout the State for the positions mentioned below; candidates having applications on file will be given ample notice of the time and place of examination most convenient to their places of residence.
Intending competitors must file applications in the office of the Commission at least five days before the examination. No one will be admitted to examination without the official notice (Form 8) from the Chief Examiner of the Commission.
The following examinations will be held on or about September 20, 1899: Apothecary, Bookkeeper, Clerk, Regents' Clerk, Fireman, Inspector of Public Works, Matron, Messenger, Page, Physician, Storekeeper.
Examinations for Stenographers and Typewriters will be held during the week beginning October 9, 1899.
For application blank and detailed circular, address STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Albany, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLARD B. ADRIANCE, Bankrupt. No. 1,261.
Notice is hereby given that Willard B. Adriance, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH COAR, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Coar, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THOMAS R. DE LACEY, individually and as a partner in Carroll & De Lacey, bankrupt. No. 1,253.
Notice is hereby given that Thomas R. De Lacey, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 18th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—CHARLES MARCHAND, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Charles Marchand, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 31st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PHILIP ROBINSON, bankrupt. No. 1,242.
Notice is hereby given that Philip Robinson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 18th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX SCHULHOF, individually and as a partner in Schulhof Bros., bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,859.
To the creditors of Max Schulhof of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Max Schulhof was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 30th day of August, A. D., 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Aug. 18, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEMUEL H. WILSON, bankrupt. No. 1,249.
Notice is hereby given that Lemuel H. Wilson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 18th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH BENEDETTO, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Benedetto, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH COAR, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Coar, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL KARGER, Bankrupt. No. 1,268.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Karger, bankrupt, late of the city of New York, has filed his petition, dated August 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Aug. 18, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL KARGER, Bankrupt. No. 1,268.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Karger, bankrupt, late of the city of New York, has filed his petition, dated August 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THOMAS R. DE LACEY, individually and as a partner in Carroll & De Lacey, bankrupt. No. 1,253.
Notice is hereby given that Thomas R. De Lacey, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 18th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—CHARLES MARCHAND, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Charles Marchand, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 31st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES F. FESSENDEN and JOSEPH F. NACHBOUR, Bankrupts. No. 1,239.
Notice is hereby given that Charles F. Fessenden and Joseph F. Nachbour, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERIC K. HORLING, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Frederic K. Horling of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of August, A. D., 1899, the said Frederic K. Horling was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 31st day of August, A. D., 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Aug. 18, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX SCHULHOF, individually and as a partner in Schulhof Bros., bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,859.
To the creditors of Max Schulhof of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Max Schulhof was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 30th day of August, A. D., 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Aug. 18, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEMUEL H. WILSON, bankrupt. No. 1,249.
Notice is hereby given that Lemuel H. Wilson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 18th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murray & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy8-1aw6mSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 98 Nassau St., New York City. ap15-1aw6mS

GEBHARDT, JOHANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to August Biesker, Carl Bolder, Konrad Bolder, Franz Bolder, and Sophia Grunewald, the heirs and next of kin of JOHANNA GEBHARDT, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Edward B. Amend of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of Johanna Gebhardt, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAM J. AMEND, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au12-1aw6wSa

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City. ap8-1aw6mS

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 314 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. H. HARRISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f25-1aw6mS

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy22-1aw6mSa

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan. ap22-1aw6mS

BANKRUPTCY NOTIC

BATES AND HYDE IN COURT

"Jimmy" Examined on "Charlie's" Charge of Perjury.

WOMAN CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE

A "Member of Mr. Bates's Family" Figures Prominently in the Case, Which Is Not Decided.

"I called him Charlie and he called me Jimmy," was the way James T. Hyde, Assistant Secretary of the National Horse Show Association, explained on what friendly terms he had formerly been with Charles F. Bates, better known as "Fatty" Bates, who was responsible for his arrest and arraignment before Magistrate Brann yesterday on a charge of perjury. Mr. Hyde was arrested last month and held in $1,000 bail for examination, the case coming up yesterday.

This case has been the topic of gossip in the horse world of Long Branch and New York since last June. It arose over the board of a horse, Diavolessa, which Mr. Bates claimed belonged to Mr. Hyde, and for whose keep he sued, recovering a judgment against Mr. Hyde. In his answer in this suit Mr. Hyde alleged that the horse in question, which was really a saddle pony, had been given to a "member of Mr. Bates's family." The perjury which Mr. Bates alleges, is that Mr. Hyde swore falsely when he denied ownership of the horse, and used the language quoted above.

The consideration of the case consumed three hours of the Magistrate's time, the greater part of which was taken up by the opposing lawyers, David M. Neuberger, for the plaintiff, and Oscar Jacoby for the defendant, the latter putting in an objection to the consideration of almost every piece of testimony offered.

Cornelius Fellowes was the first witness called, he being President of the National Horse Show Association, and asked to produce the entry blank of the horse Diavolessa, showing that it was entered in the Long Branch Horse Show under the name of James T. Hyde, and during the time that he claimed the horse belonged to a "member of Mr. Bates's family." It was then shown that the rules of the National Horse Show Association prohibited the admission of horses to the exhibition unless entered in the name of the bona fide owner.

Mr. Bates testified emphatically that the horse had always been the property of Mr. Hyde while he boarded it. He was then asked by Mr. Hyde's counsel whether he had ever entered horses not his own in the horse shows, to which he replied frankly, "No; but I have often loaned horses to people to enter into horse shows, and I remember particularly loaning Mr. Hyde a horse with which he won a prize in Boston several years ago." He was then asked if he did not enter two horses in the horse show at Madison Square Garden under the name of Bratton.

"No," he said, "Bratton had some horses entered which answered the description of some that I had, and I swapped with him and copped $100 by the deal, and he won the prize. It was a bona fide sale, as I had his check for the difference before the exhibition. It is against the rules of the association to enter horses under an assumed name, and if you get caught at it you will be expelled. It is on the same principle as putting a ringer in a horse race."

Mr. Hyde then testified in his own behalf. He said that he had always been good friends with Mr. Bates until 1898, at which time there was some misunderstanding between them relative to the particular "member of Mr. Bates's family," who appears to have been the cause of all this trouble. Mr. Hyde stated that Mr. Bates had been so kind to him that he thought it would be a delicate way of returning his kindness by presenting to the "member" of Mr. Bates's family a saddle pony, and mentioned the fact to Mr. Bates, the latter seeming to be highly amused at the idea.

He presented the pony to the woman in question. After the breaking up of Mr. Bates's "family," the woman went to Chicago to live, and the pony was back upon Mr. Hyde's hands, and it was while in this predicament that he entered the horse under his own name at the horse show. He afterward sold the pony and sent a check to the "member of Mr. Bates's family" for $185, which he said was more than the horse brought, but that it included the payment of the bill at the storage warehouse for her furniture, which Mr. Bates agreed to pay, but did not. On cross-examination, Mr. Newberger asked Mr. Hyde when he first met the "member of Mr. Bates's family," and he replied that it was in 1895, when she was under the care and protection of Mr. Bates.

There was then a long series of questions relative to the relations between Hyde, Bates, and the "member of Mr. Bates's family," the gist of which was that at the time of the severance of friendly relations between Bates and Mr. Hyde, Mr. Bates had grown somewhat annoyed at the alleged attentions of Mr. Hyde to the "member of Mr. Bates's family," and, in fact, there was a break up all around. Mr. Neuberger was very anxious to have the woman produced in court as a witness to testify as to whether or not she had ever owned the horse in question, but Magistrate Brann thought that the case had consumed time enough, and stated that he would allow the lawyers until next Wednesday to submit briefs.

INSANE WOMAN IDENTIFIED.

Friends Give an Account of Mrs. Hinchman of Detroit.

Friends in this city established yesterday the identity of Mrs. M. L. Hinchman of Detroit, Mich., who was taken to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital late Thursday evening suffering from insanity. It was learned that Mrs. Hinchman is a member of a prominent Michigan family and is wealthy in her own right Dr. F. W. Robertson says she is afflicted with recurrent melancholia. Efforts are on foot to have her removed to a private sanitarium or to her home in Detroit.

Mrs. Mary A. Mandlebaum, who has apartments in the Osborne, at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, told the hospital authorities yesterday that she had known Mrs. Hinchman for the last twenty years. Her father was a prominent Detroit banker, she said, and her brother now lives in Detroit and is the Superintendent of large white lead works there. Miss Hannah Peck of 102 West Fifty-sixth Street is a friend of Mrs. Hinchman.

The register of the Murray Hill Hotel shows that Mrs. Hinchman had staid at the house two days prior to Aug. 9. She returned for a short time last Monday to pay a small balance due on her bill.

MR. SAGE ON THE GAS WAR.

He Says Sense Is Bound to Come to Those Responsible for It.

Russell Sage said yesterday of what has come to be known as the gas war: "The end is not in sight, but, on the other hand, it may be said that everything is working that way. Sense is bound to come in time to those who are responsible for low rates. It will be a logical, natural result of a season of lamentable folly and loss of profit, due to pique and obstinacy. Such a termination may not, however, be reached before well into the Autumn.

"I see that in published stories I am said to have done and to be doing various things that have a bearing on attempts at settlement. Just now, in my opinion, I cannot say too little on the subject. It is not true, however, that I am a party to Gen. Pierson's suit against the New Amsterdam Company, while it is true that, as a gas man, I have talked with a person whose interests lie with the plaintiff in the case. That person was with me to-day. I have no hand in the litigation, however.

"It is also untrue that I have held conferences with a representative of the Rockefeller interests, with a view of coming to an understanding on local gas matters. There has been no such conference."

Sergt. Behrendt Goes Free.

Benno Behrendt of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, a Sergeant attached to the Hospital Corps of the Eighth Regiment, accused by Surgeon Major Lewis K. Neff of the Eighth Regiment of stealing four sets of surgical instruments from the armory on July 29, was rearraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday. He was discharged. The Sergeant said he merely took the instruments to use in connection with his duties.

Music in the Parks.

There will be music this afternoon in Central, Van Cortlandt, Cedar, and Crotona Parks.

NEUFELDT IN THE TOMBS.

Inquest Will Be Held Tuesday—Police Get More Evidence—Complaint Against Kronman Dismissed.

Thoroughly convinced that William Neufeldt is the murderer of Mrs. Annie Kronman, Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, had the suspect taken before Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday morning and formally committed to the Tombs to await the inquest, which will be held Tuesday. Neufeldt was brought to the Coroners' office by Detectitve Carey and taken into Coroner Bausch's room. In the next room, Coroner Fitzpatrick's office, was the husband of the murdered woman, Nathan Kronman, also charged with the murder. The indignation of the husband against the prisoner was so evident that it was deemed necessary to keep the two men in separate rooms for fear of a personal encounter between them.

The prisoner was brought into the court shortly before noon, but not until Kronman had been led to the extreme rear of the room. The prisoner was seated between his counsel, William F. Howe, and Detective Carey. Abraham Levy was present to look out for the interests of Kronman. When Coroner Fitzpatrick formally opened court, Mr. Levy asked for the discharge of Kronman and the release of the bail. The Coroner at once granted his request, and Neufeldt was then arraigned and remanded.

Capt. McClusky claims that the last piece of evidence which clearly establishes the guilt of Neufeldt has been found—a small gold chain with a gold dollar attached which had been stolen with the other jewelry on the day of the murder. The chain was recovered Thursday night in Baruch's pawnshop, at 392 East Houston Street, where it had been pawned by Edward Goldfinger, an employe of Affeldorf's café, at 210 East Houston Street, which was frequented by Neufeldt. Goldfinger stated that Neufeldt had given him the jewelry. Goldfinger was taken to Police Headquarters yesterday and identified Neufeldt.

While the prisoner has made many admissions to the police, since he has secured counsel he has been less communicative. Capt. McClusky said, however, that Neufeldt has done everything to establish his guilt except to say, "I killed Mrs. Kronman." There never had been a murder case of like importance where the department had been in the possession of such a complete chain of evidence against a prisoner, he added, and that the stains found on Neufeldt's clothing were without doubt blood stains.

NEW WAY TO COAL VESSELS.

Constructor Bowles Will Experiment with a Special Device.

Naval Constructor Bowles of the Brooklyn Navy Yard is preparing to experiment with a new apparatus for coaling vessels at sea. The collier Marcellus is to be brought to the navy yard to-day from Norfolk, and will be fitted out for the purpose of testing the new device.

The owners of the new apparatus, which, it is claimed, overcomes all difficulties met with in coaling ships at sea, will equip the collier at their own expense. The experiment will be made in about two weeks.

THE BRONX POWDER EXPLOSION.

Contractor and His Watchman Held for Criminal Negligence.

Thomas J. McLaughlin, a member of the firm of contractors owning the giant powder which exploded at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Brook Avenue Thursday night, shaking the entire lower portion of the Borough of the Bronx and doing about $15,000 damage, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning. He, with his watchman, Fred Carlson of 732 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, who was arrested Thursday night, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court, before Magistrate Crane, on charges of criminal negligence.

Neither Carlson nor McLaughlin knew just how much powder was in the tool shed. They had little to say about the explosion, and were held for examination Tuesday.

Early in the day Capt. Martens of the Alexander Avenue Station sent a squad of men out to make a canvass of the houses in the neighborhood, in order to see if there were any persons injured other than those who had been attended Thursday night. The search revealed two additional victims of falling glass. Their injuries were slight, however.

Several Building Inspectors made a tour of the neighborhood, and after a careful examination of the buildings in the immediate vicinity of the explosion reported that none of them was structurally weakened.

ELEVATED TRAIN LEFT TRACK.

Engine Jumped from Rails at Allen Street and a Panic Ensued.

An accident occurred yesterday morning on the Manhattan Elevated Railway's Second Avenue line. As a train of four coaches, all filled with passengers, was rounding the curve at Allen and Division Streets about 11 o'clock, the engine lurched over toward the east side of the track, slipped the rails, and went bumping along the crossties. The engineer succeeded in stopping the engine just as it appeared about to topple over into the street. The first car was also dragged off the rails and stopped with one end projecting over the edge of the track.

A scene of much excitement followed. Men and women rushed to the doors and windows, and some were barely prevented from hurling themselves into the street below. Had it not been for the guards, who stationed themselves in the doorways and resisted the stampede, the panic doubtless would have resulted seriously. When the passengers were quieted they were allowed to walk along the tracks to the Canal Street station. Meanwhile a crowd gathered in the streets below and heads projected from windows of houses. After an hour's delay the train was sent on its way.

Workmen have been renewing the tracks along this part of the road. It is supposed that they left one of the rails loose.

Those who saw the accident yesterday say that the whole train would have been precipitated into the street had not the girders between the up-town and down-town tracks caught the engine.

CAPT. KECK'S SUCCESSOR.

Company K of the 71st Chooses D. L. Hough of the Engineers.

Company K of the Seventy-first Regiment has made a choice for Captain to succeed Capt. Frank Keck, who commanded it during the San Juan campaign. The company, as the special command of the Captain who led a battalion up the hill, gained considerable glory. On the return from the front the battalion presented Capt. Keck with a sword. During the recent canvass for a junior Major Capt. Keck was understood to be a candidate, and when Major William G. Bates was chosen he resigned from the regiment.

His Lieutenant, John M. Thompson, who was with the company at Santiago, made a hard fight to be chosen as successor to the gallant Captain. Recently the company appointed a committee to look for a candidate for Captain. The name of ex-Capt. D. L. Hough of the First Regiment of Engineers, United States Volunteers, was brought before the committee and favorably considered by the majority. A majority report in favor of Capt. Hough was presented, while a minority report in favor of Lieut. Thompson was brought in. On a vote the majority report received 23 votes and the minority 6. The friends of the Lieutenant do not despair by any means.

They declare that as the roll of the company is something like 60, it is plain the vote was not representative. At the election which will be held in a few days the Thompson men say they will have their full strength out and will carry off the prize. Capt. Hough on first joining the Engineers was made regimental Quartermaster, and from this position was elected to a line command. As the regiment saw much duty in Cuba and Puerto Rico, the Captain's qualifications are considered excellent. His partisans say that of the six votes cast against him four were by those who did not go to the front.

Dipped Boy in a Cistern.

Lawrence Fendel, thirty-five years of age, of Castleton Corners, Staten Island, was arraigned before Magistrate Croak yesterday charged with cruelty to a child. It is alleged that on Monday last Fendel, on reaching home, caught Burt Hamilton Davis, five years of age, in his yard, and taking the little fellow by the heels dipped him into a cistern several times. Fendel said the boy had annoyed him by throwing stones at his house and at his children. He was held for the Special Sessions Court.

DISPUTES OF ARCHITECTS

Question About the Invention of the Skeleton Construction.

THE TOWER BUILDING TABLET

Messrs. Birkmire and Gilbert's Contradictory Claims—Chicago's Fight for Her Own Skyscrapers.

The placing of a tablet on the Tower Building, 50 Broadway, by the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers of New York, commemorating the erection of the earliest example of what is now known as the "skeleton construction," has stirred up much comment among leading architects of the country and caused a vigorous debate as to the actual inventor of "skeleton construction," by which the "skyscraper" has sprung up to revolutionize modern architecture in great cities.

Architects and builders in Chicago claim that the placing of this tablet on the Tower Building is an audacious attempt to steal the thunder of that city, claiming that W. L. B. Jenney of Jenney & Mundie, architects of that city, is the real inventor, having first made use of skeleton construction in building the Home Insurance structure in Chicago in 1883 and 1884. William H. Birkmire, architect and engineer of this city, upholds the claim of the Chicago architects, and says further that it was he himself who solved the problem in the case of the Tower Building, being at that time in charge of the construction department of the Jackson Iron Works, which firm furnished the iron framework for the structure.

If these statements be true, the inscription on the tablet in front of the Tower Building is misleading, and Bradford L. Gilbert, the architect accredited with designing the building, is deprived of the honor of being the inventor of the process of construction out of which the "skyscraper" was evolved. But Mr. Gilbert denies the claims of the Chicago architects and of Architect Birkmire by saying that the Chicago plan used prior to the erection of the Tower Building was what is known as "cage construction," not "skeleton construction," meaning that the ironwork only bore the weight of the floors, while in "skeleton construction" the framework bears the weight of the floors and that of the walls alike upon the foundation of the building.

MR. BIRKMIRE'S CLAIMS.

Involving as the question does the credit of discovering the most important development in architecture for many years, it is one in which all architects and builders and real estate owners of the large cities are interested. The following letter from Architect Birkmire sets forth his claims concerning the designing of the Tower Building.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The tablet placed upon the Tower Building to commemorate and establish for future time the record of erection of the first skeleton-constructed building during 1888-9, is misleading to the public, and in other respects does not give proper credit to the designer of the scheme for that building.

The Engineering Record in a July number in 1893 states that W. L. B. Jenney designed and erected the New York Life Building in Chicago in the Fall of 1883 as a skeleton building. This is the first example of such a building in this country, and it carried out the full ideas of our latest skeleton frames, although George B. Post, an architect of this city, used cast-iron columns previous to the year 1883 to support the walls of the inner court of the Equitable Life Building on Broadway.

From 1888 to 1892 I had charge of the construction department of the Jackson Architectural Iron Works, and in the Spring of 1888 the architect of the Tower Building stated to me that on account of the narrow twenty-foot lot, it was difficult to get any reasonable size of offices, and requested me to work up some scheme whereby the difficulty could be overcome. I was not then familiar with the Chicago construction, nor had I ever heard of it, and the nearest scheme of columns I could take from our New York building law at that time was the following:

"When any iron or steel column or columns are used to support a wall or part thereof, whether same be an exterior or interior wall, excepting a wall fronting on a street and columns located below the level of the sidewalk which are used to support exterior walls or arches over vaults, the said columns shall be either constructed double, that is, an outer and an inner column, the inner column alone to be of sufficient strength to sustain safely the weight to be imposed thereon, or such other iron or steel column of sufficient strength and so constructed as to secure resistance to fire, may be used, as may be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings."

From the above requirements I worked up the plans of the iron construction for the Broadway front, or narrow part, of the building, and on the wider portion of the lot, on New Street, the wall columns were omitted.

The plans passed the Building Department and over several competing iron contractors I personally secured the contract of the work for the Jackson Architectural Iron Works. The construction of the frame work is in this manner: The inner column was made of cast iron 12 by 14 inches, then an air space of 2 inches and an outer cast iron shell ¾ inch thick. The sidewalls of the building were supported upon two 9-inch steel beams, which in turn rested upon cast iron brackets, cast with the column, and further secured by bolts. The floor beams were rigidly bolted to the above wall beams and to the columns. After the roof beams had been set several adverse opinions (as is usual on all new things) as to the stability of the structure and its details were made by interested and disinterested parties, the result of which required the contractors to put great heavy iron braces extending from the foundation to the roof in some of the partitions to add additional stiffness, which from later experience in other buildings of the same class has proved to be unnecessary.

In the year 1891 I passed plans through the Building Department for the Jackson Building, in East Seventeenth Street, owned by the President of the Jackson Architectural Iron Works, in which cast iron columns without the shells (as used in the Tower Building) were used for supporting the side walls of the five upper stories. These five stories required 20-inch and 16-inch walls, and the result was practically a five-story brick structure supported upon a cast iron skeleton frame of six stories and basement. Provision was made for skeleton buildings in the New York law in 1892. At this time I was preparing to edit a book on "Skeleton Construction in Buildings," and it was finally published in April, 1893, the first book written on the subject. It has now gone through several editions.

WILLIAM H. BIRKMIRE,
Architect and Engineer.

New York, Aug. 16, 1899.

MR. GILBERT'S ANSWER.

When these claims of Mr. Birkmire were brought to the attention of Bradford L. Gilbert, who has been accredited with having planned the Tower Building and having been the first to invent "skeleton construction," he said:

"Why, the plans for the Tower Building had been drawn and passed on by the city authorities before I ever knew Mr. Birkmire in a business way. He was at that time draughtsman for the Jackson Architectural Iron Works, and secured for them the contract to furnish the iron for the Tower Building, but so far from having anything to do with designing the building and planning the skeleton, that had all been done by me weeks and days before he was approached.

"Of course," said Mr. Gilbert, "there are always people in all lines of business who when something new and important is found will have something to say in dispute of the inventor's claims. This is due, perhaps, to the similarity of all inventions along any one line of work. What is known as the 'cage construction' is what was engaged by the Chicago architects. In that plan there is an iron framework which supports the floors of tall buildings, outside of which are the brick walls which support only their own weight. That is entirely different from the metallic skeleton construction which was used for the first time in the erection of the Tower Building. In this plan the iron skeleton supports not only the weight of the floors but also the weight of the walls, story by story, the iron being so riveted or jointed into the brick walls as to support the whole structure.

"It may be interesting to hear the history of the Tower Building; how the necessity arose for such a structure, and why it should differ from those other tall buildings which had been built in this city and in Chicago on the 'cage construction' plan. In 1887 the narrow little strip of land in Broadway extending back to New Street, where the Tower Building now stands, was purchased as an investment. The owner had promise of securing adjacent land, but found himself disappointed. He and I were well acquainted, and he came to me in despair and said, 'Is there some way of putting a tall building, a very tall building, on that lot? If not, I will have to dispose of it at a sacrifice of $100,000.'

"Here was a problem. The frontage was only 21 feet 6 inches. If the laws of the city requiring a certain width or thickness of walls proportionate with the height of the building were met in the old-fashioned way there would be but little room left for use in the building after the walls were built—so little, in fact, that the idea was ridiculous.

FOUNDATION IN THE AIR.

"Something new had to be brought out, but it didn't appear possible, and I told the owner of the land so in so many words. He insisted that I must think the matter over and let him know the result of my work. I figured in every way I knew how upon the problem, but that restriction of the City Building Department was in the way. Thick walls doomed the scheme for a tall building. Finally I hit upon this thought: 'The city authorities figure the height of a building from its foundation only; why can't I run my foundation far up in the air and then begin my building? In other words, why can't I build a structure to the eighth floor, which will be a composite affair, and then build on top of that the rest of the edifice of three or four stories, thus using the foundation as part of the building, and fulfilling the city's requirements?'

"This thought came to me one night after I had worried a long time over the task. I went to work and drew up the plans. They were filed in the Building Department of New York City by me in April, 1888. There was great difficulty in getting favorable action by the board, because the building law did not provide for any such composite structure, and it was referred to the Board of Examiners. William A. Fryer, who was a member of that board, says there was great opposition to my scheme at first, because of the strong preference of some of the members for solid masonry work, coupled with their prejudice against iron work in general. But finally the board approved the application. The work of building was commenced June 27, 1888, and completed Sept. 27, 1889. In this building for the first time metallic 'skeleton construction' came into use, for it was the first building in which the weight of the walls, as well as the floors, is transmitted through girders and columns of cast iron to the footings. Upon this surely there can be no doubt."

Another question concerning the history of skeleton construction is raised by James Barrett, an architect of this city, in the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It ought to be well known to the people of New York and Chicago that the earliest example of skeleton construction was neither iron nor steel, but wood. And that among other things the elevators made the present tall iron and steel structures possible, and the latest in the evolution of skeleton construction.

JAMES BARRETT, Architect.

2,442 Third Avenue, New York City, Aug. 17, 1899.

"That is quite true in a sense," said Mr. Gilbert, when shown the above letter. "After all, the skeleton principle is at the bottom of all building. The Coliseum at Rome was skeleton in the general sense that the walls supported the floors. But in the case of the Tower Building iron or metallic posts and beams are used for the first time in the manner and for the purposes explained already."

WORRY KILLED C. O. HEUSTIS.

Father of an Actress Grieved Over Her Marital Unhappiness.

C. O. Heustis, father of Carolyn Minerva Heustis, the actress, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon of melancholia. He was taken to the hospital Aug. 15, suffering from nervous debility induced by the domestic troubles of his daughter, who had married Frederick Rufus Graves, son of one of the proprietors of the Hotel Cadillac. She formerly played with Lillian Russell and later had a part in "The Telephone Girl." While with this company she married Graves on New Year's night, 1899, the couple going to Jersey City, where they were married by the Rev. Charles Herr.

Mr. Heustis worried much on account of his daughter's infelicities. When Graves disappeared on Aug. 1 and could not be found, Mr. Heustis broke down completely. A fortnight later he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He was fifty-four years old and formerly lived at 334 West Forty-eighth Street.

COMPLAIN ABOUT A STREET.

Residents of Evergreens Want Cypress Avenue Put in Shape.

The residents of the Evergreens section of Queens will meet in mass meeting to-morrow night to adopt resolutions and appoint a committee to visit Mayor Van Wyck and see if something cannot be done to put Cypress Avenue in shape. Since the day before Decoration Day it has been almost impassable for wagons, and only the lighter kind could get through at all.

Work was stopped on the road on the day before Decoration Day. It was torn up by the railroad company to lay a second track for trolley cars, and it was partly completed. Then McKeever Brothers, the contractors, were ordered not to tear up any more of the street until they had what was torn up completed. There were then about two miles and a half open. The contractor claims not to be able to obtain the Belgian block needed for the street.

A few days ago the contractor, in response to the demands of the property owners, started to finish the work, but only in temporary fashion. He began to put in the old cobblestones. This work was stopped by Inspector Rathjen. The city is to pave the street after the railroad does the work it has in hand.

Body Floats in Among Bathers.

While a crowd of men, women, and children were bathing at Midland Beach yesterday afternoon those on shore were startled by a scream from the water, and then saw everybody rushing inshore as fast as possible. It seems that a party of men and women were sporting in the water well out toward the end of the life ropes when the body of a man made its appearance in the midst of the group. The life savers brought the body ashore. It was that of a man about thirty-five years of age, five feet seven inches in height, and weighed about 150 pounds. He had on a black and white striped outing shirt, brown trousers, and lace shoes. There was nothing on the body to show identity, but it is thought it may be that of a sailor who was lost overboard from the schooner H. H. Grant in a collision with a steamship two weeks ago.

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Alum baking powders are low priced, as alum costs but two cents a pound; but alum is a corrosive poison and it renders the baking powder dangerous to use in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ACTION AGAINST COUNCIL.

The Argument on the Question of a Mandamus to Compel the Issue of Bonds.

Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court yesterday heard arguments upon the recent order to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued compelling the City Council to issue $570,000 of bonds to pay the awards in the condemnation of the Long Island Water Supply Company. He took the briefs submitted after the arguments by Messrs. Dougherty and Kelly, appearing respectively for the taxpayers who wish the bonds issued, and the Councilmen, who are opposed to issuing them, and said that he would reserve decision until Monday or Tuesday of next week.

The order directing the City Councilmen to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued compelling them to authorize the issuance of these bonds was given upon the application of Henry W. Sherrill, James McKeen, and Willis L. Ogden, represented by Attorney J. H. Dougherty. These gentlemen, comprising a part of the Brooklyn League, are trying to compel the City Councilmen to pay for the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, which was condemned by order of the Legislature before Brooklyn became a part of New York City. The Councilmen, Cassidy, Doyle, Murray, and Conly, claim that they are the guardians of the public funds and that they represent outlying districts, where whole blocks are without water, and that the buying of this plant would not remedy the conditions in these districts.

"My clients," said Mr. Kelly, representing the Councilmen, "do not understand why, after a delay of eight years, the city is so anxious to pay more than half a million of dollars for a private plant which has become antiquated and worthless."

On the other hand, the Brooklyn League is backed up by the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Controller in its fight for the issuance of the bonds.

The fight has now narrowed down to the meaning of the act of the Legislature, passed in 1892, directing the proper officers of Brooklyn to condemn the water supply plant. The question is as to whether the act, so far as the action of the Municipal Assembly and Council is concerned in issuing the necessary bonds to pay for the condemned plant, is mandatory or ministerial.

Attorney Kelly told Justice McAdam yesterday that the Councilmen deny that the act is mandatory. "If it is mandatory," he argued, "it is ridiculous."

"Never mind that," remarked Justice McAdam; "the Councilmen are not called upon to champion or criticise the Legislature, which can put a straightjacket on the Council so long as it does not go without the Constitution. If the issuing of bonds to pay the Long Island Water Supply Company is in obedience to an act of the Legislature, which is mandatory, the duties of the Councilmen cannot be ministerial."

Mr. Dougherty, appearing for the Brooklyn League, opposed Mr. Kelly's argument on the ground that the act of 1892 is certainly mandatory. Acting Corporation Counsel Blandy was present at the hearing and tried to prevent Mr. Kelly from representing the Councilmen on the ground that he has no locus standi. But Justice McAdam heard him and accepted his brief, promising to consider it with the brief of Mr. Dougherty.

Answers to Correspondents.

"C. S."—The transport Morgan City sailed from San Francisco for Manila on Aug. 10.

"A. V. O."—Larboard, etymology doubtful. An early form was larboord; also leereboord, presumably in connection with and accommodated to steereboord or steer board, now starboard. The latter term as applied to the right side of a ship, facing the bow, is derived from the fact that in early and smaller craft the steer board or rudder was used on that side, not being as now, fixed to the stern post. The term port, used as a verb, thus, To port helm, is of early and uncertain origin, but has of late years been used as a noun in place of larboard to avoid the confusion which had arisen from similarity of the sounds of starboard and larboard. Secretary of the Navy Bancroft officially directed its use in the navy. Its early use doubtless suggested its selection rather than that of some other term.

"O. W.," who inquired in regard to Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl who in June passed the entrance examination of Radcliffe College, Harvard University, is informed that Helen Keller, sometimes spelled Kellar, was born in Tuscambia, Ala., July 27, 1880. Her father was Arthur H. Keller, a Confederate officer, an editor, and at one time United States Marshal of Alabama. At the age of eighteen months, Helen, a bright and active child, was overcome by a disease which deprived her of sight, hearing, and the use of the organs of speech. At the age of seven years her parents began to educate her. In 1887 she was taken to Boston, where she became the pupil of Miss Sullivan, who remains with her to-day. Miss Sullivan was three years teaching the child lip reading. She will enter Radcliffe College, Harvard's Annex, in September. The girl is a relative of Robert E. Lee, and a great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Spottswood, the first Colonial Governor of Virginia. She is remarkably pretty, and has a lovable, poetic nature.

Motorman's Fatal Fall from a Car.

Henry McGuire, a motorman for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, while in charge of a car early yesterday morning, in turning a curve at Central Avenue and Jefferson Street, was thrown off, and received a fracture of the skull. He died a few hours later in St. Catharine's Hospital.

Membranous Croup frequently comes like a thief in the night. Prompt doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT rarely fail to effect a cure.—Adv.

POLICEMAN McKENNA HELD.

Ludwig and George Renk, Who Were Shot by Him Without Cause, Are in a Critical Condition.

Policeman John McKenna of the Bronx Borough Sanitary Squad, who shot Ludwig and George Renk at Ahrens's road house, Unionport, Thursday night, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, and held in $3,000 bail for examination on Monday. The injured men are lying in Fordham Hospital, and at a late hour last night were said to be in a critical condition. George was shot in the neck and Ludwig in the abdomen.

McKenna is said to be a dangerous man when drinking. He has a bad record, and it is said that only about two weeks ago he attempted to shoot his wife during a quarrel at their home in Westchester. According to the story told in court, George Renk, forty-two years old, of Third Street and Avenue D, Unionport, and Ludwig Renk, a cook of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, had been out driving.

They stopped at Ahrens's road house to get something to drink, leaving the wife of George Renk sitting in the buggy with a baby in her arms. While they were in the saloon McKenna entered. He was without coat, vest, or hat, and staggering up to the bar ordered a glass of beer. After drinking the beer he turned to the Renk brothers and demanded that they return his coat and vest. They paid no attention to him, as they had never seen him before, and started for the door.

McKenna followed, threatening to shoot them both. Ludwig got into the buggy and George started to unhitch the horse from the post in front of the saloon. As he bent forward to unhitch the reins a pistol shot rang out and George fell to the ground. Mrs. Renk jumped from the buggy, and as she did so there was a second shot, which struck Ludwig in the abdomen.

A stranger notified the police of the shooting, and Detective Dillon of the Westchester station caught McKenna as he was walking along the road flourishing the revolver. McKenna has been suspended without pay by Deputy Chief Cortright, and charges will be preferred against him before the Police Commissioners.

BOY DRANK WHISKY AND DIED.

Seven-Year-Old John Riley Found a Flask in His Home.

One drink of whisky killed a boy in Brooklyn yesterday. The juvenile victim of alcoholism was seven-year-old John Riley of 29 Hicks Street. The boy was playing in his home on Thursday, when he found a flask containing about two ounces of whisky. The child drank all of the liquor, and immediately afterward became intoxicated. A physician administered an emetic.

The boy appeaered to be recovering, when he was suddenly seized with convulsions. The convulsive spasms continued throughout the night, and the child died yesterday morning.

Coroner Burger will perform an autopsy.

ALLEGED CLUBBER HELD.

Policeman Carmody, Accused by C. A. Murphy, Put Under $1,000 Bonds.

Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court, resumed the hearing yesterday of the case in which Horace G. C. Thornton, a broker at 6 Wall Street, and Charles A. Murphy of 70 Fifth Avenue, charged that when they were arrested Tuesday night the latter was clubbed by Policeman Carmody of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. The Magistrate decided that Carmody did club Mr. Murphy unwarrantably and the policeman was held for examination under $1,000 bail, but in the parole of Capt. Price.

The Magistrate directed Mr. Murphy to make out a complaint against Carmody and the case will come up in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

This is the second case in which Magistrate Cornell has lately discharged the prisoner and held the policeman making the arrest. After the hearing yesterday Capt. Price went with Carmody to Police Headquarters and saw Deputy Chief of Police Cortright, and the latter decided not to take any action in Carmody's case until after the hearing this morning.

AMATEUR JOURNALISTS MEET.

Members of the Press Association Holding Their Convention.

The third annual convention of the United Amateur Press Association was begun yesterday in Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth Street. It will be concluded to-day. The association consists of young men interested in amateur publications. Of the 400 members only about 50 are attending the convention, but among them are representatives from St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, and other distant cities.

The principal feature of yesterday's session was the announcement of awards in the laureateship contests for editorials, stories, essays, and verse. The awards were as follows: Poet laureateship, Dwight Anderson, Cleveland; honorary mention, William H. Greenfield, Philadelphia; story laureateship, William H. Greenfield, Philadelphia; honorary mention, Charles A. Heins, New York, and Franklin C. Wodge, Torrington, Conn.; essay laureateship, William H. Greenfield, Philadelphia; honorary mention, Claude T. Reno, Allentown, Penn.; editorial laureateship, William H. Greenfield, Philadelphia.

After the close of yesterday's meeting the visitors started on a tour through the Bowery, Chinatown, and other parts of the city. There will be morning and afternoon sessions to-day, and in the evening the members will meet at a dinner. To-morrow they have arranged for a trip up the Hudson to West Point.

Last gun fired at 12 o'clock
Up to 12, clothing shoes hats and furnishings for all the "Big Guns" and "Sons of Guns."

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AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
2 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P.M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.
4 & 9 P.M. WEBER & FIELDS
AND ALL STAR COMPANY.
HURLY BURLY.

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ROOF TO-NIGHT! "MAID in the MOON!" Rice's Summer Nights

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
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and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

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Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30
P.M. PHILADELPHIA vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c

STAMP CERTIFICATE RULING.

Commissioner Scott's Decision Makes Transfer of Stock Less Expensive than Formerly.

Nathan B. Scott, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has made a ruling which the Treasury Department will shortly promulgate, that when the proper indorsement is used transferring shares of stock in corporations represented by stock certificates, the 25-cent stamp tax heretofore required under the construction that such indorsements were "powers of attorney," is not needed, the only stamp requisite being the regular two-cent one for each share of stock, be its face value $100 or less, thus transferred. Hitherto the Revenue Department has usually decided in favor of the 25-cent stamp tax.

T. F. Gaynor, Treasurer of the Copper King Company of Arizona, has had correspondence with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue through Collector Tre

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1899.
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Charles Scribner's Sons are about to publish a work which will be of particular interest just now, as it throws considerable light upon the conditons of the French Army which have made the Dreyfus affair possible. The author is Lionel Declé, and his book is called "Trooper 3,809." It is a tale of the author's experiences in the French cavalry, and, besides being extremely lively reading, throws many side lights on the intimate life of the French soldier—General as well as private. Mr. Declé was born of French parents, but received his education in England, hence his ideas on this most absorbing theme have a particular value owing to his Anglo-Saxon point of view. Mr. Declé is a great traveler, and a year ago published "Three Years in Savage Africa," for which Henry M. Stanley contributed the introduction. It is a little curious that the author will not be able to see "Trooper 3,809" in print for over a year, as he has just departed for an extended exploring expedition into Darkest Africa.

We are glad to hear that the reduction to 25 cents of Harper's Magazine on the threshold of its one hundredth volume will be marked by renewed efforts to push the periodical to the front rank, both as regards its literary features and its artistic standard. People who have been friends of the magazine for half a century will be pleased to learn that Mr. Henry Mills Alden, who for thirty years has conducted the destinies of the Monthly, will retain his chair, directing and modifying the ideas of a more youthful corps, with which he will doubtless be surrounded. It is interesting to note at this time that Harper's was among the first of American magazines to institute an English edition. This was done in 1880. The intelligent readers of England, who hitherto had only known their own dignified yet dreary reviews, received the innovation with surprise and delight, and the London press characterised it as "an amazing shilling's worth." It is not too much to say that Harper's, more than any other periodical, revolutionized magazine publication in England.

"The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson," edited by Sidney Colvin, which has been running as a serial in Scribner's Magazine, will be presented in two volumes in September by Charles Scribner's Sons. The illustrations and drawings are by E. C. Peixotto and Jules Guerin. Mr. Colvin has so arranged the letters and interpolated them with bits of description that almost a complete biography may be said to have been formed. Among the illustrations will be fac similes of letters, autographs, &c., from various rare sources, which will add much to the richness of the work.

An important biographical work will be presented Sept. 4 by Harper & Brothers. This is the "Life of General Nathan Bedford Forest," by Dr. J. A. Wyeth. Although it has long been the consensus of opinion of military critics that Gen. Forest was one of the geniuses of the civil war, no biography of him has hitherto appeared. Some of the chapters of Dr. Wyeth's work have already been published in Harper's Monthly Magazine.

The Frederick A. Stokes Co. has secured the American rights to "The Life and Letters of Sir John Edward Millais," by his son, J. G. Millais, and will publish the work probably in October. It will be in two volumes, and presents the authoritative biography of one of the most popular and distinguished painters of the last half century, including the story of his extraordinary boyhood, of his struggles and triumphs, of the founding of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, now first given to the world in authentic detail. The volumes will be illustrated with half-tone reproductions of his most famous paintings, but at least ten of these will be presented in photogravure. The great painter's interesting personal relations with Ruskin will also form a striking feature of the volume.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's latest novel, "The Circle of a Century," being the story of New York of 100 years ago and the great metropolitan city of to-day, will be presented in book form in a week or two by The Century Company. In connection with this it may be interesting to add that The Century Company has acquired from Lamson, Wolffe & Co. the plates of six of Mrs. Harrison's recent books, including the most popular of all her novels, "The Anglomaniacs." The others are "Flower de Hundred," "A Daughter of the South," "A Son of the Old Dominion," "The Merry Maid of Arcady," and "A Virginia Cousin and Bar Harbor Tales." The Century people already had on their list Mrs. Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," "Good Americans," "An Errant Wooing," "A Bachelor Maid," and "Crow's Nest and Belle Haven Tales."

Doubleday & McClure Co. are bringing out a series of Rudyard Kipling's short tales, to be known as The Single Story Series. The volumes contain about 100 pages each, and are 4½ by 6½ inches in size. The stories already announced for the series are "The Man Who Would Be King," "The Courting of Dinah Shadd," "The Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney," "The Drums of the Fore and Aft," and "Without Benefit of Clergy." The same publishers also have in preparation an elaborate "Kipling Calendar for 1900." The mount contains a bas-relief by the writer's father, J. Lockwood Kipling. He has modeled a rather extraordinary plaque representing a profile likeness of the author, flanked by two elephant heads, with a figure of Mowgli and his jungle companions below. This has been reproduced exactly in embossed brass. Three hundred and sixty-five selections for this calendar are from copyrighted material, and have been made under the author's supervision.

An elaborately illustrated biography of the great Flemish artist, entitled "Peter Paul Rubens: His Life and Works," will shortly make its appearance from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. It will be in two volumes, with many full-page photogravures, together with text illustrations, and will be similar in style to the biographies of Rembrandt, Correggio, and da Vinci already issued by these publishers.

According to literary gossip in London, a long novel dealing with English life in that metropolis and in the country will appear in the course of the Fall from Mr. Rudyard Kipling. It is also said that Mr. Stephen Crane has an extended romance almost ready for his publishers. The letter that this author recently published in The Daily Chronicle concerning the situation in the Philippines is accepted everywhere over there as the "clearest statement on the position" that has yet appeared. The author's London friends are said to be much disturbed by the fact that his new book of poems, "War is Kind," has received some harsh treatment by American reviewers. In London the volume is surprisingly successful and has received many appreciative notices.

THREE HUNDRED BOOKS.

Notable Ones Added to the British Museum During Mr. Garnett's Keepership.*

On Monday, the 20th of March, 1899, Dr. Richard Garnett resigned the office of Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum, which he had held since 1890, having previously been connected with the reading room of that institution for about forty years. His associates, many of whom were also fellow-members of Dr. Garnett in the Bibliographical Society, of which he is an ex-President, determined to prepare some sort of a testimonial in recognition of his long years of service. This finally took the form of an illustrated descriptive catalogue of 300 rare books added to the library during Dr. Garnett's Keepership, the volume being a distinctly valuable addition to bibliographical knowledge.

The editors of this book, one of whom, Alfred W. Pollard, is a British Museum man and the Secretary of the Bibliographical Society, had expected to prepare it at their leisure during the present year, but having decided to present an advance copy to Dr. Garnett on the day his resignation took effect, the catalogue had to be written, printed, and illustrated within less than ten weeks. The book, however, which is beautifully printed by the Constables on hand-made paper, shows no evidence of haste, and is remarkably attractive in all its details. The frontispiece is an etched portrait of Dr. Garnett by William Strong, and the book has a very striking, rubricated title page, with a monogram composed of Dr. Garnett's initials in its centre, which was designed by Laurence Housman. The monogram also appears in gold on the book's front cover, being remarkably effective on the faded green of its binding. The volume contains sixty illustrations, fac similes of cuts, initials, title pages, capitals, colophons, &c.; 250 copies have been printed, 50 of which were for presentation, a list of the subscribers for the remaining copies being printed at the end of the volume.

Dr. Garnett's work in literature is too well known to need any reference here, and all who have come in contact with him at the British Museum have spoken in the highest terms of his scholarship and courtesy. The cost of preparing the volume is said to have been about $1,000, the editors giving their labor and the printers estimating their work at cost. It is thought that less than half a dozen copies have come to America, one having been presented to the Grolier Club and one to the American Secretary of the Bibliographical Society. The name of a well-known New York collector will be found in the list of subscribers, and a fourth copy is in the possession of the present writer.

Of course the 300 books described are but a small portion of the volumes added to the library of the British Museum during Dr. Garnett's Keepership.

The editors, in their preface, state "that a Keeper's purchases are dictated not only by opportunity and his own tastes, but by what his predecessors and the great benefactors of the museum have left for him to do. As this list will show, Dr. Garnett has been able to enhance the prestige of the museum collections, even when they were richest, and to bring at least one of the less flourishing sections, that of early Spanish books, to the level of the rest. The editors can wish no better fortune to the museum library than that future Keepers may attain as much success." The most valuable feature in the catalogue is not so much the transcripts of the title pages, interesting as these are, but the bibliographical knowledge contained in the notes, in smaller type, printed below each transcription.

The catalogue is divided into sections, taking up separately, and in due chronological order, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and miscellaneous books.

The English is the longest and most important, and contains the fullest and most interesting notes. Dr. Garnett has been able to add to the early printed books of the museum library five Caxtons, thirteen volumes printed by Wynkyn de Worde, and seven by Pynson. Among the Caxtons will be found "Curia Sapientiae," a poem containing descriptions of plants, fishes, birds, beasts, and a general survey of the arts and sciences. The book is without place, date, or name of printer, but is printed in Caxton type 4, and is probably assignable to the year 1481. This copy is quite perfect, having the two blank leaves at the end, and came from the Maurice Johnson collection. The second Caxton is an edition of "Cato," the third edition printed by Caxton, and the first in folio, it having been a favorite schoolbook in the Middle Ages. "This edition is the first book in which Caxton used printed signatures, and the first English book containing wood-cut illustrations." There is neither place, date, nor name of printer in this book, but it is in Caxton types 2 and 3, and was probably printed in 1481; only two other copies are known to exist. The third Caxton, "Sex

*THREE HUNDRED NOTABLE BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM UNDER THE KEEPERSHIP OF RICHARD GARNETT. By A. W. Pollard and R. Proctor. Privately Printed. March, 1899.

Epistola," is the earliest known separate publication of diplomatic correspondence. The book was probably printed in 1468, and the present copy is supposed to be unique. It was purchased from the Hoch-Heine Library, at Halberstadt, in April, 1890. "The Doctrinal of Sapience," the fourth Caxton, is one of eleven known copies, the one in the library at Windsor Castle being on vellum. This was formerly the Ashburnham copy, and has two leaves in fac simile. The last Caxton, "Fruits of Tribulation," is in Caxton type 6, about 1490, and is one of five known copies, the present copy, which is perfect in all details, having been purchased at the third Ashburnham sale in 1898.

Ten of the thirteen books printed by Wynkyn de Worde, Dr. Garnett purchased from the Maurice Johnson collection in 1868. The "Sarum Horae" lacks thirteen leaves, but is said to be one of two known copies, the other being in the library of Saulisbury Cathedral. The seventeenth century books in the English section are full of interest, and include Izaak Walton's "Prayer Book," folio, 1639, in which will be found interesting manuscript entries of the births and deaths in his family, including the following, which is a transcript from the epitaph on Ann Walton's tombstone: "Here lies buried so much as could dye of Ann, the wife of Izaak Walton, who was a woman of remarkable prudence and of the primitive piety. Her great and generall knowledg being adorned with such trew Humilitie, and blessed with so much Christian meikness, as made her worthy of a more memorable monument. She dyed, (alas! alas! that she is ded,) April 17th, 1662."

"The Whole Book of Psalms," London, 1633, is in an extremely well preserved embroidered binding, and is said to have belonged to Mrs. Osborn, maid of honor to Queen Henrietta. The volume has a bookmark, with a picture of Charles I., and the inscription "From Prison Bring Your Captive King." With this volume is included the embroidered bag in which the book was carried to church.

Another very interesting volume in the same section is "The Little Gidding Harmony," with title in manuscript, and a long descriptive note on the flyleaf, under a book-plate of John Collet's. This note states that the book was made and bound by Mrs. Mary Collet; was to be kept in the family as an heirloom, and that only two other copies had been compiled, one of which was given to Charles I. when he paid a visit to the monastery, and the second to Charles II. at the time of the Restoration. The museum copy is in the curious original binding of orange vellum, with white overlays.

The eighteenth and nineteenth century books in the English section are also most interesting, including, among other rarities, a volume of Blake's "Poetical Sketches," London, 1782; the first American edition of Burns, "Philadelphia," 1788; early Landors and Shelleys; "The Gownsman," one of the magazines conducted by Thackeray while at Cambridge; Emerson's "Nature," in the first edition; "Sartor Resartus," in three books, Reprinted for Friends from Fraser's Magazine, London, 1834; the first edition in book form of Carlyle's great work, of which a few copies only were privately issued. There is also a first edition of Hawthorne's "Fanshaw," Boston, 1828, which is believed to be the only copy in England.

Here, too, will be found rare Stevensons, including the "Pentland Rising," "The Charity Bazaar," several of the Davos Platz books, and, rarest of them all, the Sydney "Father Damien." Among the Tennyson's are "Enid and Nimue," London, 1857, the only surviving one of six trial copies, with Tennyson's autograph corrections, and a trial copy of the "Enoch Arden" volumes, with a title page reading "Idylls of the Hearth, London, 1864." Another interesting book is a copy of the first edition of Leigh Hunt's "The Religion of the Heart," with autograph additions and corrections in Hunt's writing and a slightly altered title, all having been prepared for a second edition.

Where so many interesting items are to be found, the temptation is strong to give innumerable quotations, but so much attention has been given to the English section (although but a taste of its many rarities has been offered) that it is only possible to state that the other sections are correspondingly rich, without specifying particular instances.

The catalogue, having been printed for private circulation only among subscribers, it is, of course, entirely of an unofficial character. It contains pages viii., plus 194, including, besides the body of the book, a preface, index, and list of subscribers. The book is well bound in half morocco, was issued at £1 1s, and is a volume its fortunate possessors are greatly to be envied their ownership, the very limited edition greatly circumscribing its circulation.

Redmond Sheridan, 207 East Eighty-third Street: "In moving I came across Punch's Almanacks from 1842 to 1851. Are they of any value, either by exchange or for cash?"

BOOK LOVERS' BOOKS.

Those Mr. W. L. Andrews Produces —Their Charm and Their Rising Values.*

There is a small class of books, which, while almost unknown to the general reader, yet appeal very strongly to and are intended for those who appreciate all the little details of fine bookmaking. Of this class no better examples can be found than the dainty volumes written by Mr. William Loring Andrews of this city. There are two very good reasons why the possession of Mr. Andrews's books should be restricted, one being the very limited edition in which they are issued, and the other, their somewhat prohibitive price. Then, too, some of Mr. Andrews's books have been issued entirely for private distribution, and were not really published at all.

The first book Mr. Andrews issued, that on the Aldine Presses, was made in an edition of fifty copies only, all of which were for presentation, and the only way in which it is obtainable now is when it happens to be offered at auction or, as a result of such auction, gets into the hands of some good bookseller. "Among My Books," another not offered for sale in the regular way, was also made in an edition of fifty copies. It is the one Andrews book above all others which the present writer has always wished to own, and has never even had a chance to see. The largest edition of any one book Mr. Andrews has issued is one of 200 copies, and that occurred in two instances only. Even before the editions are quite sold out, small as they are, the subscription price of Mr. Andrews's book has been often increased. Such was the case with "New Amsterdam, New Orange, and New York," the more ordinary copies of which increased in value from $15 to $20 immediately after publication.

Indeed, one of the marked features of recent book auctions in New York has been the great advance upon subscription price of most, if not all, of the Andrews books so sold, the only parallel instance being the increased valuation of the Kelmscott Press books. Mr. Andrews's books are all fine specimens of the best work of the De Vinne and Gilles Presses, and are beautifully illustrated. Mr. E. D. North, in the current Book Buyer, says: "Perhaps no individual has done more for the cultivation of the public taste in the line of perfectly made books than Mr. William Loring Andrews. The high prices these books have fetched at auction are an indication of the appreciation the public has for them, as well as the fact that each new one announced is eagerly subscribed for by those who understand their beauty. Even the high publication prices asked for these volumes do not deter the real book-lover from the desire for ownership."

Mr. Andrews has just published a new volume—his fourteenth book—"Sextodecimos et Infra," which is, perhaps, the most beautifully illustrated of them all. Mr. North says: "Mr. Andrews does not hesitate to spend money lavishly on the illustrations of these books, and frequently issues them at cost, because in the progress of the work he becomes more and more interested in perfection, and insists upon it, rather than that he should make any money by their publication." The illustrations in "Sextodecimos, &c.," are all reproductions in the exact size, of bindings, frontispieces, and title pages of the books described in the text. That the text itself will be found most fascinating, all readers of Mr. Andrews's previous books will understand, and it would be impossible to say too much of the beauty of the illustrations, many of which are in colors and gold. So well are these bindings reproduced that even the difference in the grain of the leather is made very apparent. The very title page of "Sextodecimos" is one of the most delightful imaginable; containing, as it does, a reproduction of the binding of "The London Almanack for the Year of Christ 1796," a little pocket calendar 2½x1¼ inches in size. This beautiful bit of binding, which is reproduced in the original colors, might, Mr. Andrews says, "have been the property once in a time, of 'that historic dandy' Beau Brummell, or one of his companion fops and beaus of the time of George IV. This midget of a book is bound in red morocco, inlaid with blue and white leathers; and is interesting as a specimen in 'forma minima' of an English eighteenth century mosaic binding."

In the compass of a short review it is only possible to glance at one or two things out of the wealth of detail one would wish to linger over. Every illustration is a temptation to the booklover, but where all are so unusually perfect, it is only possible to call attention to one or two; for instance, to the silver binding on the "Rosengartlein," Cologne, 1651, a little prayer book bound in répoussé silver, "wherein are planted beautiful morning and evening prayers." This is an almost perfect specimen of the silversmith's art in binding, the rose motive being followed not only in the binding, but on the gauffered edges as well, the harmony between the book and its binding being complete. There is also a beautiful crimson velvet binding embroidered with silver threads, which is attributed to the nuns of Little Giddings; but Mr. Andrews thinks this is without sufficient warrant, the bindings in the British Museum positively known to have been done at Little Giddings being in leather or velvet, gold tooled; none being embroidered. This beautiful binding, however, is dainty enough to have come from the hands of Mary Collet herself. Just one or two extracts from the text must be chosen to show how thoroughly Mr. Andrews appeals to the true book lover. For instance:

"The charm for a lover of books which lurks in even the purely descriptive portions of a bookseller's catalogue."

"It is one of those charming bits of bookmaking within and without that occur but rarely, and in comparison with which all the treasures of the mines of Golconda are but dross in the mind of the true bibliophile."

"Despite the array of numerals to denote sizes, dates, and prices which the columns of a second-hand bookseller's catalogue present * * * it is not necessarily the dull and monotonous reading that might be imagined by the uninitiated. A deal of entertainment as well as information is to be derived from the perusal of catalogues. * * * Bibliomaniacs have been known to become catalogue crazy, and to find more delight in conning and thumbing them over than they were able to extract from any other variety of mental pabulum."

It will be of interest to readers to have added here a bibliography of Mr. Andrews's books which is taken in great part for "Sextodecimos" itself, but to which some of the prices realized at recent auctions have been added, as showing their remarkable increase over subscription prices. The present book is a fine specimen of the Gilles's Press, and besides the great beauty of its illustrations has a white and gold cover, in perfect harmony with the book itself.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ANDREWS BOOKS.

A Choice Collection of Books from the Aldine Presses, in the Possession of —— with a Short Introductory Account of the Aldus Family, taken mostly from Horne's Introduction to Bibliography. New York: De Vinne Press. Privately printed. 1885. 8vo, pp. 23. Two illustrations, Bierstadt process. Edition 50 copies. Holland paper, numbered and signed. Not published for sale.

Bierstadt copy sold for $27.

Roger Payne and His Art; a Short Account of His Life and Work as a Binder. By William Loring Andrews. New York: De Vinne Press. 1892. 8vo, pp. 36. Edition, 120 copies Holland paper, 10 Japan paper. Eleven illustrations, Bierstadt process, ten of which are in colors and gold. Subscription price, $5 and $10.

Bierstadt copy, (Holland paper,) $30.

Irving Browne copy, (Holland paper, $23.

Jean Grolier de Servier, Viscount d'Aguisy; Some Account of His Life and of His Famous Library. By William Loring Andrews. New York: The De Vinne Press. 1892. Pot quarto, pp. 68. Fourteen illustrations, Bierstadt process, and electrotypes, eleven of which are in colors and gold. Edition, 140 copies hand-made paper, 10 Japan paper. Subscription price, $10 and $15.

Bierstadt copy, (Japan,) $44.

Cox copy, (hand-made paper,) $27.

The Bradford Map. The City of New York at the Time of the Granting of the Montgomerie Charter; a description thereof, compiled by William Loring Andrews, to accompany a fac simile of an actual survey made by James Lyne and printed by William Bradford in 1731. New York: De Vinne Press. 1893. Pot quarto, pp. 115. Fifty illustrations, eleven of which are Bierstadt full-page artotypes and thirty-nine electrotypes in the text. Edition, 142 copies plate paper, 10 Japan paper. Subscription price, $10 and $15.

Bierstadt copy, (Japan,) presentation, $44.

Cox copy, (plate paper,) $23.

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What rest is there
From wasting woes! What balm from care!
If ills appall or clouds hang low
And drooping, dim the fleeting show,
I revel still in visions rare,
At will I breathe the classic air,
The wanderings of Ulysses share,
Or see the plume of Bayard flow
Among my books.

Whatever face the world may wear
If Lillian has no smile to spare,
For others let her beauty blow,
Such favors I can well forego;
Perchance forget the frowning fair
Among my books.
—Samuel Minturn Peck."

Printed for William Loring Andrews. New York: The De Vinne Press. 1894. Crown 8vo, pp. 32. Twenty-seven full-page illustrations, thirteen of which are artotypes—four in color—and fourteen electrotypes. Edition, 2 copies vellum, 10 Japan, 38 Holland paper. Not published for sale.

Bierstadt copy, (presentation,) $40.

A Stray Leaf from the Correspondence of Washington Irving and Charles Dickens. By William Loring Andrews. New York: De Vinne Press. 1894. Embellished with engravings on copper and zinc. Square 8vo, pp. 40. Seven illustrations, five electrotypes and two engravings on copper, by Edwin Doris French. Edition, 77 copies, all on Japan paper. Subscription price, $5.

Bierstadt copy, $30.

Cox copy, $31.

A Short Historical Sketch of the Art of Bookbinding. By William Loring Andrews. With a Description of the Prominent Styles by William Matthews. New York. 1895. Small square 8vo, pp. 51. Six illustrations, half tones. Edition, 50 copies Japan paper. Subscription price, $1.

Bierstadt copy, $19.

The Old Booksellers of New York, and Other Papers. By William Loring Andrews. New York: The Gilliss Press. 1895. Octavo, pp. 84, three illustrations, full-page engravings on copper by E. D. French; also head and tail pieces and initial letters from designs by the same artist; edition 123 copies hand-made paper, 10 Japan paper. Subscription price, $7.50 and $20.

An Essay on the Portraiture of the American Revolutionary War: Being an Account of a Number of the Engraved Portraits Connected Therewith Remarkable for Their Rarity or Otherwise Interesting. By William Loring Andrews. To which is added an appendix, containing lists of portraits of Revolutionary characters to be found in various English and American publications of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. Illustrated with reproductions by the photogravure process of twenty of the original engravings. New York: Printed by Gilliss Brothers for the author and sold by Dodd, Mead & Co. 1896. Royal octavo, pp. 100, 20 illustrations, photogravures of original engravings. Edition, 185 copies on handmade paper, 15 Japan. Subscription price, $10 and $20.

Bierstadt copy, hand-made paper, $12.

The Journey of the Iconophiles Around New York in Search of the Historical and Picturesque. Printed at New York in the Year of Our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-seven and of the Discovery of the Island of Manhattan by Hendrik Hudson the Two Hundred and Eighty-eighth. The Gilliss Press. Royal octavo, pp. 47, one illustration, view of the Battery, New York, in 1783; full-page engraving on copper by E. D. French. Edition, 87 copies Japan paper, 6 hand-made paper. Subscription price, $4. Written to accompany the 12 views of New York City which compose the first series of the publications of the Society of the Iconophiles, the subscription price of which was $24.

A Prospect of the Colledges in Cambridge, in New England. Engraved by William Burgis in 1726. The Description Compiled by William Loring Andrews. New York: Published and for sale by Dodd, Mead & Co. 1897. The Gilliss Press. Large octavo, pp. 38, 6 photogravure illustrations, one a folding plate. Edition, 115 copies handmade paper, 25 copies Japan paper. Subscription price, $7.50 and $15.

New Amsterdam, New Orange, New York: A Chronologically Arranged Account of Engraved Views of the City from the First Picture Published in 1651, until the Year 1800. By William Loring Andrews. New York: Published and for sale by Dodd, Mead & Co. Anno Domini Eighteen Ninety-seven. The Gilliss Press. Octavo, pp. 142, 45 illustrations, viz., 3 photo-engravings in color, 31 photogravures on copper, 3 photogravures on gelatine in color, 7 headbands, 7 initial letters, 7 tailpieces and "Lines to the Reader" engraved on copper by E. D. French. Edition, 170 copies American hand-made paper, 30 Japan, with extra impressions of the engravings on copper by E. D. French. Subscription price, $15 and $50.

Cox copy, (Japan paper,) $77.50.

Irving Browne copy, (hand-made paper,) record price, $45.

Has also brought $36 and $38 at recent auctions.

Fragments of American History: Illustrated Solely by the Works of Those of Our Own Engravers Who Flourished in the Eighteenth Century. Privately printed for William Loring Andrews. New York: Gilliss Press. 1898. Small octavo, pp. 69, 18 illustrations, 4 in colors, reproductions of the original engravings by various photo-reproductive processes, mostly photogravures. Edition, 80 copies American hand-made paper, 30 on Japan. Subscription price, $12.50 and $15.

Cox copy, (Japan,) $21.

Irving Browne copy, (hand-made,) $18.

Sextodecimos et Infra. William Loring Andrews. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, Anno Domini, 1899. New York: The Gilliss Press. Small octavo, pp. 117, 26 illustrations in photogravure, 25 of which are of same size as original and 15 of which are in gold and colors. Edition, 142 copies on English hand-made paper, 10 Japan paper. Subscription price, $10 and $20.

*SEXTODECIMOS ET INFRA. By William Loring Andrews. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. $10 net. Japan paper, $20 net.

Budget of Vassar Tales.*

A book timely and appropriate for after commencement days and the lingering hours of Summer vacation is "Vassar Studies," by Julia Augusta Schwartz.

The volume is a college idyl, consisting of twelve distinct sketches of twelve distinct types of college girl or woman. The author in her preface states that the twofold object of college stories is an esoteric appeal and an appeal to the public. She appears to give the impression that all colleges are for women, as she boldly states that all college stories embody in literary form for the alumnae "memories and impressions of their college days." Of course with Vassar in her mind and these marvelous types of womanhood that have passed through her halls, how could the author be supposed to consider such nonentities as Harvard and Yale, Columbia and Princeton, pour out every year by the hundreds and thousands? "The leadership of the educated woman" has come to stay, and the educated male of the race may well look to his laurels. For these sketches show that when she will bend her tongue to eloquence woman hath a way with her, and well she can persuade. The little book bears evidence in its sincere spirit of being the product of genuine experience.

Amid many good things it may be hard to select the most charming. The author tells us that the girl in search of experience finds it at Vassar, but not always the sort of experience she is looking for. The graduate well versed in college life will recognize many a faithful portrait in this work. One of the most real characters is the girl with an ambition to shine, be popular, and

*VASSAR STUDIES. By Julia Augusta Schwartz. Illustrated. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

achieve the distinction of President of the Students' Association, and be the cynosure of every eye at commencement. "The History of an Ambition" shows a young woman finding the poison in the cup of eminence, and how dangerous it is to set one's self to climb even a little way above one's fellows. The heroine Lois set her mind on this one thing and bent every energy toward it for four long years. Gifted with tact and a taste for politics and diplomacy, she managed to win. Ambition was gratified.

The best thing in the book is the study on "One of the Girls." Though the writer has reserved it till the last, it is sure of being read, for once take the book up and the reader will follow it to the very end.

When the Sleeper Wakes.*

H. G. Wells certainly has a marvelous imagination. There is something in his art which leads his readers to see things as in a dream. Picture after picture rises before them, grotesque and arabesque, tinged with bizarre imagery, painted with colors such as never were on sea or sky or land, and yet everything somehow so matter of fact, so astoundingly real, that the impossible and outrageous seem sober, commonplace, and quite natural. Like "Looking Backward," "When the Sleeper Wakes" is a projection forward. From the Victorian age, at one leap, we are set down in the world of 200 years hence. Like Bellamy's book, it deals with social questions and has a scientific flavor to it. The word flavor is used designedly. In Jules Verne the science is quite circumstantial and not without matter-of-fact detail. In Mr. Wells we have terms and wordy descriptions rather than the things themselves.

The book points out indirectly, in the unfolding of its plot, the possible danger in trusts and money barons, and offers a problem in social and economic evolution. Certain dangers that threaten our nineteenth century civilization are exhibited by the author in their full development. May civilization, or the lack of it, never know such a thing as his London in 2100!

The plot has nothing complex about it. The "Master, the Sleeper," after his long sleep, wakes to find that his fortune and he himself are in the hands of a gigantic trust. The King, the Parliament, all representative government, democracy, the hope of universal liberty and brotherhood, all have vanished beneath the grip of a plutocratic and autocratic trust.

Mr. Wells's description of the crow's nest, swung and cabled, stayed a thousand feet above the dome of St. Paul's and the glass-roofed city, is a very masterpiece. We will quote a little from its absorbing pages:

> Higher even than the most gigantic wind wheels hung this Crow's Nest. To its summit Graham was drawn in a little wire-hung cradle. It was a day full of the quality and promise of Spring. The touch of the wind warmed. The sky was of an intense blue, and the vast expanse of London shone dazzling under the morning sun. The air was clear of smoke and haze, and sweet as the air of a mountain glen. Far away spiked, jagged, and indented by the wind vanes, the Surrey Hills rose blue and faint; to the north and nearer the sharp contours of Highgate and Muswell Hill were similarly jagged. And all over the country side, he knew, on every crest and hill, where once the hedges had interlaced and cottages, churches, and inns and farmhouses had nestled among their trees, wind wheels similar to those he saw and bearing like them vast advertisements, gaunt and distinct symbols of the new age, cast their whirling shadows and stored incessantly the energy that flowed away incessantly to all the arteries of the city. And underneath these wandered the countless flocks and herds of the British Food Trust with their lonely guards and keepers.

The man who can write like this has attained literary mastery. Many critics saw in "The War of Worlds" an immaturity and ponderous mechanical construction of sentence and phrase that made the ponderous machines of the Martians more ponderous and uncouth still, but in this book thought and feeling have fused into a breadth and swing of literary execution that tell of the man sure of himself and the ground he treads upon.

Dr. Coe's "Life Indeed."*

Prof. Drummond has somewhere said that what the world nee is not a greater quantity of Christians, but a better quality. To this need Dr. Coe's sermons directly and forcibly minister. "Life Indeed" gives a vision of the Christian life in its highest manifestation, and he must be strangely unimpressible who can rise from the reading of these thirteen wonderfully beautiful and spiritual discourses without a higher ideal of Christian character, a new insight into the nobility, the glory, the dynamic force of vital Christlikeness.

Measuring nominal Christians by Dr. Coe's standard of the Christ life, one is reminded of the old story of the scoffing English officer declaring to his applauding table companions that Christianity, after well-nigh 1900 years, had written itself a failure. "I beg your pardon, Sir," said a hitherto silent young officer. "It has never been tried yet." "Life Indeed" is charged with the great purpose of inspiring Christians to try Christianity.

The sermons possess the rare virtue of perfect English, of a style so simple as to appeal to the least intellectual hearer, so felicitous as to give keen literary joy to the most fastidious. This happy quality of expression, and the asides full of ripe wisdom—such, for example, as occur in the sermon on "The Leadership of Children"—add greatly to the delight of the readers and to the educational value of the volume.

Yet to dwell upon these extrinsic merits is, perhaps, to take the attitude of the multitude whose praise tempted the painter to dash his brush over the too perfect water jars in his great picture of the Miracle of Cana; or of the critics who jarred the sculptor's soul by their enthusiasm over the mere workmanship of his divine statue. Of the ideal held before us by Dr. Coe the truest word to be spoken, the one word which he himself would value, is the child's satisfying criticism of Thorwaldsen's Christ, "It is the Lord!"

We earnestly commend these sermons to all seekers after "life indeed" and to all whose aim is to teach others how to live.

Uneducated Worthies.*

Most of these worthies are the "powerful uneducated persons" with whom Walt Whitman liked to eat and sleep week in and week out, he said, "the wielders of axes and mauls and the drivers of horses." Their club is the village store, and the nucleus of their conversation is apt to be a practical joke. Some of these jokes have been in circulation long enough to have a considerable public. There is the joke about the fighting cock who was killed for a company dinner, the excellent and well-beloved joke about Mr. Greeley's handwriting, the still more authentic joke in which the brawny and pugilistic assistant editor plays a prominent part, and the popular joke of the turning of the mild-mannered worm under continued abuse, and the riotous joke based on the theory of repetition in wedding presents.

The variations on these themes are ingenious, modernizing the familiar and introducing enough local color to assist the imagination.

Mr. Browning once declared that his poetry was not intended to be a substitute for a cigar or a game of dominoes. Mr. Milo Bush might offer his stories as a substitute for solitaire, we should think—an admirable weapon with which to kill time and cure insomnia.

The Child.*

As indicated by the bibliography at the close of this volume, the author has drawn his information from more than a hundred sources in our own language and in others. He has had, moreover, a wide experience as a teacher, and has, therefore, a right to speak to parents and to teachers "as one having authority."

Especially is the book to be commended to parents, for, strange as the assertion may seem, the average parent, rather than the teacher, is heedless of his responsibility, and is disposed to pooh-pooh that most important of the sciences, paideutics.

Much is written, and justly, in deprecation of the modern "uppishness and forwardness and rude self-assertion on the part of the young;" of their lack of reverence for their elders and their want of filial obedience and respect. True as this is, it comes not so much from parental devotion as from parental indolence, and is quite compatible with downright cruelty of parental criticism and denunciation. A volume might be written on "The Unconscious Cruelty of Parents," all coming from inability to understand the child-nature, from forgetfulness of the weaknesses and peculiarities of our own childhood and adolescence.

A better understanding of the physical nature of the child would silence much of the mother's "nagging," much of the real abuse that the average father calls "management." A collection of the remarks addressed to boys by their fathers would not be edifying reading, and they leave their scars upon the boys—every one of them. How many parents leave out the personal equation in dealing with their children, and think only of what is for their children's good? Dr. Rowe's book might open not a few blind eyes, and might make parents understand what "management" really is.

It might prevent, too, a not uncommon and altogether selfish insistence that the child, helpless as he is, should be made miserable by sharing the financial burdens and anxieties of the family. On this point, as on many others, Dr. Rowe's words are golden. He quotes, in conclusion, from Dr. Holmes, that "a life free from want, care, and toil is necessary for the mental and physical development of the child; and since the physical stature is not complete before the nineteenth or twentieth year of life, every child is entitled to nineteen or twenty years of youth free from toil." At the same time Dr. Rowe emphasizes the fact that "work or constant employment is one of the important features of sex hygiene. It takes the adolescent from himself, and tends to widen out his interests and ideals. It is strange that parents do not more generally see to it that their children are always interestedly employed."

On the subjects of "hardening a child," of diet, of fatigue, of sex, of the delicate and difficult period of adolescence, Dr. Rowe gives warnings and counsels that cannot be too earnestly heeded.

The volume should find a place in the library of every teacher, and is so sensible, so clear, and so succinct that even the parent whose children are a disagreeable interruption to the business or the pleasure of life will be tempted to read it, and having once read it, can scarcely be so fatuous as to return to his former attitude of self-complacent carelessness.

An Admirable Boy's Book.*

Mr. Frederick Stanley Root's story of an American lad's schoolboy life is excellent in every way. Philip Carson is fortunate in having such a thoroughly competent teacher as is Dr. Cutts of the Callender School. The lads are taught to be truthful, fearless and that success comes alone from hard work. The athletics introduced into the story are those which did duty, say, thirty years ago, but the feats of the Callender boys are all cleverly told.

"The Tousled Hair" is a remarkably good book, sound in every way, and fully worthy of being put into the hands of young readers. There is also much pleasant humor in the story and of a proper character. "Tousled Hair" deserves the fullest popularity.

*WHEN THE SLEEPER WAKES. By H. G. Wells. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

*LIFE INDEED. By Edward B. Coe, D. D., LL. D. Fleming H. Revell Company.

*MR. MILO BUSH AND OTHER WORTHIES; Their Recollections. By Hayden Carruth. Illustrated by A. B. Frost. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1899. Price, $1.

*THE PHYSICAL NATURE OF THE CHILD AND HOW TO STUDY IT. By Stuart H. Rowe, Ph. D. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $1.

*THE TOUSLED HAIR, OR, OLD DAYS AT CALLENDER. By Frederick Stanley Root. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

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Mr. Henry Seton Merriman's main topic in his romance is that bogy the Jesuit and "the end justifies the means." In a tobacconist's shop in the Rue St. Gingolphe, Paris, there is hatched out a plot for the regeneration of France, and there is no license of fiction in that. The Vicomte d'Audierne is at the head of the conspiracy, where the populace are to be incited against the republic so that the Royalists and the Jesuits shall rule the destinies of France. Arms and ammunition are to be obtained. There is a lot of old guns and ammunition in England to be bought, but the trouble is how to smuggle these across the Channel.

It is a case of use-up with Mr. Christian Vellacott, the able journalist attached to that well-known weekly The Beacon. He is the mainstay of that publication. The thoughtful proprietor of The Beacon insists that Vellacott shall take a holiday. He is a wonderful man, this Vellacott, for he reluctantly consents to take a week or so of relaxation. He goes to an old friend of his, Sidney Carew, who lives on the English coast. Here he meets the so-called Signor Bruno, apparently a quiet old Italian recluse. But Vellacott who is up to a thing or two—finds out that Bruno's English is French, not Italian. He suspects something, for a good newspaper man always is suspicious. In the meantime English arms have been discovered in the hands of the French mob. It is perfidious Albion who is aiding the insurgents. Putting this thing and that thing together, the newspaper man discovers whence the arms have come and how they are transmitted. He sits down and writes it all up for The Beacon. The article is printed, and there is a stupendous beat. Then Vellacott disappears. Bruno, who is the arch-fiend in person, captures the newspaper man. He is carried to France and locked up in a monastery. Of course he escapes and comes home to England. Bruno kills himself, and the Count comes to grief.

Cape Town in 1760.*

Mr. H. A. Bryden tells the story of adventure in Dutch Africa, as it may have happened in the middle of the last century. The hero, Ranald Cameron of Fanich, has followed Prince Charles after Culloden, and he is the most faithful of his adherents. When Charles Edward makes his escape to France, there being a price put on Ranald's head, he takes ship to Holland, and reaches Amsterdam. There he finds an uncle, who helps him with money. In Amsterdam there is too a Mistress Jean Oliphant, who is the daughter of Major Oliphant, a Scotchman in the Dutch service. Ranald, because Jean is going to Cape Town with her father, accepts a place in the Dutch Colonial Army, and sails in the same ship with Jean. The two have plighted their faith. Ranald's adventures then begin. He discovers diamonds, and becomes a man of means. Early Boer ways and manners are described, and Cape Town of 1760 is represented. The story is a good and wholesome one, and interestingly told.

Sad Experiences in a Story.*

Might we not, looking very far in search of another and stronger word, call "Letitia Berkeley, A. M." queer? The cover indicates the character of the romance, for there is a rattlesnake wreathed around a snow-white flower, and his ugly forked tongue is ejecting poison. When Letitia left her little country town, where her father was Emeritus Professor, and the handsome girl and well educated one told him she was going to leave him so as to see what the world was like, the old father said, "See that you do not sin." Then Letitia falls into questionable society in New York, and does sin. Seeking further experiences, she goes to Paris, and there, to her misfortune, she associates with a number of wild people, Anarchists and others. She meets an honest man, and he loves her, as she loves him. Besides her beauty, the American doctor is pleased with her mental powers. But the sense of her shame is on her. She is brave enough to tell the man who wants to marry her the whole horrid truth. The dénouement the author presents. The sullied woman and the upright man cannot wed, and so there is eternal separation.

Perhaps "Letitia Berkeley" is risky at times, and written in a rather pessimistic vein.

*THE SLAVE OF THE LAMP. By Henry Seton Merriman. Illustrated. New York: G. W. Dillingham. $1.50.

*AN EXILED SCOT. By H. A. Bryden. New York: The New Amsterdam Company. $1.50.

*LETITIA BERKELEY, A. M. A Novel. By Josephine Bouslog Sleeper. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Lives and Times of the Early Valois Queens. By Catherine Bearne. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

The Cruise of the Scythian in the West Indies. By Susan de Forest Day. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Saints in Art. By Clara Erskine Clement. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.

Robert Raikes—The Man and His Works. By J. Henry Harris. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Memories of Half a Century. By Richard W. Hiley, D. D. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

Cinq Histoires. By Babtiste Meres and Sigmon M. Stern. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 80 cents.

China. By Harold E. Gorst. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 8vo. $3.

Pilkington of Uganda. By Charles F. Harford Battersby, M. A., M. D. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 12mo. $1.50.

FICTION.

A Man's Undoing. By Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. 12mo.

The Archbishop's Unguarded Moment. By Oscar Fay Adams. 12mo. Boston; L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

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The Knight of the King's Guards. By Ewan Martin. Illustrated by Gilbert James. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Dr. Nikola's Experiment. By Guy Boothby. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Love Affairs of Margaret Dale. By Mary A. Dixon. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper, 25 cents.

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The Man Who Dared. By John P. Ritter. Illustrated by G. E. Browne. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

Madam Paradox. By Mrs. Ormerod. 16mo. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle.

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The Temperance Problem and Social Reform. By Joseph Downtree and Arthur Sherwell. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $2.

Cyr's Fifth Reader. By Ellen M. Cyr. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Stories of Lake, Field, and Forest. By Frank A. Bates. 12mo. South Braintree: F. A. Bates. $1.

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*AUNT NABBY. Her Rambles, Her Adventures, and Her Notions. By Lizzie P. Evans-Hancock. Illustrated. New York: The J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Dr. Robertson Nicoll is unquestionably one of our most competent critics. He has intelligence, culture, honesty, and fearlessness. These qualities constitute a strong equipment. Nevertheless, there are many people who, now that Dr. Nicoll has repeatedly made it evident that he has a poor opinion of Mr. Kipling, will insist that as a critic he is entitled to no respect whatever.

The attitude of the mass of people toward a literary critic is a singular one. They admire him so long as his expressed opinions agree with their own. They tolerate him if he has no opinions whatever and aims only to write in a way that will not offend the prejudices of any reader. But the moment he expresses a decided opinion with which they do not agree they declare that he is impertinent and incapable.

Of course all this is due to the vague belief that criticism is an exact science. It is true that questions of grammatical construction, of morality, and, to some extent, of style, can be decided by the critic with certainty. But as to questions of taste, they must necessarily be matters of mere opinion. Is a certain novelist a man of genius or is he not? Are his writings powerful or weak? Questions like these cannot be answered with absolute authority. The answer given by one critic may be the opposite of that given by another, and both men may be equally capable and honest. Dr. Nicoll thinks that Kipling is no poet, and that his prose writings are enormously overestimated. I think that Kipling is the greatest master of prose and verse that the Anglo-Saxon race has yet produced. The two opinions are of precisely the same value. That is to say, each is the opinion of a man who believes what he says, but, as no man is infallible, the opinion of any critic as to the amount of genius possessed by any writer is of no real value. To find fault with Dr. Nicoll because he is so constituted that he doesn't like Kipling is both absurd and unjust. Either Dr. Nicoll is infallible or he is not. If he is, then his opinion as to Kipling or any other writer is final, and should be so received. If he isn't infallible, then we should regard what he says as merely the expression of his opinion, and, while we differ from him, we should acknowledge his right to have opinions of his own. The sort of critic who never dares to have an opinion and who aims to write in a way that cannot offend the prejudices of any one is not merely useless, he is an unmitigated nuisance. A critic may express a wrong opinion as to half the books he reviews, but so long as his opinions are honest he is preferable to the critic who has no opinions whatever and cares for nothing except to be on the side of the majority.

Mr. Crockett's new novel, "Ione March," is mildly praised by the critics, but it will doubtless have a large sale. It contains an American girl grown under glass in the kailyard. To an American this girl is too amusing to be exasperating. Mr. Crockett's conception of an American girl is akin to that of the Western journalist who believes that the Queen leaves off her "aitches" and says "Drat the man!" when a Prime Minister does not please her. The dialect spoken by Mr. Crockett's fair American is something wonderful. It would alone prove that he is a man of brilliant imagination.

It is rumored, I know not with what authority, that the Harmsworths have decided to discontinue their three-penny magazine—which, as every one knows, is sold for three pence halfpenny. If this is true, it means of course that the magazine does not pay its expenses. The Pearsons publish a three-penny magazine, The Royal, and sell it for threepence, but they evidently have no intention of discontinuing it. If the Pearsons can publish a magazine at threepence and are satisfied with the financial results of so doing, why should the Harmsworths be dissatisfied with the experiment of publishing a magazine at three pence halfpenny? Which train of reasoning leads me to believe that the very positive statement made to me that the Harmsworth magazine is to be discontinued is incorrect. Probably it does not pay to anything like the extent that a popular six-penny magazine pays, but the Pearsons have demonstrated that a three-penny magazine can be made to pay, and I shall therefore believe in the discontinuance of the Harmsworth magazine when I fail to find it on the bookstands.

Certain sanguine people are still trying to float a "Christian" daily newspaper. There is some dispute among the promoters of the scheme as to what constitutes a Christian daily. One believes that Christianity consists in the omission of all racing news and all mention of divorce cases. Another man thinks that such matters should be mentioned in a Christian paper in order to warn its readers of the dangerous pitfalls of life. Whether they can come to an agreement and find out a way to make a daily newspaper containing nothing deleterious to a child in arms remains to be seen. The sort of Christianity which ignores the existence of vice and crime has not accomplished very much so far. British Christianity has for a long time ignored the condition of Piccadilly and Regent Streets after dark, but it does not appear that vice has been materially diminished by that process. The proposed Christian daily newspaper may be established and conducted on the same general plan, but its influence on the community will not be startling.

I overheard a newly arrived American the other day asking at a railway bookstall for a well-known American novel, published in England. The stallkeeper did not have it, and consequently expressed the opinion that no such book was published in England. The American insisted that the book "had broken the record in America," and finally induced the stallkeeper to promise to make an effort to find it. This illustrates the peculiar methods of the Smith monopoly. Here was a book published some time ago in England and extensively reviewed, but it was not on the Smith bookstall at one of the great railway stations and the Smith employe did not know of its existence. Complaints have often been made of the censorship which the Smiths exercise, but little has been said of the arbitrary way in which they refuse to place books on their stalls simply because they have formed an opinion that they will not sell. They have it in their power to mar the fortunes of almost any book, and they exercise this power in a way that does not always command the enthusiastic approbation of authors.

I came across a new book the other day by a really clever author. And yet he had been guilty of the affectation of calling his preface a "foreword." I had supposed that "foreword" had gone the way of that once novel expression "he will go far." So long as the word was a novelty it was tolerable, but now that it has been used times without number it has become a burden to all sensitive souls. To thrust it into the face of a man who sits down to read what he supposes to be a reputable book is nothing short of an outrage.

Lady Randolph Churchill's new guinea review has been a great success. Possibly this is due to the fact that it is a novelty, but it is more reasonable to trace it to the really good quality of the publication. If the succeeding numbers are equally interesting the permanent success of the new review may be taken for granted. But can we reasonably expect to see another number that is quite equal to the first? It is not every day, nor every quarter day, that a poem by Swinburne of the quality of that in the first number of Lady Churchill's publication can be secured.

The translation of d'Annunzio's last romance is having a fair sale. It was translated by a lady, and an unmarried lady at that, which seems to be a mistake. Of course the translator has been compelled to Bowdlerize the book. A male translator might have taken the risk of translating it with fidelity, but no unmarried English woman could do that without serious inconvenience. If d'Annunzio likes to be treated in this way that is strictly his affair, though it is by no means certain that he has had anything to say about it. It is, however, by no means fair to the public. The public, when it buys a book professedly written by d'Annunzio, does not expect to find the book Bowdlerized by any one. It may be said that in the present state of British opinion it would be impossible to present a perfectly faithful translation of d'Annunzio to the British public. That is a good argument against translating his books, but it does not excuse a Bowdlerized translation.

We are to have a new novel by Mr. Watts-Dunton before very long. His "Aylwin" was the book of the season, but I have doubts as to its permanent popularity. A second reading of the book does not increase one's admiration of it. On the contrary, things which seemed charming at the first reading do not ring quite true at the second. Of course this may be my own fault, but I fancy that most people will find it true. There is much that is admirable in the book, but Sinfi is its strong feature, and if Sinfi loses when we meet her for the second time a year after first making her acquaintance, we naturally think that our first impressions were not altogether true.

Mr. Morley Roberts's new novel, of which the hero is said to be Cecil Rhodes, is nearly ready. What I want to read is a romance the plot of which Mr. Roberts once told me. Properly handled, that plot will make a book that will place the author in the very front rank. What I am afraid of is that Mr. Roberts will dream of that book so long that it will never be written. If it is written I am not afraid to prophesy that the public will find in it a delight which few romances outside of those of the great ones of literature can give.

We are just now in the dull season for new books. The British public is bathing or cycling or doing other things that are supposed to be amusing. Reading is apparently supposed not to be amusing. At any rate people do not read as much in the Summer as they read at other seasons. This furnishes the publishers with an intelligible excuse for not publishing books in midsummer, but I wish somebody would explain the publishing mystery of the dull midwinter season. Nobody is supposed to want new books between Christmas and the first of March. Why this is so is something that no publisher attempts to explain, doubtless for the reason that the average publisher knows so little of the book trade. There ought, however, to be a solution of the mystery, and I hope some of these days to know what it is.

W. L. ALDEN.

"An Infamous Book"—Our Old Friend "The Cynic" Says So.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If the "Cynic" be not for his sins shut out from your columns, he would like to be permitted to make a remark concerning Mr. Henry James's latest (?) production, "The Awkward Age," alluded to by your correspondent, "Millie W. Carpenter," as a "lovely frost picture piece."

In the view of the "Cynic," (and he claims some acquaintance with literature, English and other,) no more detestable, no viler, no more salacious or erotic production has emanated from an English (still less from an American) writer of fiction in this century. A recent critic has referred to the conversations in this book as those of "a council of degenerates." And though this may seem harsh language, as will mine, in my view it is none too severe.

I have read books as bad, but they were openly wicked; one knew what to expect from the author's name. Libraries of general circulation were not deceived and could exclude them, but here is a book by an author of good repute which will be openly exposed for sale and read by young people of both sexes in the presence, doubtless, of their unsuspecting parents every line of which reeks with salacious suggestion, and the only safety in which is that the aforesaid young people will not understand what the dramatis personae are "driving at," or will find the book dull and drop it.

I am no male prude, and have no objection to make on that score, but I believe that "erotica" should be labeled as such and not disseminated among the public virginitus puerisque and all without at least attention being called to the spirit and contents of an infamous book.

If English upper middle class society habitually converse upon the subjects discussed in this book, the deluge cannot be far off, and the sooner the better is the opinion of CYNIC.

New York, Aug. 15, 1899.

Browning and Mrs. Bloomfield Moore.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The interest in Robert Browning will not be diminished in the least by the fact that his heart was in the keeping for a long time of a fair Philadelphian, whose death occurred in London a few months ago. For years Mrs. Bloomfield Moore of that city was the poet's most cherished idol. At one time the idea was rife that Mrs. Moore was engaged to be married to him. It is true that the deepest friendship existed between the poet and Mrs. Moore. That it did not result in marriage after the death of Elizabeth Barrett Browning was not due to Mr. Browning's reluctance to take an American bride. One of Mr. Browning's last works, "Ferishta's Fancies," shows that he was capable in the last years of his life of writing the most passionate love lyrics. To those who were able to read between the lines these lyrics, in the language of Mrs. Moore, suggested that the poet was not as well satisfied with Platonic love as was the author of "Agatha's Friendship," the novel that was published twenty-five years ago from Mrs. Moore's pen. The nature of Mrs. Moore's feelings for Browning was admirably expressed in one of her own poems, "On the Heights," which was published a dozen years ago in London by the Remingtons. Mrs. Moore is the authority for this statement, which was originally made under her direction. The manuscript of Mrs. Moore's version, part of it being in her own handwriting, is owned in the city of Hartford.

IDA E. FORBES.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 15, 1899.

MR. MOULTON-BARRETT AND "A MESSAGE TO GARCIA."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am sorry to see in your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 12th instant an attempt to defend what seems to me the indefensible letters of Mr. Moulton-Barrett. To me it seems that that gentleman only proved himself of the same harsh stock as his sire. In all of his letters and communications to the public there is not one word rejoicing over the happy married life of his sister, of pride in her own literary work, or of joy that she was fortunate enough to marry one of the three greatest English poets of the century, whose lifelong devotion to his wife even Mr. Barrett cannot deny.

When one reflects that Mr. Barrett senior never forgave his daughter, and even returned all her letters to him unopened and unread years after her marriage was known to be a happy one, it seems that if his son tried to apologize for such a father he ought to plead mental aberration rather than to attempt to justify such conduct. I think the world owes many thanks to the son of the peerless Brownings for those beautiful letters of which neither he nor they have anything to be ashamed. As for Mr. Moulton-Barrett, let us hope that he will hereafter "forever hold his peace."

Again, I am sorry that any one should try to pick to pieces that delightful little tract, for such it really is, "A Message to Garcia"—a sermon teaching loyal and unflinching devotion to duty that is having an untold influence for good all over the country. In an Episcopal Church in the suburbs of Baltimore (St. Mary's, at Woodberry,) the acting rector, the Rev. Mr. Dennys of New York State, a fortnight since preached a sermon upon this little book, at the same time reading it to his congregation. Since then he can hardly supply the demand. It is easier to pick flaws in it, but who will deny its splendid moral and the forcible way in which it is put by its writer, Mr. Hubbard.

HENRY P. GODDARD.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 14, 1899.

CLEMENT SCOTT'S BOOK ON THE STAGE.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

My book on the stage of my time does not profess to be a "dry-as-dust" history. I have tried to make it a readable epitome of our English and American dramatic story for nearly sixty years.

The admirers of Geneste need not be alarmed. As you know, Geneste is a wonderfully elaborate compilation of play-bills—if that can be called history. But I have supplied an appendix giving all the principal plays, alphabetically arranged, between 1830—Geneste's last shot—say to 1899, my last word for the present. I can do no more in the Geneste style.

But if I have written a talkative, readable, and, I trust, accurate story of the drama of my time, I am so far content.

I am not a historian, but a chronicler, and I have tried to chronicle the story of the stage from the date of the birth of the Prince of Wales—a good share of the Victorian era.

CLEMENT SCOTT.

15 Woburn Square, London, W. C., Aug. 3, 1899.

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"READ THE OLD BOOKS."

Our Own History Advised.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I notice in your editorial columns some excellent advice to your readers regarding the books they should review during the Summer months. Most of your suggestions are most admirably made, but they struck me, Mr. Editor, as a little impracticable. I cannot see the necessity or even the advisability of any one who has read "The Alhambra," "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Tom Jones," or any of the other works which you mentioned snending his leisure hours poring over these volumes a second time. "The Conquest of Peru" and "The Conquest of Mexico" may be pleasant reading, but any one who has read them certainly has absorbed the important parts of the works. Although we forget the dates, the philosophic touches, the exquisite formation of the sentences, still he or she has retained the important thing, the atmosphere and color of the scenes described and incidents depicted in them. You would not advise one to go again and study Raphael's Madonna or any of the great paintings in the Vatican or elsewhere unless he or she be an artist desirous of perfecting some special subject. The effect is left on the mind on the first inspection of a painting, and likewise on the first perusal of a book. If one has the time to devote to a review of "The Conquest of Granada," how much more would it profit him to read Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress" or Alexander Stephens's "History of the United States," to say nothing of Fiske's "Revolution" and "Virginia and Her Neighbors."

This brings me to the point where I would like to offer a suggestion. It is to the effect, Mr. Editor, that you advise your readers to devote less time to the conquests of other countries and more to the history of our own. Do not misunderstand me to suggest a review of the academic course in history, but to works which for color, atmosphere, philosophy, and literary art equal the great books you mentioned in your editorial.

There is a lamentable ignorance throughout this country on the political history of the United States. How few of your readers comprehend the sacrifices Virginia and South Carolina made to extend a helping hand to Massachusetts when that Colony was being crushed by Great Britain; how few understand the collective forces which brought about our freedom; how few remember that in the early days of the Continental Congress there was a cabal formed to deny to Washington the glories of the early battles, and to supplant him by the infamous Gates, just as the cabal in the recent war was formed to give Admiral Sampson the credit for the battle of Santiago and to humiliate the officer in command, and how few, Mr. Editor, know anything of the political history of this country, or more than three or four names of the illustrious members of the House and Senate prior to the war of the rebellion.

To understand the history of this country one must be familiar with its political eras. If one reads only Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress" he or she would have possibly political history from a partisan standpoint, but one would at least get a comprehensive view of the political history of the country. Absorbed in its beautiful rhetoric, its exquisite diction, one forgets that it is merely history. It is as delightful as "The Alhambra" and so much more useful than "The Conquest of Granada." The first volume is a kaleidoscopic view of the history of the United States, so beautifully put together and so justly poised that one regrets to see it degenerate into a politician's review in the second volume. I would say to every young man and woman in the United States, however, read Fiske's "Revolution" this Summer and follow it with Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress." After that the discussion of political questions in the editorial columns will not be the dry rot it is to so many of the young nowadays, but problems of interest, the solution of which they will be able to follow with intelligence and comprehension.

ARCHIBALD BUTT.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, 1899.

Further Urging of the Point Needed.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have no doubt that many will wish that your leading article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the 5th, on "The Reading of Old Books," is but a beginning of the subject, and that in the varied forms of which it is susceptible of being discussed it may from time to time be further urged in your columns, with the same tact and reasonableness. It seems to me that in the discussion the writer, the publisher, the dealer, and the reader have to be reckoned with. To you the readers' interest is, of course, the dominant one; and to persuade and guide readers in such a matter is in line with the admirable work of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, for there can be no question about its work. It is doing it, and the friends of sweet and wholesome literature are glad of it. But, Mr. Editor, you must transcend the weather to get at the seat of the evil. I suspect that the taste for "wallowing in the mire of cheap novels" is not dependent on conditions of temperature. It is a mental condition. And here the old question comes up: Shall you begin with the mothers or the children—with the writers or the readers? Did you ever, Mr. Editor, make the most tentative advance to a mother on the upbringing of her children? If ever the Tempter should whisper such a suggestion to you resist him, and consult your own welfare. There is hope of the children; of the mother none. That is, none for all the purposes of radical reform. And it is even so with writers and readers. There is hope of the readers; and if the demand should die away the supply would, of course, cease. No doubt Time alone in his course, with the higher aspirations of men, will run the trash into the ground, as it is with every other branch of manufacture. Yes, "that old, common arbitrator, Time, will one day end it." But wh should we be "Time's fools" in such a matter? Rather let us say:

"The present time's so sick
That present medicine must be ministered,
Or overthrow incurable ensues."

That the reader may be got out of the "mire" much must depend on the attitude of journals which call themselves literary; with a puH altogether they could do it in a very short time. As to the profit of it: if there is any human interest into which considerations of commercial gain alone, and only the laws and methods of modern trade, should not be expected to enter, surely it is the sphere of literature, hallowed as it is by the names we hold in greatest reverence and related as it is to the progress and the highest interests of men. But I believe that stern adherence to the right in this, and unflinching advocacy of the truth, is, as Paul tells Timothy godliness is, "profitable unto all things." He adds: "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation," and so say all of us. In that faith, therefore, Mr. Editor, pray let us have further dissertations from your pen, in the same spirit, on the same theme.

UN SCIOCCO.

Suo Paradiso, Irvington, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1899.

No False Notes in the Statement.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I should like to express the pleasure it gave me to read the article headed "Read the Old Books" in the last SATURDAY REVIEW. There are no false notes in that statement. It has the ring of sound metal. The persuasive tone which pervades it is I think worthy of commendation; for, though it is a subject on which one might easily get into a heat, considering to whom it is addressed, to persuade is decidedly the part of wisdom.

I suppose there must be a great many people who do not read at all in the Summer time; but such are not readers in the important sense; and those who refrain a space altogether from devotion to the practice, and that they may read the better, as I have known done, are few in number. The general reader may therefore be assumed to read, more or less, at all seasons, and I take it that you had him in your eye when penning the article referred to. Speaking for myself—a pretty steady reader—I find that I am influenced by the seasons, in this as in other things. The mind, I suppose, feels an impulse from its surroundings; and I do not see how it can be otherwise. I will not say that I read Thomson's "Seasons" as the seasons come round, for I never could force myself, though an inveterate reader of poetry, to admire them enough; but I do find myself involuntarily repeating in the Spring and in the Autumn such pieces as breathe their spirit; turning over the pages of the beautiful elegy by the poor weaver's son who died in his twenty-second year:

"Thus have I walked along the dewy lawn;
My frequent foot the blooming wild hath worn;
Before the lark I've sung the beauteous dawn,
And gathered health from all the gales of morn."

And the gorgeous

"Season of mists and mellow fruit fullness.
Close bosom friend of the maturing sun;"

of the cab owner's son, who died in his twenty-fourth; or find myself drawn to the fields, to sit among the grasses, and hear Richard Jeffries's inspired discourse. This shows me sufficiently that certain seasons fit best a certain kind of reading, and that, as you suggest, this present month may not be "the best time to begin 'Humboldt's Cosmos.'" The fancy must, I think, be less or more indulged at such a time. There are, alas, comparatively few readers of poetry, and Summer is the poem reader's halcyon days. Next are such works as you quote, with the immortal Don and the inimitable Sancho not left out. When short winded, and history, even so bewitching as Irving's and Prescott's, is too long a pull, I find Addison's Spectator takes first rank. The pleasure and profit of it are boundless. Take, for a taste, Nos. 291, 293, 509, 555, and 559. They are an endless delight. These are taken at random; but such are

"Thick as Autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa."

Were this a symposium I should like to ask how others are affected in this matter. Not only what, but why; how their reading may be diversified, and why it is so. Here in Boston, we say, "Let knowledge grow from more to more"; and there can be no doubt of the great increase of reading among us; for aids to which, we are, many of us, indebted to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

JOHN ROSE.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 7, 1899.

Stephen Gwynn's Jane Austen Paper.

Stephen Gwynn, in his Cornhill paper on Jane Austen, to which reference was made in last week's issue of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, openly states that if he ever gets to Paradise he never wants "to meet Miss Austen" there. This paper has for title "The Decay of Sensibility," and that mental disease English writers caught about the middle of the last century. But was Miss Austen, after all, a priestess of sensibility? Mr. Gwynn insists that the lady "lived in a mortally stupid, confined, narrow-minded society, and disliked her surroundings without feeling any desire to rise out of them." He compares Miss Austen somewhat to Trollope, only the woman had not the imagination of the man.

"Gentility" was, in Miss Austen's time, a word often employed. We dare not use it to-day. It carries with it a ridiculous sound. To belong to "genteel society" is to be absurd. Having a special quality, as Mr. Gwynn explained it, it has disappeared, and with it that other word "sensibility." In order to be genteel you had to suffer from sensibility, and hence if a heroine was joyous or in agony, she showed her emotion "by copious tears, by hysterics, and principally fainting fits." The romance writer of to-day never has his lady swoon. Whether it arises from athletics, the young person, when in deepest stress, rarely if ever faints. Maybe modern dress precludes it. She does not swoon "promiscuously." If she happens to fall inanimate "all in a heap," she does it in private, and as her doctor will inform her, the main causes are tight lacing and a diet of caramels.

"If she falls off her bicycle she may get concussion of the brain, just like her brother on the football field, or if she gets an unusually severe blow in the nose with a hockey stick she may faint, as she might under a surgical operation, but she does not faint from sheer emotion." Of course everybody would feel sorry for the unfortunate young lady, and would find no fault with her. It is just as likely that when the wheelwoman or the golfing woman came to she would ask if her bicycle or her golfing club was broken. But in the Miss Austen period, to faint was expected of her. It belonged to the situation. It capped a climax.

Has Mr. Gwynn a scientific turn of mind? Does he wish to apply to romance Lord Kelvin's positive rules of physics? Must the modern critic of female emotions carry with him a footrule? It is, then, cruel on the part of the critic to have measured what was Louisa Musgrave's actual jump in "Persuasion." If this incident is recalled, Louisa, who might have been possessed of a pretty foot and a neat ankle, jumped down a flight of steps. She did that not only once, just for the fun of it. Then she tried a da capo, and down she came, and she fell on the pavement and was taken up lifeless."

Shame, shame on the man who has taken the trouble to measure with a tape line the flight of these steps, for he declares that Louisa fell not an inch more than "four and a half feet." But was Louisa clumsy? She might have fallen on her head. Oh! what a precious to-do there was, for there was Henrietta, "who, sinking under the conviction" that Louisa was dead, she "too, lost her senses," and so the agony continues. Other times, other manners. Such incidents writers of romance would not dare to dwell on to-day.

Then what did the hero of this scene do? "He hung over Louisa with sobs of grief, and could only turn his eyes from one sister to see the other in a state as insensible, or to witness the hysterical agitations of his wife calling on him for help which he could not give."

No one presumes that Miss Austen was given to hysteria, but she really described the nervous crises as they existed, or supposedly existed, in her time. Sometimes the Miss Austen heroines do show nerve, and one of her fair ones changes color, but braces up, and would not swoon. Maybe the man was not worthy of the display.

What a consumption of sal volatile there must have been in the time of sensibility, and how restoratives must have been always ready at hand! How near to the eyes must have been the lachrymal ducts of our great-great-grandmothers! Were they educated to such scenic effects?

Mr. Gwynn states that when a young lady faints to-day, not from emotion, but because she has hurt herself, she generally apologizes for "having made such a fool of herself." Faintings, swoonings, hysterical fits, Dutch or otherwise, are not liked to-day. They are no longer considered amiable weaknesses, nor are they "attractive," and it is certainly true that "no modern novelist, man or woman, would produce for admiration a heroine like Fanny in 'Mansfield Park.' Fanny is morally limp and physically a wet rag or sponge; tears exude whenever she is touched," says the unsympathetic Mr. Gwynn.

You must bear in mind what is the more modern method of cure for cases of swooning. It is to cut the swooner's stay laces, which is something the usual man could not manage. What he is called on, however, to do is to dash a pitcherful or a tumblerful of cold water on the fainter. Either process of cure must necessarily ruin the toilet of the hysterical ones, and then, as Mr. Gwynn callously writes it, "woman, the acute strategist, realized that her flank was turned and shifted her ground." Anyhow, as this rather censorious gentleman concludes his amusing paper, "we console ourselves by reflecting that if there be any truth in records, she is a much less inconvenient person to have to do with since the decay and downfall of sensibility."

W. L. Courtney is writing a monograph on Thomas Hardy for the English Writers of To-day Series which Greening & Co. of London recently inaugurated with Mr. Monkshood's "Rudyard Kipling: The Man and His Work." A. C. Swinburne, George Meredith, W. E. Henley, A. W. Pinero, and Bret Harte will also be treated in this series, and a volume on "Realistic Writers of To-day" is also projected. The same publishers announce for early presentation a translation by S. C. de Soissons of a powerful Polish novel by Mme. Orzeszko to be called "An Obscure Apostle." Mme. Orzeszko is very popular in Poland, and it is believed by Messrs. Green that her work possesses elements which will make it attractive to Anglo-Saxons.

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1899.

READERS WHO ARE SCORCHERS.

Looking over a current magazine the other day the following paragraph impressed us as particularly noteworthy:

> Intellectual scorching, if we may use a bicycling expression, is a habit as reprehensible among readers as is the scorching of the wheelmen over public highways. * * * One hour of thoughtless scorching through a book is worse than no reading at all.

The born reader, or even the man who has carefully cultivated the reading habit, is scarcer than ever in this day and generation. Life has become too full of all sorts of interests. Every one reads the morning papers. Perhaps every one reads one or two of the current magazines and every one is supposed to read the last new novel which is exciting general interest; usually it is rapidly skimmed through for its plot, without paying very much attention to the author's style or want of style. Frank Stockton is said to have given this sort of reader the name of "scorching skimmer," which would seem, whoever may have originated it, a particularly appropriate term.

A decade or so ago books were much dearer and scarcer in every way than now, and it is questionable whether the present flood of literature of all sorts is entirely a blessing. In these days of free circulating libraries and cheap periodical literature the true reading habit seems to be fast disappearing. It has been suggested that one great reason for the decline of the reading habit lies in this very flood of reading matter, and the utter impossibility of attempting to keep up with it. But this can only be considered the poor excuse said to be better than none. Every reader worthy of the name cultivates instinctively what may be called the selecting habit, and only a single glance at a book or at an article is necessary to decide—not whether it is a good book or a well-written paper, but, what is of far more importance, whether it is of real interest to him individually.

"The scorching skimmer," on the contrary, comes to look upon all literature as about the same, and races through the carefully prepared, well-written article and the last light novel at the same high rate of speed. The fatal result of such careless reading is that in time the intellectual scorcher is only able to read the day's news, in so-called popular articles in the cheaper magazines, or, what is far worse, the sensational or, at best, weak novel.

That this is a deplorable condition is as true as the statement is well founded; a condition of things, too, which is growing all the time. In these days, at least in or near the large cities, books and periodicals are within easy reach of every one, and yet how comparatively few avail themselves of their privileges. On all sides one hears people say, "I'm very fond of reading, but get so little time for it," or "I should so like to read such and such a book, but I'm too poor to buy it," or "There's such a lot of books I want, but I can't afford them," all of which, being interpreted, means there are so many other things they would rather do or have that neither time can be found, or, rather, made, for reading, nor money spared to purchase the desired books.

All this is no doubt at least partially due to the intellectual scorching which is truly the curse of the age. The scorching skimmer, like his brother bicyclist, knows no more how to read for pleasure—for the pure love of it—than does the average bicyclist how to ride slowly through the pretty country lanes and wood roads, enjoying as he goes the scenery, the pure air, the ever-changing sky, and the thousand and one little surprises Nature has in keeping for those who can appreciate her bounty. No, the intellectual scorcher skims rapidly over the printed page, killing an idle hour, and really gaining as little true pleasure in so doing as the aforesaid wheelman, who is only anxious to break a record or make a good cyclometer-showing.

It is rather a curious but indisputable fact that the greatest readers are most often found among the busiest people, who, instead of listlessly passing away the hour for which nothing more exciting can be found, carefully plan their time so as to leave as much as possible free for books, actually doing more solid reading, and getting more pleasure from it, in the odd moments at every one's command than the scorching skimmer manages to do with practically unlimited hours to fill at his own sweet will.

It is also quite as certain that the true book lover always manages to buy books, be he ever so poor, and usually in better and better editions as his collection grows—another illustration of "the appetite growing with what it feeds upon." It is an equally well-known fact that the man or woman who asserts a willingness to "buy books if only they could afford them" is more often than not to be found among one's well-to-do friends, conclusively proving that "my poverty but not my will consents" is not the true reason for such lack of books, the money for all sorts of luxuries really wished for being speedily forthcoming without any particular amount of trouble. Ruskin, who always has the courage of his opinion, puts this in very forcible language:

> I say, first, we have despised literature. What do we, as a nation, care about books? How much do you think we spend altogether on our libraries, public or private, as compared with what we spend on our horses? If a man spend lavishly on his library you call him mad—a bibliomaniac. * * * How much do you think the contents of the book shelves of the United Kingdom, public or private, would fetch as compared with its wine cellars? What position would its expenditure on literature take, as compared with its expenditure on luxurious eating? We talk of food for the mind as of food for the body. Now a good book contains such food inexhaustibly; it is a provision for life and for the best part of us; yet how long most people would look at the best book before they would give the price of a large turbot for it! Though there have been men who have pinched their stomachs and bared their backs to buy a book, whose libraries were cheaper to them, I think, in the end than most men's dinners are, we are, few of us, put to such trial, and more the pity; for, indeed, a precious thing is all the more precious to us if it has been won by work or economy; and if public libraries were half as costly as public dinners, or books cost the tenth part of what bracelets do, even foolish men and women might sometimes suspect there was good in reading as well as in munching and sparkling. * * * Bread of flour is good, but there is bread sweet as honey, if we would eat it, in a good book; and the family must be poor indeed which once in their lives cannot, for such multipliable barley loaves, pay their baker's bill.

Mark Pattison's surprise that the men of his university thought they were doing well if they spent a tenth of their income on books, has always been a source of great amusement to us. It might seem that Mr. Pattison's lines had been cast in pleasant places, for how many people with small average incomes would dream of spending a tithe of their annual incomes on books? Indeed, Ruskin's dictum is far from being an exaggerated one, and we all know numerous families where not one-fiftieth part of the income is so spent.

For the man or woman who honestly confesses "I care very little for reading, except to pass the time," there is every hope for possible improvement, but for the individual who poses as a martyr, and so regrets his lack of time and money for books and reading, yet makes no attempt to alter either condition, there is not so much to be said. At the best, he is the intellectual scorcher, whose appreciation for literature in general is largely a minus quantity.

MR. PAGE TO EDIT HARPER'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

It was announced in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW last week that Mr. Walter H. Page had resigned the editorship of The Atlantic Monthly and would in the future be identified with Harper & Brothers. We are now authorized to state that Mr. Page will be the editor in chief of the projected "Harper-McClure Encyclopaedia."

This publication will be the most ambitious of its kind ever attempted. The greatest specialists of the world will contribute to it the results of their research in their respective departments. The appearance of the encyclopaedia—in binding, letter press, illustrations, and decoration—will be rendered as attractive as modern arts can devise. No expense, no energy, we are told, will be spared to make it in every way a memorable publication. Of the plans of detail, of the particular method of presentation, we are not yet informed. Some idea of its elaborateness may be gathered, however, from the fact that it will be composed of forty volumes and that work on it will occupy seven years.

Mr. Page brings to the editorship of the encyclopaedia a broad and varied knowledge of persons and things, and intimate acquaintance with human nature as exemplified in the many phases of modern thought and action, and a significant experience in matters of particular and permanent publication. This last has been rendered noticeable through Mr. Page's direction of The Forum and of The Atlantic Monthly.

More than all this, his formative influences were such that they have been particularly conducive to the cultivation of caution, reserve, and an appreciation of absolute fact—characteristics that are not conspicuous in some encyclopaedic editors. Mr. Page, as has been said, is a native of North Carolina, where he was born in 1855. He was educated at Randolph-Macon College and Johns Hopkins University.

Certainly if Mr. Page's personality and attainments and former successes are to be indicators of the character of the new publication, there can be no doubt of the great importance of "The Harper-McClure Encyclopaedia." We, with thousands of others, shall await its issue with eagerness and confidence.

LITERARY AND OTHER GREATNESS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent number of "The Literary Digest" there is an appreciative article on "The Autobiography and Correspondence of Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant," and in the opening paragraph appears this statement: "We have the personal records of a long literary career—the life of an intellectual and kindly woman who just missed attaining something like greatness." Undoubtedly the word "greatness" in this connection means literary greatness, but the question arises, What is true greatness? Quoting again from the same article, "With marvelous courage and generosity she took her brother and his children into her house in a time of need, sent the boy with her own sons to Eton, and educated the girls abroad." The heroism of the deed is enhanced by her simple narration of the incident.

Had Mrs. Oliphant written a masterpiece, its sentiments destined to "echo through the corridors of time," would its influence have been more permanent, more powerful for good, or more far reaching than the influence of her noble and unselfish life perpetuated in the lives of the children she worked to educate? (Alas! that her three talented boys met with such early deaths!) Who can estimate the effects of even one act upon the surrounding lives? Watch the ripples that circle round and round the spot where the stone fell into the water—reaching outward and backward toward the hand that propelled it—

> When that which drew from out the boundless deep
> Turns again home.

The boundless depths of a great human heart living its life of daily usefulness, learning "to labor and to wait" and "still pursuing" with a pure optimism in the face of great difficulties and sorrows.

Is not the whole greater than any one of its parts, and is not Mrs. Oliphant's life greater than her unfulfilled literary aspiration—to write a great book that would live instead of the hundred good ones? Perhaps it is a nice question and a scientific, its solution to be found in the data of ethics. "Kind hearts are more than coronets," and coronets are a symbol of earth's greatness.

Drummond, quoting St. Paul, says: "The greatest thing in the world is love." He says that it is greater than all knowledge, that it alone never faileth, while knowledge shall vanish away. Some one says of Mrs. Oliphant's works (poor and unsatisfactory as he thought them) that they express a refined, broad, and sympathetic nature, and a sincere admiration for virtue struggling with adverse circumstances, and in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 17, Mrs. Oliphant is spoken of as "one of the bravest and most beautiful souls in the annals of English literature." We should be grateful to literature since it called attention to her life. If it had not been necessary for her to take up this calling for her means of subsistence, she might have been as one of those many "gems of purest ray serene" which "the dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear," or "some mute, inglorious Milton," living her noble life unknown to fame. "Faith without works is dead," talent without virtue is futile.

But I think I hear some one say, "That latter statement is not tenable, for who would refuse to read Byron's melodious verse because his life was not exemplary? Who does not admire Poe's wonderful powers of imagination and of literary construction, notwithstanding our knowledge of his vagabond life and lack of moral sense?" Nevertheless, and Addison notwithstanding, who says, "There is hardly that person to be found who is not more concerned for the reputation of wit and sense than of honesty and virtue," every human being likes to know that his great man in any one line possesses that truest and all-encompassing greatness—goodness. He likes to feel that his Alfred the Great, warrior, educator, writer, statesman, was, above and beyond all, "the spotless King."

One reads his Longfellow with unalloyed delight, knowing him to be as pure in soul as his poems are in diction. And as Mr. Stedman says of Adelaide Procter, "It is like telling one's beads, or reading a Prayer Book to turn over her pages—so beautiful, so pure and unselfish a spirit of faith, hope, and charity pervades and hallows them."

So it is the life—the soul—which shines through the work, of whatever nature, that makes it great or the reverse. Was it not good George Herbert who said:

> Who sweeps a room as for Thy cause
> Makes that and the action fine?

In memory of Mrs. Oliphant and all our good great ones—

> Let us do our work as well,
> Both the unseen and the seen,
> Make the house where gods may dwell,
> Beautiful, entire, and clean.

HELEN CHURCH.

Turkey, Monmouth County, N. J., Aug. 7, 1899.

REGINALD HEBER'S DAUGHTER STILL LIVING.

From London Truth.

Many people will learn with surprise that the daughter of the famous Reginald Heber is still alive, more than seventy years having elapsed since her father died in India, not long after he had reluctantly accepted the See of Calcutta, which was a great sacrifice, as he would certainly have been made a Bishop at home. Miss Heber, who inherited a large family estate in Shropshire, married Mr. Percy, a cousin of the late Duke of Northumberland, in 1829, and they have just celebrated their diamond wedding at Hodnet, their beautiful old place in Shropshire. The manor of Hodnet passed by marriage from the De Hodnets to the Vernons, and then to the Hebers. Mr. Richard Heber, the great book collector, was the head of this family, and after his death the Hodnet library was sold for £56,000, a vast sum for those days. Porson once said to Mr. Heber, "You have collected a great number of books. Pray, when do you mean to begin to read them?" Richard Heber, however, deserves the gratitude of the country, as he was mainly instrumental in preventing George IV. from selling the magnificent library which had been collected by George III. to the Emperor Alexander I. of Russia, the result being that the King presented it to the British Museum. Mr. Heber heard of the proposed sale when dining with the King at Carlton House, and he at once informed Lord Liverpool and the Duke of Wellington, who stopped it.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

(Copyright, 1899.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Messrs. Hutchinson will publish shortly a novel by Miss Edith Fowler, a sister of Helen Thorneycroft Fowler, author of "The Double Thread," of which novel 35,000 copies have been called for. The same firm will also present a new story by Emma Brooker.

***

Harper & Brothers are busily preparing Sir Martin Conway's "The Bolivian Andes." It is a big work. The author has not yet finished writing, and the chances are that it will not appear till Spring.

***

Messrs. Longmans are advertising in England their series of books entitled "American Citizen Series." It will be recalled that Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard is the editor, and the series will treat of several of the phases of the political, economic, and social life of America. While intended to include the results of the latest scholarship, the series will not be technical.

***

The Longmans will also publish "Marriage Addresses," by the Bishops of London and Truro, deans of Rochester and Norwich, Canons Newbolt and Body. The work is being edited by the Rev. Wardell Yerburgh, rector of Christ's Church, Marylebone. The same publishers also have in hand Blackburn's "Games at Chess."

***

Messrs. Chatto & Windus will publish in the Autumn Robert Barr's "The East While You Wait."

***

Some weeks ago your correspondent cabled that in a bidding bout between Sir George Newnes and Rudyard Kipling for the copyright of "Departmental Ditties," the author had given in at £2,000. Sir George immediately published the "Ditties" at sixpence, and the sale is now tremendous. Mr. Kipling reconsidered the matter, and offered Newnes $2,500 for the copyright, which Newnes accepted, making, besides the percentage on the sixpenny publication, a profit of £500. Mr. Kipling intends to suppress most of the poems in the volume.

T. B. F.

Editors of The Atlantic Monthly.

From The Boston Transcript.

Any change in the direction of Boston's standard and now almost venerable magazine, The Atlantic Monthly, is always of interest to the literary public. The retirement of Mr. Walter H. Page from the editorship, to accept a position in New York, is cause for regret to the many friends he has made here, but the managers of the publication seem to have been very fortunate in the choice of his successor. It is almost forty-two years since The Atlantic first appeared, from the firm of Phillips, Sampson & Co., the late Francis H. Underwood being its first editor. Next it passed into the hands of Ticknor & Fields, and afterward under its present management. Its editors in order, after Mr. Underwood, have been James Russell Lowell, James T. Fields, William D. Howells, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Horace Scudder, Walter H. Page, and now Bliss Perry. The line has been a distinguished one, and the friends of Prof. Perry believe that the old monthly will grow in vitality and popular favor under his editorial direction.

LETTERS.

Further Interesting Ones from the Collection Formed by the Late Mr. Gluck of Buffalo.

The publication of the descriptive catalogue of the Gluck manuscript collection in the Buffalo Public Library, of which an extended notice was given in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a few weeks ago, gives to the reading public for the first time a letter which Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote to James T. Fields. It is dated Lenox, June, 1851. Hawthorne had only a short residence at Lenox, but it was the period of his greatest literary activity, just after the publication of "The House of the Seven Gables," and while "The Wonder Book" was being written. The letter is as follows:

Dear Fields: I send you a letter from an original genius which I have not hitherto answered because I cannot make out his name. He speaks of a book which he has sent to your care for me.

If you have the book, and if his name is in it, I wish you would send him a copy of the "Scarlet Letter," as he requests, and let me know what his name is. As to his book, you may send it at your own convenience—or not at all—just as may suit you best.

I have just received a letter from another claimant of the Pyncheon estate. I wonder if ever, and how soon, I shall get at a just estimate of how many jackasses there are in this ridiculous world. My correspondent, by the way, estimates the number of these Pyncheon jackanapes at about twenty; I am doubtless to be remonstrated with by each individual. After exchanging shots with all of them I shall get you to publish the whole correspondence in a style corresponding with that of my other works; and I anticipate a great run for the volume. This last letter fills two sheets.

I should be glad of a certificate of deposit for Fifty Dollars as early as possible.

I hope to send you some of the "Wonder Book" in a fortnight or thereabouts. It grieves me infinitely to be compelled to write a book at this season; but I shall put it through. Truly yours,

NATH'L HAWTHORNE.

P. S.—My last Pyncheon correspondent demands that another name be substituted instead of that of the family;—to which I assent in case the publishers can be prevailed on to cancel the stereotype plates. Of course you will consent! Pray do!

In the notes on the Gluck catalogue, previously published in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, an unknown sonnet by Leigh Hunt was printed. There is another Hunt manuscript in the collection of exceptional interest. It is a notice which Hunt wrote for The Examiner of a lecture by Carlyle on German literature, the fifth in a series given at Wills's rooms on May 2, 1837. The lectures appear to have been given extempore. Leigh Hunt's report is worthy of attention, especially since it is short:

Mr. Carlyle (as in programme announced) omitted a lecture on Whit Monday, and gave his fifth on Friday. It was upon the semi-skeptical, semi-religious elegancies of Haller and others; the vital scholarship of Heyne, making flesh-and-blood realities of the ancient writers; the religious devotion of infidel Winckellmann to pagan art; the school of the "Strength-men" (as they call themselves) rather Convulsion and Weakness men, "Byronism, spasmodically writhing and wriggling and hating and cursing the world they were born in"; on the Nicolai and Adelung "utilitarians" who discovered that "feeling was useful"; and on the sentimentalities of Lavater and others, men more respectable than the fuss they set going about "goodness" and "philanthropy," as if there were nothing in the world worth thinking of but a certain moral habitude apter to talk than to do; or as if a good thing were so very wonderful when it was done. There was some tender ground in this for obvious reasons; and also in what the lecturer said about the nothingness of metaphysics, "a vortex creating and swallowing itself"; but the frankness and gallantry of his love of truth and his hearty sympathy with whatsoever realizes a firm footing for itself on God's world, apart from make-believes and hypocrisies of any sort, carried him manfully through all; nor has any one of his lectures left his audience in warmer hearted condition with their instructor. We are to have two more lectures (for he has thrown in a seventh for nothing) during which we expect to hear much about Goethe.

Obviously it was not the easiest of lectures to report, even for Leigh Hunt; yet his abilities in that line must have been marked, for the paragraph fairly reeks with Sartorian Carlyleisms. A treasure of the collection is the manuscript of Charles Lamb's "Theses quaedam Theologicae," accompanied by a letter to Samuel Taylor Coleridge. This letter and the accompanying document "record one of the few instances in Lamb's patient life when he allowed his wit to carry a sting." The compiler of the catalogue says in a note:

In 1797 Coleridge satirized his own style and that of Lamb and Lloyd in what are known as the Higginbotham sonnets. He apparently offended both his friends, and an estrangement followed which was painful to Coleridge. On the eve of his departure with Wordsworth for Germany he sent, without other good-bye, the following message to Lamb: "Poor Lamb, if he wants any knowledge he may apply to me." The message, no doubt intended as a jest by Coleridge, when repeated by a mutual friend to Lamb, evidently nettled him, and he replied with the theses and letter. It appears that Lamb rather admired his own hit, for the theses, somewhat amended, and the occasion of them are repeated in a letter dated 28 July, 1798, to Robert Southey, which may be found in Ainger's edition of Lamb's letters. The theses and letter and the story of them, are also given in Cottle's "Reminiscences of Coleridge and Southey." It is pleasant to record that on Coleridge's return to England the friendship between him and Lamb was resumed, and never again broken while they lived.

The theses and letter to Coleridge, as printed in the Buffalo Library Catalogue from the original manuscripts, present variations from the text as found in Cottle, and are as follows:

THESES QUAEDAM THEOLOGICAE.

1. Whether God loves a lying Angel better than a true Man?
2. Whether the Archangel Uriel could affirm an untruth? and if he could whether he would?
3. Whether Honesty be an angelic virtue? or not rather to be reckoned among those qualities which the Schoolmen term "virtutes minus splendidae et terrae et hominis particeps"?
4. Whether the higher order of Seraphim Illuminati ever sneer?
5. Whether pure intelligences can love?
6. Whether the Seraphim Ardentes do not manifest their virtues by the way of vision and theory? and whether practice be not a sub-celestial and merely human virtue?
7. Whether the Vision Beatific be anything more or less than a perpetual representment to each individual Angel of his own present attainments and future capabilities, somehow in the manner of mortal looking-glasses, reflecting a perpetual complacency and self-satisfaction?
8. And last, whether an immortal and amenable soul may not come to be damned at last, and the man never suspect it beforehand?

Learned Sir, My Friend—Presuming on our long habits of friendship and emboldened further by your late liberal permission to avail myself of your correspondence in case I want any knowledge, (which I intend to do when I have no Encyclopaedia or Lady's Magazine at hand to refer to in any matter of science,) I now submit to your inquiries the above Theological Propositions, to be by you defended or oppugned, or both, in the Schools of Germany, whither I am told you are departing, to the utter dissatisfaction of your native Devonshire and regret of universal England; but to my own individual consolation if thro' the channel of your wished return, Learned Sir, my Friend, may be transmitted to this our Island, from those famous Theological Wits of Leipsic and Gottingen, any rays of illumination, in vain to be derived from the home growth of our English Halls and Colleges. Finally, wishing, Learned Sir, that you may see Schiller and swing in a wood (vide Poems) and sit upon a Tun, and eat fat hams of Westphalia, I remain your friend and docile pupil to instruct, CHARLES LAMB.

To S. T. Coleridge.

With Coleridge as the theme, it is interesting to discover, a few pages further along in this mine of a catalogue, Dante Charles Gabriel Rossetti's sonnet on Coleridge; but the original manuscript, it appears, varies from the printed form. Here is the original:

COLERIDGE.

His soul flared forth even as the Father-dove
Through hidden places plies his hour-long quest,
To feed his soul-brood hungering in the nest;
But his warm Heart, the mother-bird, above
Their callow fledgling progeny still hove
With tented roof of wings and fostering breast
Till the Soul fed the soul-brood. Richly blest
From Heaven their growth, whose food was human love.
Yet ah! Like desart pools that show the stars
Once in long leagues,—even such the scarce-snatched hours
Which deepening pain left to his lordliest powers,—
Heaven lost through spider-trammeled prison-bars!
Five years from seventy saved! Yet kindling skies
Own them a beacon to our centuries.

Another sonnet, here printed, it is understood, for the first time, is the following by Adelaide Proctor:

CALVUS.

Bald mortal thou dost ape the skeleton
That satirizes man and all his doings
From every open'd grave, and shouldst seem one,
But for the glowworm which is in thine eyes,
And certain airs that from thy lips arise.
Why now to see thee at thine amorous woo-ings
Or grovely preaching immortality,
To which thy living death's head gives the lie,
Would make the shadow that all life re-ceiveth
Shake his dim sides with horrible derision.
Tell us, old Calvus! what about thee cleaveth,
To make distinction still between the vision
Of a death's head and thine? Get thee false hair
For thy sole privilege to upper air.

Perhaps the oldest manuscript in the collection is a long letter from the Right Rev. Jeremy Taylor "to the most Reverend Father in God John [Bramhall] Lord ArchBp. of Ardmagh, Primate of all Ireland, and Metropolitan: his Grace at his house in Dublin or Drogheda," under date of Nov. 11, 1661. Taylor was at this time Bishop of Down and Connor, and his letter is mainly concerned with ecclesiastical forfeitures. The following passage, however, on the new sect, the Society of Friends, whose mild doctrines seem to have alarmed ecclesiastical circles in Great Britain much as they did Puritan authorities in New England, has an American interest and a freshness which not even two and a third centuries have taken out of it, though we have new light on the hardness of the Spanish "remoove" from garrison:

My Lord I againe renew my suit about the Quakers that some secular course may be taken to scatter their meetings; for, fr anything else they are inconsiderable; save only that they abuse many weake, phantastic and hypochondriacal people; and under a cover of simplicity teach the people principles of disobedience to all Government. I know your Grace is a better player at Tennis than I am, but if I strike first and turne the Quakers over ye Ban into Ardmagh, they will as hardly remoove as a Spaniard from his garrison.

Many of the English manuscripts in this collection came into Mr. Gluck's possession from the sale of the Sir William Hamilton collection in London. Mr. luck obtained many others from the large collection of autograph manuscripts gathered by Mr. James R. Osgood, and still others from the editors of magazines and the authors themselves. The Century Company, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Harper & Brothers, Roberts Brothers, James Redpath of the North American Review, and Lorettus Metcalf of The Forum were among those who interested themselves in Mr. Gluck's undertaking and furnished, with the consent of the authors, valuable manuscripts not otherwise procurable.

An unpublished letter by George Washington (from the Sir William Hamilton collection) is dated "Head Qrs, New York, Sept. 12, 1776, to the President of Congress." The date is the day of that consultation of Washington with his Generals which decided the evacuation of New York. The letter, which testifies to Washington's anxiety, is here printed with the spelling, punctuation, and capitalization of the original:

Sir

I yesterday received the favor of your letter of the 9th with its several Inclosures and am extremely happy that your Hon'bl Body had anticipated my recommendation by resolving on an Augmentation of six hundred men to the Garrisons in the Highlands—the importance of those posts demands the utmost attention, and every exertion to maintain them.

The vessels for the removal of the sick are not yet arrived. Their present situation gives me great anxiety. As the wind is now favourable I would fain hope that a sufficient number will come down to day to take in the whole. If they do not my distress will be much increased.

Gen'l Clinton in a letter of the 8th transmitted me a list of artillery and ordnance stores wanted at Forts Montgomery and Constitution, which Included the several articles you have determined to procure, Except those mentioned below.—I directed that they should be sent up, but as the situation of our Affairs at this Time may not perhaps admit of It I think It will be prudent for Mr. Schenk whom you have appointed an agent in this Instance to get all he can—Should he be able to obtain the supply you have voted necessary—and Gen'l Clinton's demand be complied with also, no damage will be done—our stores will not be too large.

I have the Honor to be
with great respect
Sir
Your Most Obed. Sevt.
G° WASHINGTON

Intrenching Tools
Iron Carriages
Cannon Harness
Armeurer with his Tools.

Here, too, is an unpublished letter by Thomas Jefferson, not without present-day interest. It is dated "Monticello, Virginia, May 14, 1806," and addressed to "The Rev. Doctr. G. C. Jenner." The editor of the catalogue says: "Mr. Jefferson seems to have been confused as to the identity of the person to whom the letter is addressed, as he, quite evidently, believed the Rev. Dr. G. C. Jenner to have been the discoverer of vaccination. He was, however, a nephew of Dr. Edward Jenner, much interested in his uncle's work." The letter follows:

Sir:

I have received the copy of the Evidence at large respecting the discovery of the Vaccine inoculation, which you have been pleased to send me, and for which I return you my thanks. Having been among the early converts, in this part of the globe, to its efficacy, I took an early part in recommending it to my countrymen. I avail myself of this occasion of rendering you my portion of the tribute of gratitude due to you from the whole human family. Medicine has never before produced any single improvement of such utility. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood was a beautiful addition to our knowledge of the animal economy, but on a review of the practice of medecine before and since that epoch, I do not see any great amelioration which has been derived from that discovery. You have erased from the calendar of human afflictions one of its greatest. Yours is the comfortable reflection that mankind can never forget that you have lived. Future nations will know by history only that the loath-some smallpox has existed and by you has been extirpated. Accept the most fervent wishes for your health and happiness and assurances of the greatest respect and consideration.

TH. JEFFERSON.

An unpublished letter of Benjamin Franklin was written Aug. 3, 1772, to Noble Wimberley Jones, Esq., of Georgia, while Franklin, as agent for Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Georgia, was in London to obtain redress of grievances:

Dear Sir:

On my late Return from the Country I found your Favor of March 18 which had been left by Mr. Stephens. I have not since seen him but shall be glad of any Opportunity of seeing him on your recommendation. I see by the Papers that your new Assembly is dissolved. I am concerned at the uncomfortable Train your public Affairs have lately taken, but hope it cannot long continue. You will see by the enclosed that the Lords of the Council have not favoured our Petition. It was difficult to get them to give a Hearing to an Affair which they had before considered and determined. There is supposed to be a Change intended in the American Administration here. If it takes place I apprehend our Affairs must receive some Advantage since we can scarce have a Minister less favourable to our Interests than the present. With great and sincere Esteem I have the Honor to be Sir your most obedient and most hum. Servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

The following, dated Philadelphia, April 22, 1843, was written by Edgar A. Poe, to Thomas G. Mackenzie. It is here first published:

My Dear Thomas: About a fortnight ago I wrote to Peter D. Bernard, who married one of T. W. White's daughters, and made inquiry about "The Southern Literary Messenger," but have received no reply. I am very anxious to ascertain if it is for sale, and if it is I wish to purchase it, (through my friends here.) You wrote me, some time ago, that the heirs had not made up their minds respecting it. Would you do me the favor, now, to call upon Bernard, or upon some one of the other heirs, and inquire about it?

I can't imagine why Bernard did not reply to my letter. If the list is for sale I would make arrangements for its immediate purchase upon terms which would be fully satisfactory to the heirs. But do not let them suppose I am too anxious. By the bye, there may be some prejudice, on the part of the heirs, against me individually, on account of my quitting White—suppose, then, you get some one of your friends to negotiate for you and don't let me be known in the business at all. Merely ascertain if the list is for sale and upon what terms. Please oblige me in this matter as soon as possible, as I am exceedingly anxious about it. Tell Rose that Virginia is much better, toe and all, and that she has been out lately, several times, taking long walks. She sends a great deal of love to all. Remember me kindly to the whole family, and believe me yours most truly,

EDGAR A. POE.

A large number of the letters, written to Mr. Tilton as editor of The Independent, deal with civil war issues, woman suffrage, and other reforms. John Bright, writing from Rochdale, March 9, 1863, said:

It is most pleasant to me to find that my words find a welcome on your side of the water—they are all spoken to give encouragement to you and to create feelings of good will between your people and ours.

I cannot contest what you say as to an earlier proclamation of freedom. The difficulties of your President are enormous, and I forbear to judge him.

I only hope that God may give your people strength and virtue to gain the great cause that is now in your keeping. It is freedom or slavery over all your continent. The English people are true to their ancient faith, and they wish freedom to win and your noble Union to be restored.

Frederick Douglass, writing from Rochester, Oct. 15, 1864, reviewed the aspects of slavery, the President's policy, &c., at great length—a really remarkable letter—but turned aside to take his friend Tilton into his confidence in the following paragraph:

We had Anna Dickinson here on Thursday night. Her speech made a profound impression. Nothing from Phillips, Beecher, or yourself could have been more eloquent, and in her masterly handling of statistics she reminded one of Horace Mann in his palmiest days. I never listened to her with more wonder. One thing, however, I think you can say to her, if you ever get the chance, for it ought to be said and she will hear it and bear it from you as well or better than from most other persons, and that is, Stop that walking. She walked incessantly—back and forth—from one side the broad platform to the other. It is a new trick, and one which I neither think useful nor ornamental, but really a defect and disfigurement. She would allow me to tell her so, I think, because she knows how sincerely I appreciate both her wonderful talents and her equally wonderful devotion to the cause of my enslaved race.

A few manuscripts from persons yet living are printed "by permission." Among them are a poem by Richard Watson Gilder and a long letter by Thomas Wentworth Higginson to Theodore Tilton, dated Newport, R. I., April 24, 1869. Advocates of woman suffrage will enjoy this extract, written by their champion thirty years ago:

One of the few arguments against woman's suffrage is the alleged incapacity of that sex for military duty. This is a point on which a returned soldier may perhaps speak his mind frankly.

I honestly believe that if this question were put to the returned soldiers for decision it would be decided in favor of women two to one. And that for this plain reason. They see, if nobody else does, the absurdity of disfranchising women for a reason which would equally exclude every member of the other sex who staid at home during the war.

The great difficulty of filling up our wasted regiments showed how very small a proportion of our men are both able and willing to do military duty. If only the bayonets are to vote they will make a very small oligarchy. In this city, for instance, out of 2,200 legal voters not 400 served in the war. Are they to disfranchise all the rest? Open the door wide enough to admit a single civilian and every woman in the land has a right to walk in. Consider, for instance, the position of the most eminent recent advocate of this theory, Mr. Horace Greeley. When he urges the unfitness of woman to vote until she carries a musket there is no discourtesy in asking, Does Mr. Greeley propose to disfranchise himself? Yet what services did he render during the war that an equally intelligent woman might not have rendered?

I do not mean to slight his services or theirs. The women who worked in our hospitals or in the Sanitary Commission were rendering military service just as essentially as those who were enrolled in our armies. Their work may not have been as dangerous, but it was quite as indispensable.

What they did in this war they will do in the next, and that as volunteers, without bounty, and without waiting to be drafted. It is altogether unreasonable to enfranchise one class of volunteers and disfranchise another.

Now that the war is over, we shall be in danger of forgetting all this. History ignores women's services because men are commonly the historians. It is the same with the arts that preserve history. We have a striking instance of this before us in the proposed statues which are to surround the base of the Lincoln Monument, Washington has been the scene of many artistic as well as political absurdities. But their climax seems to have been reached in the proposition, now pending, to represent the Sanitary Commission by the statue of a man!

One of Horace Greeley's letters was printed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a week ago. Here is an extract from another. It is dated New York Tribune office, Dec. 16, 1871, and addressed to F. N. Burdick, Labor Tribune, Philadelphia:

I judge myself an older man than you, and therefore less hopeful of the immediate future. You seem to think that uprightness in politics will win, as a rule; I am not sure of that. You judge the hired laborers in favor of Reform; I hold the most of them intensely conservative and hopeless of improvement. Did they ever even wish to have slavery abolished? Yet slavery would not permit labor to be respected. I heartily wish my name had never been connected with the Presidency. I see plainly that it can only result in vexation and misapprehension. And I shall never shape and groove my opinions to make myself acceptable to any party. So far as the Labor Party seems to me right, I approve and commend its propositions, but no further for twenty offices.

In a personal letter from "Grace Greenwood" (Mrs. Leander K. Lippincott) to Theodore Tilton May 14, 1871, is this allusion to the present editor of The New York Tribune:

Personally, I like Mr. Reid, but as an editor he exasperates me. He tinkers my articles, and he abuses my principles. He cuts out my jokes, and cuts into my sentiment; he is death on poetry and the woman question.

The foregoing extracts convey some idea of the literary and historical worth of the Gluck collection and of its catalogue. In issuing that work, which, although in a small edition, is to be offered for general sale while it lasts, the Buffalo Public Library appears for the first time as a publishing institution other than for its own working needs.

Charles Neufeld, who for many years was kept a prisoner by the Khalifa, and was only released a year ago by Lord Kitchener, will visit this country on a lecture tour in October. About the same time his book, "Prisoner of the Khaleefa," will be presented by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The same publishers also have in preparation for appearance in October Mrs. Asabel Bird Bishop's "The Yangtse Valley and Beyond," and an elaborate philosophical poem by Henry Dodge, M. D., entitled "Christus Victor."

LITERARY MATRIMONY.

A Final Series of Letters in a Great Controversy.

The editor begs to remark in this place that when, a month ago, he seized with voracity upon "La Gioconda's" first letter, put it into his best type and his broadest column measure as bait for unwary correspondents, the wildest dreams ever dreamed in a sanctum could not have foreshadowed the snowstorms of letters that have since been descending upon a certain corner in Park Row, New York City. Once more this week an attempt is made to remove from our desk a further mass of this fallen snow, but it must be the last in this kind, for what remains must go elsewhere. Kind readers, one and all, we must think of others—others who write on other topics—and now solemnly declare the great controversy forever closed.

When Literary Women Alone Will Be Sought.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A literary life lessen the young woman's chances of matrimony? Yes, with a certain class, but with others literary training and qualifications make her a preferable and more suitable companion for the professional man. There are very few professional men who would marry a young woman unless she had some tastes for literature or the higher things in life. When the Almighty said, "It is not good for man to be alone, I will make him a helpmate," it was with the view of providing man with a counselor and a companion. A woman often reaches the correct conclusions in many of the most important affairs in life without being able to explain the immediate steps or processes of reasoning leading thereto. Her literary training sharpens her talents and faculties in this and other lines, hence to the professional man she is the desirable companion, and she will be sought and that not by a "pirate."

Of course to the non-professional man, or maybe to some others, her literary acquirements have not the enhancing charms. But, where tastes and inclinations are similar, there you will find an appreciation. The literary training of a young woman then makes her the desirable companion in the home, where she is the inspiration of her father, brother, or husband. There she makes her divine and holy influence felt, with the view of shaping the life and conduct of those around her, for the immortal life beyond the present existence. All of her powers and faculties are brought to bear upon the development of man's moral and religious faculties. Man's character will be developed daily by the association and companionship of a literary young woman. Says Tennyson on this point: "He gains in moral height."

Then the literary young woman makes the good church worker; by that I mean she is usually clear-headed and exerts a wonderful influence in the literary circles of the church, which, in its nature, is moral and elevating to the moral sentiment in and around. I read in the papers last Winter where a Congregational Church near New York City invited a minister to "fill the pulpit." He came on from the West, but was taken sick with the grip. His wife, who was a literary young woman, acted as his substitute, and for an hour held the audience "spell-bound," speaking from the text First John, v., 4: "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

Then in society at large women more than men raise or lower the moral, spiritual, and intellectual standard of the community. We all are striving onward and upward. And to the one whose hopes, aims, and aspirations are toward the heights beyond the twinkling stars he must have some one to fill him with cheer and inspiration, and the literary young woman is just the person. To Congressman Reed, to Bryan, to the Rev. Charles Parkhurst, and many other eminent persons, their wives, who are of a literary turn of mind, have been a wonderful help in their studies.

Then the chances of matrimony of a literary young woman are not lessened with men whose tastes and inclinations lead them to seek the society of those whom they appreciate. She stands a better chance of marrying a minister, a lawyer, a doctor, or a man of literary genius. But with the man unacquainted with the delights of literary tastes, with the man who does not care for the most noble sentiments, the charms attached to the highest virtues, &c., her chances are lessened. So that every woman ought to have, in a measure, a literary training and be encouraged in literary aspirations. For then she will make the better companion for him of whom it was said: "It is not good for man to be alone."

J. M. B.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1899.

Her Experience When She Was Forty

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If you will permit me to offer a word of encouragement to La Gioconda I will do so by telling of an experience of my own. All my life I have had "literary aspirations," but being one of a large and impecunious family, those same "aspirations" were kept "dampened" until a couple of years ago. At that time—my life being rather less full of drudgery—an overwhelming desire took possession of me to begin. But, oh, dear! My limitations! How many! How insuperable! However, being naturally of an optimistic and buoyant disposition, and having long before taken "nil desperandum" for a motto, I started in to get an "eddication," deeming that the first requisite. I persevered, and being, as I said before, naturally hopeful, encouraged myself by thinking of all the eminent authors who had done their best work in the later years of their life. But I soon realized that I should be at least eighty before being qualified as a "writer." The tasks (on, and the limitations were too much for me. I am not "fair," not particularly "fat" either; but I am "forty." I could not relinquish all my aspirations at once, however, but toned them down into the hope that I might become the mother of a writer, (one of my little girls is always "writing stories.")

They usually begin: "My dear Arthur, I wish you to go to the store for me." "Yes, mamma," replied Arthur. (Evidently she likes the appearance of dialogue.) So continued to "fit" myself. And here comes the word of cheer for La Gioconda: My husband belongs to the numerous class of New Yorkers who are always "rushed." He sits nearly every evening "figuring." And I, being a woman of many duties and much work, have to do my reading in the evening. I read to myself while my husband works. Whenever, in reading some great and delightful classic, I come across the "poetry," I say: "Do stop a moment and listen to this," and I read it aloud. In that way my husband has become acquainted with books that he never would otherwise have known. He seems to feel that he has read them himself, and it does me good—when congenial spirits are visiting us—to hear him speak of and repeat portions of those same books as though thoroughly familiar with them. I am very sure of one thing, and that is this: My "aspirations" have been the means of making me more attractive as a wife; and I cannot help but think that any sensible gentleman (I give the word its true meaning) would much prefer in a woman he expected to make his wife an appreciative knowledge of such delightful mutual companions as "books."

Therefore I trust that charming La Gioconda will never try to smother her God-given "talent," and will remember, also, that there are nobler callings in life than being a mere "wife," and that if it were better for her to become the helpmeet of some worthy man, or should it be necessary for the development of her character for her to be the companion of an unworthy man, (a shivering dread has just taken possession of me, and I am asking myself "Am I a fatalist?") whichever is best, the man will come without her bothering to look for him, and the more knowledge she possesses (is there any better way of acquiring it than by reading, thinking, working, praying?) the stronger and more "fit" will she be to cope with the difficulties of life and its problems.

S. M.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1899.

The foregoing letter is accompanied by the following very pleasing and reassuring note, the first part of which we beg to commend to all readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW who have not yet bestowed upon us their unwavering confidence: "I have never believed the unkind things I have read about editors, but have always believed that almost all editors were 'a small unbound edition of Moses and Solomon both,' and I trust you will 'compass your spirit with meekness' when I ask you, in case you see fit to publish my letter, to attach a name to it, because, of course, for very obvious reasons, I should hardly like to sign my own." Moses and Solomon in one! Well—it's the unexpected that happens to editors as to every one else.

"As the Husband Is the Wife Is."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It seems to me that the thoughts of "La Gioconda," your amiable correspondent, have occurred to scores of bright women, just graduated from college, with the wide, wide world before them. As such they are of vast importance, and ought to be freely discussed, so that some rational conclusion may be reached. It is clear to me, however, that such a result must be deduced from principles that lie back of the points she mentions and which indeed apply to the whole sexual relations.

In spite of education and individuality, the rule is true that "As the husband is the wife is," but this does not mean the visionary doctrine of "affinity" as generally expounded. It simply means that in mental culture, habits, and general tastes they ought not to be so dissimilar as to be antagonistic. With these as a basis, there must be the broad sentiment of individual liberty and personal attachment. The first of these is the more important, in spite of what the poets say, for no man or woman can be happy that does not feel that they own themselves, nor is any one fit for married life that feels that he would like to be the owner of a human being. Ownership, in any disguise, is slavery.

The idea of a man being jealous of his wife's devotion to literature, or art, or any other rational enjoyment is barbaric. There never was a greater slander than the proverb that "True love is always jealous." Jealousy implies fear and distrust, but perfect love casteth out all fear and its tormenting jealousies. The Jewish God, it is true, was a "jealous God," but true Christianity teaches us better things. He or she who truly loves another delights to see such other enjoy themselves; if they do not do so such love is spurious—a mere morbid feeling like that of the beasts of the field or the animals of the barnyard. Indeed, jealousy is often neither of the heart nor head, but simply an animal instinct, which had best be crushed out of existence.

These ideas may be novel to some of your readers, but the more they will be studied the more will they be understood and adopted. To those who accept them neither literature nor music, nor art, nor society, nor even devotion to any rational amusement will raise any barrier to matrimony. Instead of the cold-blooded sense of duty, the feeling of responsiveness will control; instead of the miserable feeling of jealousy the feeling of perfect liberty will prevail, and instead of the feeling which exists all the feeling which delights in making another happy will be supreme. If this water is deep, it is at least pure and wholesome, and I confidently recommend it to "La Gioconda" as the true solution of the question of matrimony for literary women.

A. B. C.

Grass Valley, Cal., Aug. 1, 1899.

Blessed Be the Man Who Wins Such.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Why should the woman who writes be more unfit for wifehood than the woman who sews, trims hats, or does any of the hundred and one things outside the regular domestic routine? It requires mental acuteness, thought, and clever management to do any one of these things well.

Those acquainted with the private lives of the women of the pen, the women who have won fame and possibly wealth through literary efforts, know that each one of these women, with few exceptions, has been compelled by force of circumstances to sacrifice self on the altar of home and love, and so has tried to do the work which she felt she could do best, becoming not only the home maker, but the money maker.

With her active brain she has planned her work to interfere as little as possible with the domestic machinery, so there might be no friction between the home life and duties and the bread-winning toil, and so inspiration and logic, practicality and ideality, have gone hand in hand up the thorny road to success.

Her ambitions were not for self, but for her children and loved ones, and her own sufferings, her own love and self-sacrifice have brought her in close touch with other lives and given her the power to comfort and to strengthen.

Look at Harriet Beecher Stowe; her own life a pitiful struggle, slavery appealed to her. She, a slave of poverty, made her chains a strong ladder which aided the poor blacks to rise to freedom. She wrote her wonderful story, which shall live through all time, with one foot upon the cradle. She never forgot even in her most inspired moments her duty as wife and mother.

Mary Noailles Murfree, (Charles Egbert Craddock,) a cripple from childhood by paralysis, although never married, became the support of her parents through her literary efforts, and the work so well and unselfishly done for them was done for love of home and all a woman holds dear.

The late Mrs. Southworth, deserted by her husband and left destitute with her little ones, turned to the pen as the implement which she could handle most skillfully that she might give to those little ones the care and education denied them by a father.

Amelia E. Barr, left a widow with three daughters, became a writer for love of them and of literature, educating her daughters and supporting herself for many years after becoming crippled by an accident so she couldn't leave her chair. Love and self-sacrifice triumphed over pain, and no more devoted mother ever lived.

So one might go on with a list of prominent women writers who have been all that was noblest and best—devoted daughter, wife, and mother—and yet toiling through the long hours when others slept to pluck from the wings of fame the golden feather that should bring comfort to those dearer than self.

The man who can win such a wife might call himself blessed above all other men, for he knows that he has won the woman who is unassuming, loving, true, the very poetry of their nature making her quick to respond to an affection that shall be something more than empty words.

Literature may be a mania or a fad with a few, but to the many it is but turning the one talent God has given them to account, as He willed that all should do, just as others turn to music, to art, to law, or medicine.

Mrs. FRANKLIN HALL.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1899.

To be Literary After Matrimony Impossible.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I cannot too much admire the discussion on "Literary Women and Matrimony," which THE SATURDAY REVIEW generously encourages. I beg leave to express my views, which are based largely on experience and observation. I hope that in telling the straightforward truth and in giving such instances as are actually met with in this business world I shall not be pronounced a cynic.

It seems to me that those who have taken part in the discussion have spoken of women in general, and if any women have been referred to they were of the well-to-do class. In dealing with this subject, I should rather divide women into two classes, those who were born with millions in back of them and those who had to struggle in their career until marriage. Let us first consider the latter class. Take a young woman whose parents could afford to give her a college training only. After she has received her degree the first question that presents itself to her and her parents is, What shall she do?

She soon becomes aware that the Cupid of the nineteenth century has a pair of wings made of bank books, and the spirit of practical wisdom silently whispers in her ear, "You must try to marry or turn to some work in order to pile up some money and marry." At length with this warning in mind she becomes a school teacher.

But let her disregard these stern truths and let her give herself up to literary life, and, indeed, the state of matrimony will be to her but a dim vision.

On the other hand, take the young woman with dollars and cents. It might seem that having the magnetic coin behind her she might afford to devote herself to literature without fear of spurning chances of matrimony. I would say, however, and this applies equally to women of the two classes I mentioned, that a woman who, having a liberal education, aims more largely at physical development and charms, stands the best chances of matrimony. The fair, healthy, well-built, and not the learned woman is and always has been the choice for a wife and mother. In this regard I agree with Herbert Spencer, who, in his work "Education," says that by divine ordination woman should attend most to her physical development.

As for literary life during matrimony, that seems to me, speaking from observation, almost impossible. An instance of Harriet Beecher Stowe is cited. If I could be made to believe that all women are literary genii, I would readily accede to the proposition that matrimony does not hamper the literary life of a woman. But the babies or grown-up children, the husband and the home, each requires the undivided attention of a sincere mother and good wife; each gives rise to absorbing problems. In fact, I am inclined to think that in training her children and managing her home, a woman devotes herself to a pursuit by far more noble than studying or contributing to literature.

S. N. TUCKMAN.

New York, Aug. 7, 1899.

The Inverse Side.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Like a numismatist in possession of a rare coin, I turn to the inverse side of our recent discussion and ask, "How about the professional literary man? Shall he marry? Shall he, like Newton and Irving, espouse the cause of celibacy and transmute all the fire of his energy into works of imagination and art? Or shall he, like the many who have done so much through provident and well-apportioned zeal, settle down and marry, seeking no avenue of escape from the perfunctory duties of marriage?" The calls of literature are frequent and imperious; the demands and responsibilities of marriage are none the less irksome and imperative. Can a man serve two mistresses, giving one his heart and the other his intellect? The most fair-minded man thus situated will occasionally neglect his wife through sheer lack of dominating forethought.

The inadequacy of compensating laws prevents a man from enjoying wealth, social position, intellectual prominence and advancement, and home and marital felicity at one and the same time. The children of his imagination fascinate his mind into an illusive condition and, consequently, the children of reality in his home receive but refractory and cursory attention. J. F. F.

New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

A Tendency and What It Foretells.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Apropos of the matrimonial controversy that is going on in the columns of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, allow me to say a few words on this most interesting subject.

The purpose of intellectual activity manifests itself in the conscious desire of men to rightly interpret the hidden meaning of life both from a personal and universal standpoint of view.

One's personal experiences count for very little in this process of life observation; it is not what we personally wish or desire a certain thing or person to become, but what the evolutionary force latent in them evolves.

It is not what I, man, desire a woman to be as an ideal; it is far from what woman herself wishes to become, groping as she does in the twilight of a newly born life.

It is what the silent, ever-eluding, evolutionary power in nature wills us to be, speaking strictly from a universal point of view.

We must grasp the psychological meaning of this newly born inclination in woman rather than waste time on problems which should rather be solved to the interest of individuals than made a subject for public discussion.

History tells us that the mental attitude of one generation is the direct cause of the raison d'être of the mode of life physically and morally of another.

The birth of a new desire for a higher ideal points to the future development of a nobler physical and moral life.

This new tendency, born in brains wrapped up in hereditary rags of a dying age, struggles to quicken a deeper note of life, and in this terrible combat woman is bowed down many a time by the reactionary force of desires that had their day.

Her desire for intellectual activity marks the passing away of an old plane of existence, for woman up till recently had her being almost exclusively on the passional plane of life; this attained its highest development in a certain type, and now crosses the border into a new phase of mentality.

The real question at issue is not whether a literary woman loses or gains chances for matrimonial life, but rather what this tendency foretells from an evolutionary standpoint of view and how far it will influence the physical, moral, and mental growth of the coming generations.

I, personally, see in this effort of nature a cosmic desire for deeper minds, nobler characters, and higher aspirations in the human race.

MAURICE SLAVUTSKY.

New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

Literary Women Already Married.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There is one significant fact behind the literary matrimony discussion which thus far seems to have escaped notice; viz., the large number of feminine writers who are married. One or two letters did refer incidentally to three very distinguished women

whose success in literature detracted not at all from their honored positions as true home makers. But in running over the names of well-known literary women, past and present, it may create surprises to find that nine-tenths, if not more, can lay claim to the prefix Mrs.

I wish space permitted a list of half those lights who memory assures me discovered sweethearts "willin'." Is not this the best of replies to the first part of La Gioconda's question? In addition, it happens to be my good fortune to know quite a few literary women (married ones) in their homes, and as an impartial observer I can say that these homes are delightful, the children healthy, smiling, well dressed, and intelligent, the husbands, to all appearances, happier and better contented than others of my acquaintance. It ought to go without saying that women of large brains and quick perceptions are as capable of bread and buttonholes as of fluent English. (Whether a wife's knowledge of buttonholes and bread is nowadays essential to a man's happiness is of course a side issue.)

I am sure the laughing one knows that young women of her cult are not slighted in society—rather the reverse—and if not in society—but I must hasten. In truth, I believe her laughter during the whole of this debate is in her sleeve. She could doubtless confess with others. But again I must hasten. As for her "chances" being lessened, on her own account, because she is not likely to find "a congenial mate"—with all respect for the winsome correspondent who signs herself "A Wife"—I say, nonsense. The latter had probably been reading Phillpott's fascinating "Children of the Mist," where the hero says, "I shouldn't have fallen in love wi' her if she'd been clever'n me," and the response, "Or she with you, perhaps?" to which the other thoughtfully admits, "P'r'aps not."

But that was in Devon, a distant, wee corner. Man—even that awe-inspiring bugbear The Average Man, is growing broader-minded, more intellectual, fonder of art in all its forms, every decade. Cheer up, laughing one, unless you are already married; in which case—but I must hasten in spite of much that remains to be said.

It seems to me the worst danger implied in this question as to whether literary women are likely to be sought in marriage is that the demand for such wives may some day exceed the supply. PENELOPE.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 9, 1899.

"La Gioconda" a Sweet and Modest Violet.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your bright and delightful correspondent "La Gioconda" needs encouragement to persevere in her good work of literary culture and authorship, but such a charming writer ought not to be in doubt. She is a sweet and modest violet who hesitates where she should be confident, and where, too, she should be proud of her accomplishments and achievements.

She evidently has a very decided natural taste and genius for literature and literary composition. So she writes con amore; and, in common with all who have the light of genius to guide and inspire them, it is her duty to the world to cultivate her natural and acquired gift, and fan the divine spark into flame. By so doing she would help to advance literature, and literature is a very important part of our civilization, just as science and art are, and just as music is; for among the highest products of civilization are really good books, and Italian and German grand operas, when really well performed.

In cultivating literature she need not, and should not, neglect the ordinary work, the common duties of life. Her obviously well-balanced mind will enable her to do justice to herself in home and social life, as well as in literature, so far as her opportunities permit, and thus fit her to adorn every position. There is a time for everything.

We are all, of course, more or less controlled by our environment, but genius, another name for superior intelligence, talent, and industry, combined, with her conspicuous commonsense, will enable her to utilize her resources to the best advantage. This is the secret of good generalship in the battle of life.

A gifted woman, young or old, should no more hide her light under a bushel than a man. If she has anything of value to say or give to mankind, be it much or little, let her say or do it. Every little in the right direction helps to speed the Car of Progress; and great mountains and great nations alike result from an aggregation of atoms, and the mass depends upon the atoms.

Every bright thought, every original conception, every good deed, or useful work, adds something to the world's enlightenment and well-being, and to our still far from perfect civilization; and women are not inferior to men as writers. So let women come still more to the front in literature.

Nothing good in literature or in the universe is lost or without its influence, although it changes form and may be hidden. We cannot always trace far-reaching results, or even tell what becomes of the pins, but we know that "great oaks from little acorns grow," and a humorist might say that when a pin falls to the ground it becomes a terrapin.

A cultivated, intellectual, gifted, refined, and pure literary woman, who exerts her powers aright is a great moral and civilising force, even more so than a man under the same conditions. She towers above him as an ennobling, aesthetic influence, as a beautiful, improving, magnificent, almost divine object.

There is no finer object lesson in the world. She sets a grand example in which the fortiter in re and the suaviter in modo are happily blended. Man can worship such a woman, whether they are themselves intellectual or merely clodhoppers; but to the appreciative and the intellectual man, in a happy marriage, she represents heaven on earth.

She can be "a ministering angel when pain and anguish wring the brow," "a very present help in time of trouble," and none the less a good housekeeper, a good wife, and a devoted mother, while devoting part of her life—her leisure, so to speak—to literature, or art, or music, or any other such refining and noble work.

By reason of the cultivation of all her faculties she will be the better in all her social and domestic capacities for her intellectuality, mental activity, and literary culture.

Instead of wasting her leisure in useless gossiping or trivial pursuits or sheer idleness leading to ennui, she will be improving the shining hours to the best of her ability, and have the proud satisfaction of knowing and feeling that she has not neglected to improve her mind and her opportunities, but has let her light so shine as to benefit both herself and her fellow men and women.

Nor will she, if she pursues her studies and her creative work with that moderation which must always be kept in view, ever be lost to sight by men, or less sought after in marriage. Indeed, she will be more sought after by those worth having—by those kindred spirits who would appreciate a creature so bright and attractive and well worth winning.

Her mental superiority would surely enhance the charm of her physical beauty and lovable qualities and characteristics in the eyes of any man but one who did not deserve her. A literary Hebe would be Fascination itself personified—a divinity to worship. She would, I trust, want none of those who are of the earth earthy. They could content themselves with commoner clay.

Let "La Gioconda" then, go on, "still achieving, still pursuing," in literature, "with a heart for any fate," and thus "learn to labor and to wait." She will not have to wait for worthy suitors any longer than the belles of the drawing room, who never indulge in any mental exertion above the level of small talk. She will only require to be known to be appreciated, as the phrase is.

Although the world is composed of a great many millions of people, mostly fools, there are plenty of men bright and keen enough to know a good thing when they see it. So "La Gioconda" will doubtless, in due time, see the full fruition of her hopes as both wife and mother, and that without neglecting literature or foregoing the pleasures of a literary life. I predict, from her letters, that she will adorn her home sphere with as much comfort, satisfaction, and happiness to herself and her husband and children—when she has them—while continuing her literary work, either in a dilettante way or professionally, as if she had hidden her light under a bushel and buried her literary tastes forever on the altar of domestic life.

These remarks apply equally to all other young women like her, allowance being made for varying conditions. Let her, therefore—and her literary sisterhood—go on earnestly and joyously as she is doing, bearing in mind that everything comes to him, or her, who waits, and that "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." Let her, moreover, remember that she must never borrow trouble, for,

> Like a sawyer's work is life,
> And the only field for strife
> Is the inch before the saw.

A woman is a woman's severest critic, and the opinion of your correspondent "M. S."—evidently a lady—that a literary life unfits a young woman for marriage and motherhood, is, I respectfully contend, erroneous, unless she allows literature to engross all or too much of her time and becomes the victim of what she calls "literary mania."

A very few hours' work a day have been sufficient to accomplish great results by great authors, and the time usually wasted every day by many women would be enough for any literary woman to give to literary work, so that she would have plenty of time left for ordinary domestic and social duties, including proper attention to her home, her husband, and children, if married, and still be able to lead a literary life.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote most of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at a sideboard in her Hartford kitchen, with her young children tugging and clamoring at her skirts, and with all the work of the house to attend to besides. Hundreds of other married women, including Mrs. Oliphant, have cultivated literature successfully under more or less similar conditions, and they and their husbands and children were none the worse, but presumably all the better for having such gifted and heroic wives and mothers to add charm and glory to their lives.

So success to literature and the ladies, in alliance with matrimony.

KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.

New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

Rider Haggard as a Farmer.

Amid the literary turmoil of to-day, the ruck of romance, Mr. Rider Haggard's "A Farmer's Year," the simple notes taken by him of work in English fields, makes most delightful and composing reading. Suppose you do not know nor care for sheep or kine, or horses or corn, or oats, or beans, or agriculture as he describes their growth in Longman's Magazine, there are innumerable other incidents Mr. Rider Haggard tells about, and in the happiest manner.

Here is an old brick given to him, coming from an ancient building. He finds on it a date 1593. Well, then, there were fairly good "houses" 506 years ago. And what does it show? "The great antiquity of country life in England." Yes, "the seed was sown and the crops were gathered," writes Mr. Rider Haggard, "in the field as I gather them to-day." You understand old England better as Mr. Rider Haggard writes it.

Then he has at hand his African experiences, and he compares an English storm, its thunder and lightning, with one in Natal, and his own narrow escapes. Once the bolt struck not a dozen yards behind him. "In Africa the lightning is a thing which even Ajax would scarce have ventured to defy."

Descanting on the records of the past, man's little promptings to identify himself, so that what he did or who he was shall not perish, Mr. Rider Haggard says that he once set up a panel when a house of his was under repair, and he wrote on it his name, the date, and a Latin inscription, so that after he was dust "it might prove of passing interest to some unborn creature who may chance to be present when at length the place falls to ruin or is pulled down piecemeal."

This is a natural instinct, and so we may forgive autographs in unseemly places. "In Egypt, among buildings which were reared thousands of years ago, I have found such relics of those whose toil created them. In breaking up an old floor in this very house I have noted the name of the carpenter who laid it, rudely scrawled upon a board."

Looking at agricultural labor in England, Mr. Rider Haggard notices its decline. "The old skill upon which he used to pride himself seems to be deserting the agricultural laborer." It is only the old hands "of over fifty" who can be trusted to plow. The best of the young men crowd the towns. There is no remedy, as long as America is the cheaper producer of grain.

Charming is a description given of a visit to the Hebrides. The "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides" in 1773 with Dr. Johnson and Bozzy is brought to life again. What a time it must have taken the doctor and his attaché to reach the Hebrides! Mr. Rider Haggard leaves Euston Station at 9 o'clock one night and is at Oban next morning at 8:30. Thence to the Hebrides was a pleasure jaunt on a steamboat, the time taken being seven hours.

At Coll the house where Johnson and Bozzy put up is visited. It is described by the doctor "as a mere tradesman's box, with nothing becoming a chief in it." The rooms the old tourists occupied, Mr. Rider Haggard says, are unchanged. For the mere fun of the thing, Johnson and Bozzy disputed as to the excellence of the fittings up of their rooms. The doctor insisted that his curtains were the finer, "being woven of linen thread, and, giving up the curtains, Boswell pointed out that his bedposts were the finest. Thereon the doctor retaliated, 'Well, if you have the best posts, we will have you tied to them and whipped.' This does not seem a good specimen of the Johnsonian wit, or at least I cannot see its point. Boswell quotes it as illustrative of his hero's power of placing his adversary 'in a ludicrous view.' To my mind, it is not the victim of the joke who is ludicrous."

Different men have different appreciation, so we are inclined to smile, nay, more than that, laugh, at the doctor's repartee.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., are to publish "A Farmer's Year" in book form, and the merits of it are unquestionable.

A Papal Paper Conference.

Many articles have appeared in these pages referring to the destruction of books arising from inherent defects in the manufacturing of them. The Pope has issued invitations to delegates from different countries, who are to attend a conference to be held this year at Einsiedeln, in Switzerland. The question to be considered is the better preservation of books and manuscripts in great libraries. There will be shown for the benefit of this international congress various exhibits in the shape of documents taken from the Vatican archives which are so ruined as to be no longer legible.

Conditions, as have been before presented, are more destructive of books to-day than in the past. Libraries in the present age are not museums, where objects placed in glass cases are to be looked at and not handled. Books are to be read and consulted. We warm up libraries and we light up libraries, and artificial heat is destructive of paper, vellum, and always of bindings. The bookworm is pretty much of a bogey and comparatively rare, though it does occasionally tunnel through an Aldine or an Elzevir. It is sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gas which ruin books, and in the long run these are just as destructive as is damp.

The modern book, as far as its material goes, too often contains within itself the elements of its own annihilation. Necessity has forced us to use wood pulp. There are not enough linen rags made in the world to go round. Paper, then, as long as there is wood, has increased in quantity, but not improved in quality. If the prime material has not the strength of the old-fashioned stock, what natural tenacity it has is diminished by the use of bleaching substances. In time, sooner or later, the corrosive influence of chlorine tells on paper.

Some fault has been found with the mechanical processes in the overdisintegration of the lignose pulp fibre. If this is the case, it is a mistake which could be readily remedied. Some one recently has proposed that wood fibre, instead of being mechanically treated, should be subjected to repeated freezings and thawings, such methods having, so it is stated, been in usage in Holland some centuries ago; hence the fine quality of Dutch paper.

There can be no doubt, however, that in a century, or even less than that, many a book published to-day will have crumbled away.

A recent publication of the Department of Labor presents what is the wonderful development of the paper pulp manufacture in the United States. There are 723 plants engaged in the making of pulp and paper. In the State of New York there were 20 last year. The total actual production in the six months from June 1 to June 30, 1898, was 1,068,190 tons of paper, and of pulp 664,839 tons. The value of the paper was $52,760,806; that of the pulp $14,363,096. Considering the turn-out during the six months of last year, the production of writing paper was 33,250 tons, of book paper 124,339 tons, and of news paper the astonishing quantity of 311,898 tons. With, then, a total production of over 1,000,000 tons of paper of all kinds it will be noticed how large is the demand the newspaper makes.

At the Einsiedeln conference there will be librarians, manufacturers, chemists, botanists, and all the experts. Possibly the outcome of their deliberations will be quite as useful to mankind—and certainly much more practical—than the assembly the Czar brought together at The Hague.

The Holland Society's Book.

The 1899 Year Book of the Holland Society, in its pretty orange and white cover, is more than usually notable from the fact that the inauguration of Wilhelmina, the young Queen of the Netherlands, who had just attained her eighteenth birthday, took place on Aug. 31 of last year. The Holland Society, through a specially appointed committee, presented a beautifully engraved and illuminated address on vellum (prepared and bound by Tiffany & Co.) to the Queen on this occasion. The Year Book contains a copy of the address and an account of its presentation, as well as some of the poetic tributes addressed to the young Queen, including one by Maarten Maartens.

There is also a long account of the fourteenth annual banquet of the society, with a copy of the menu, containing a picture of Queen Wilhelmina. Among the addresses was that of Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, who responded to the toast "Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands," and others by Dr. Henry van Dyke, Seth Low, and Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, the latter giving "An American's View of Holland." The book gives an account of the Albany banquet, with many good addresses, including one by "Our Dutch Governor, Theodore Roosevelt," describing also the Poughkeepsie dinner and the Essex County (N. J.) banquet, with their addresses.

There is also an account of the annual meeting and obituary notices of the members who died during the past year, among the latter being some well-known names, including Jacob Wendell of New York, Secretary Bayard, and John Butler Adriance of New Haven.

Many of the addresses are unusually interesting and tempt to frequent quotation, but probably the most valuable portion of the book is the record of burials in the Dutch Church, New York. "It has been deemed most convenient for searching to arrange the surnames in alphabetical order and chronologically, but to place together all family names which appear to be of similar origin, notwithstanding the variations of spelling, preserving, however, the spelling of the record in all cases."

The book contains a list of additions to the society's library, a list of the members as well as one of its officers and Trustees.

The book—a handsome volume of 154 pages—was printed at the Knickerbocker Press and contains pretty head and tail pieces and initial letters, as well as portraits of the Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck and the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, besides an old New York view, "The Stadt Huys, New Amsterdam."

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Young Miethy, by H. S. Merriam, 15c.

Tekla, by Robert Barr, 31c.

THE LEAVEN OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.*

The Ohio State University is one of the land grant colleges. It owes its existence to the act of Congress of 1862 and to those further acts and grants inspired by the late Senator Morrill. Like all these colleges, it stands for the people at large; it is a part of the general system of State public education. The last catalogue of the university in question, issued this week, expresses this fact very tersely in these words:

A State system of free public education worthy of the name freely offers every opportunity and inducement to its school population to pass by systematic methods, easily apprehended by those who are to receive the benefits, in schools under popular control, from the lowest seat in the primary school to graduation by a university of high standing. It is not supposed that all pupils can or will accept these opportunities or respond to these inducements. But the highest welfare of the State demands that both opportunity and inducement shall be continually present, and that the broad and firm highway of sound training and of higher learning shall be opened freely to every child of the State.

The State system is naturally divided into three great sections. The first includes the rural or district schools and the work done in the first eight grades of the city schools. To this is generally given the name of "the grades." The second division includes the High Schools. The work of the third division is done by the university.

This means that the university is practically the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth grades of this State system of free public education. Its work is related to that of the High Schools precisely as their work is related to that of "the grades." It ought to be quite as natural for a pupil to look forward from the High School to the work in the university, or its equivalent, as to look forward from "the grades" or the rural schools to work in the High Schools.

In most of these institutions tuition (proper) is entirely free. There are very reasonable laboratory fees, rarely exceeding $5 a term, and in the Ohio State University an incidental fee of $15 a year. Every effort is made to keep the necessary expenses of students down to a noteworthy minimum. Of the more than 1,000 students at this university it is safe to say 200 are more or less (rather more than less) self-supporting; that not one-half of the entire student body pays out as much as $250 (each) for all expenses, and that the man who would spend $500 in a single year would be regarded as a rare specimen of a genus whose characteristics and qualities are not yet determined.

This closeness of relation and this peculiar relation with the public schools below the university and the possibility of securing such exceptional advantages at such a minimum expense make the path to higher learning and to professional and technical training broad and inviting. The final result upon the general citizenship of the State must be most beneficial. In this, as in all other questions concerning the practical results and value of public higher education, we must keep in mind the fact that this work was undertaken at such a comparatively recent date that it is not yet time to see its full fruition. It is quite within bounds to assert that, with the possible exception of the State Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin, it is scarcely more than fifteen years since these public institutions secured the recognition and support which alone could make success possible. This is seen in the fact that from 1880 to 1895 attendance at State universities increased something more than 300 per cent. in spite of constantly advancing entrance requirements and standards of work.

As showing how this leaven of higher education permeates all grades of society under this system of public support and patronage, thereby making such education a power to unite society rather than to divide it, which is an extremely desirable condition of affairs, the Ohio State University publishes in this catalogue a tabulated statement of the occupation of the parents of those students who have entered the institution since September, 1895, as far as these may be determined from what is known at the Register's office as the "personal cards." The table covers about 1,700 students and is as follows:

Abstractor	1	Laundryman	1
Architects	4	Lawyers	89
Bakers	2	Lecturer	1
Bankers and brokers	36	Liquor dealers	2
Barbers	2	Liverymen	3
Blacksmiths	3	Machinists	9
Bookkeepers	10	Manufacturers	100
Brewer	1	Masons	9
Butchers	4	Merchandise, dealers in (not otherwise specified)	178
Carpenters	24		
Cemetery Superintendents	2	Mechanics	11
Circuit Judge	1	Metal workers	5
City officials	5	Miners	10
Clerks	3	Ministers	32
Coal dealers	13	Musician	1
Collector	1	Padmaker	1
College Presidents	2	Painters	2
County officials	16	Piano tuner	1
Dairymen	14	Photographer	1
Day laborers	17	Physicians	77
Decorators	2	Plasterers	4
Dentists	3	Printers	5
Dressmakers	2	Private corporation officials	9
Druggists	16	Potter	1
Electricians	2	Publishers	2
Engineers (civil)	9	Railway employes	46
Engineer (mechanical)	1	Real estate	31
Engineer (mines)	1	Retired	33
Engineers (stationary)	3	Saloonkeeper	1
Express agents	3	Shoemakers	3
Farmers	561	Silver gilder	1
Florist	1	State officials	12
Furnace builder	1	Stenographer	1
Geologist	1	Stock dealers	6
Glassblower	1	Tailors	6
Grain dealer	1	Tanners	2
Government service	14	Teachers	38
Hotels and restaurants	11	Transfer	3
Horse dealer	1	Traveling salesman	50
Ice dealer	1	Township Clerk	1
Insurance	20	Undertakers	6
Janitors	2	Veterinary surgeon	1
Jewelers	21	Watchman	1
Journalists	21		
Lake marine	2		

Those figures tell their own story. Certainly it is one of very deep interest to all thoughtful citizens. The larger intelligence, the uplift, the inspiration, which come to all interests of a State by reason of this betterment of its citizens, are beyond computation. Here is staying and saving power. As long as this work can continue in this way, animated by this spirit, we need not fear social nor civic cloud nor storm; for we shall be able to stand four-square to every wind that blows.

The university certainly does well to take as its motto, "The State has no material resources at all comparable with its citizens, and no hope of perpetuity except in the intelligence and integrity of its people."

The State and all its people may hope and take courage as long as such a system of public education is wisely and generously and earnestly and fearlessly administered. JAMES H. CANFIELD.

Columbia University Library, Aug. 4, 1899.

*OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees. Year ending June 30, 1899.

THE WEEK IN ART.

The plans for the coming Winter at the New York art schools are now nearly all definitely arranged, and it would look as if art students of the city and country would have unusual facilities for prosecuting their studies during the coming Winter. The prospectus of the Academy schools which are to open in October at the new buildings in Morningside Park is a liberal and encouraging one. Its scope of study is comprehensive, it calls for the employment of excellent instructors in every department, and if its details can be carried out it will give to the Academy students an admirable course. The Art Students' League will not be far behind in its schedule, which will soon be issued, while for students of the arts of decoration the School of Artists-Artisans and the School of Applied Design will give all needed facilities. The improvement in the facilities for art instruction in New York has been very rapid during the past few years, and while a course of study abroad is still desirable for serious-minded students, they can obtain an excellent grounding in their work in the art schools of the metropolis, which also now furnishes them with the facilities for seeing and studying some of the best pictures of the year.

The last number of The Art Journal has as its frontispiece an excellent photogravure reproduction of Gérome's well-known and celebrated figure work "Son Eminence Grise." The reproduction is so excellent that one can pardon the presentation of so hackneyed a picture. An article on the illustrator, Arthur Hopkins, whose work in Punch, The Graphic, and Illustrated London News has made him almost as well known in America as in England by John Reid, contains several interesting biographical details and is illustrated by reproductions of some of Mr. Hopkins's best drawings in Punch. Hopkins is considered the successor of Du Maurier in the depiction of society incidents. He lacks Du Maurier's delicacy of touch, but is not unworthy to carry on the work of the dead master, whom he frankly acknowledges has largely influenced him. Mr. Hopkins is not ouly a black and white artist, but paints in oil and water colors. He acknowledges indebtedness for his work in the lighter medium to G. J. Pinwell, A. Boyd Houghton, and Fred Walker, while his admiration among oil painters, he says, has always been Sir John Millais.

The Rev. Hugh McMillan also contributes a charming article, written with keen appreciation of nature, to this number of The Art Journal on "The Source of the Tay," which is illustrated by reproductions of wash drawings by A. Scott Rankin. These are remarkably clear, and give the reader a vivid impression of the beauty of the scenery which Dr. McMillan so well describes. The story is to be continued.

The international exhibition at Knightsbridge which made so much talk in London during the past season is the subject of an article by R. A. M. Stevenson. The illustrations accompanying this article are reproductions of Whistler's "Blue and Silver—Trouville"; James Paterson's "View of Edinburgh," Thomas Graham's charming figure study of an Italian girl, Bertram Priestram's lovely landscape with cattle, "Evening," and a drawing by A. Ludovici of a corner of the exhibition. Mr. Stevenson thinks that this international exhibition was much more valuable than the average large art displays in that "it enabled one to form some kind of judgment upon pictures hung in large, tranquil, and well-spaced rooms, so that one could note many phases of art without unnecessary fatigue, differing from the great shows of the year, where one generally gains nothing but exhaustion of the eyes and an increased confusion of mind as to progress and tendencies of art." In his judgment also the display seemed to him to indicate a very common devotion to style as an end in itself. He says: "Many men sought there mere quality of paint before rightness of relation, some method of brushwork before modeling of shape, and the cutting out of vast, empty masses into a large pattern before searching from Nature the expression of air and space." These views of Mr. Stevenson's are well grounded and are applicable to many of the exhibitions held in America to-day. There is here, as in England, at present a tendency even among the better artists to devote themselves to style as an end of itself.

A. L. Baldry writes in the series of articles which The Art Journal is now publishing on the decorations of London clubs on those of the Carlton Club. His article, which is, of course, descriptive and little else, although not too technical for the average reader, is illustrated by reproductions of some fairly good drawings by H. E. Butler of the noble, spacious, and beautifully decorated and appointed rooms of this famous London organization. The Canadian landscape painter Homer Watson, who is better known in England than America, is the subject of an article by James Mavor. The illustrations of some seven of Mr. Watson's best known landscapes which accompany the article would seem to show that he has been a close student of the Barbison painters, and the influence of Dupré is particularly noticeable in his work.

J. T. Nettleship's biographical sketch of Caswall Smith, the London art photographer, with a number of admirable illustrations of Mr. Caswall Smith's photographs of paintings and of people, some talk on home art and industry, and recent industrial art, and the usual art gossip and reviews complete this unusually interesting and instructive midsummer number of the well-known magazine.

The Art Committee of the Corporation of Oldham, England, has purchased Franz Devorak's painting of St. Laurent. This should be interesting news to the American art public, for Devorak has spent recently some five and a half years here, where he painted a large number of prominent New Yorkers, Philadelphians, and Chicagoans. He was born in Bohemia in 1862, and studied first in Munich. For the last three years he has been working in Paris, and his St. Laurent was hung in the Salon Champ de Mars last year. Devorak is at present engaged upon a large picture of St. Cecilia for the Paris Exposition of next year. His "St. Laurent" is the most important work he has as yet produced. The picture is a powerful and interesting one; not remarkable for any learned study of the architecture or manners of the times, such as Mr. Alma-Tadema might have given in treating such a subject, but relying in its appeal upon broad, human, dramatic interest. The grave and tender dignity of the heroic martyr are finely expressed, and the utter love and devotion of the poor folk kneeling before him, their anxious fears and forebodings for his fate, are very pitiful and plain to see. Their Bishop has already gone to his doom, and they know only too well that torture and death also await their beloved Deacon, their comforter, supporter, and friend.

JAMES HARPER'S PART IN THE FIRM.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I note the following in THE SATURDAY REVIEW under the heading, "The Older Harpers": "Brother James made his escape, at which Mr. Fletcher laughed. 'He is afraid,' said he. 'They always put me forward to talk to the young ladies.'" I find the following in Harper's Magazine, July, 1875, Editor's Easy Chair, Pages 292 and 293:

James Harper was a man of immense vitality, of gay spirits, elastic, with an unfailing humor and the shrewdest good sense. His humor was dry and irresistible, and the familiar story of his reply to the question what his part in the business was is an excellent illustration of it. Those who recall his serious aspect, with the hair brushed back from his brow and the spectacles pushed up, can imagine the profound gravity with which he regarded his questioner, who had been sitting long to very little purpose, and who finally said, "Well, Mr. Harper, I can understand that your brother John takes care of the accounts, and your brother Joseph superintends the correspondence, and your brother Fletcher keeps the business moving; but I don't see what is left for you. What do you do?"

"Oh, they leave me an enormous work. I have more to do than all of them."

"Indeed! That's very curious. What do you do?"

"Why, my dear Sir, they leave me to entertain the bores!" J. G. F.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1899.

IN ITS TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In these days of large editions, when we hear so much about the enormous demand for Westcott's "David Harum," e. g., a statement of the popularity of the works of a nineteenth century German author, Joseph Viktor von Scheffel, may prove interesting. The most widely read of Scheffel's works is the "Trompeter von Saekkingen," which, according to latest reports, has passed its 237th edition, (small octavo.) These figures do not include the American reprint, or the text annotated in this country for school use. Furthermore, there are three editions de luxe, illustrated by Anton von Werner, and four editions of the large octavo volume.

The historical novel, "Ekkehard," by the same author, is now in its 164th edition, and his collection of "Lieder aus dem Engern und Weitern," "Gaudeamus," in the sixty-first. There does not appear to be any indication that Scheffel's popularity is on the wane, and the figures given above will probably be largely increased during the next few years. R. T., Jr.

New York, July 27, 1899.

Edward F. Benson has written a new novel for D. Appleton & Co., which will be published Sept. 9. It will be entitled "Mammon & Co.," and is said to deal with personages living in the same society that was characterized by the author's "Dodo" and "The Rubicon." Although principally known to fame as the author of "Dodo," Mr. Benson has also written other books, which may be mentioned at this time. Among them are "The Judgment Books," "Limitations," and "The Vintage: A Romance of the Greek War of Independence." Edward F. Benson, it will be recalled, is a son of the Archbishop of Canterbury and is thoroughly acquainted with the society in which he places the scenes of his novels of London life. In "Mammon & Co." the good genius of the tale is an American girl, who is said to be painted with a characteristic yet thoroughly appreciative brush.

WHAT READERS SAY.

More Difficult than the First List.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The second list of titles from quotations issued in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 5 has proved more difficult than the first. Unfortunately I have not access to a good reference library, and consequently cannot complete my list. Please accept the inclosed with five of the quotations omitted:

1. "Honored in the Breach." Hamlet, Act I., Scene 4. Shakespeare.
2. "Comin' Thro' the Rye." Old Scottish song. Author unknown, touched up by Burns.
3. "A Golden Sorrow." Henry VIII., Act II., Scene 3. Shakespeare.
4. "Airy, Fairy Lillian." Lillian, Tennyson.
5. "Faith and Unfaith." Idyls of the King, Vivien, Line 238. Tennyson.
6. "Beauty's Daughters." Stanzas for Music. Byron.
7. "Deceivers Ever." Much Ado About Nothing. Act II., Scene 3. Shakespeare.
8. "The Bubble Reputation." As You Like It. Act II., Scene 7. Shakespeare.
9. "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." A prayer for all conditions of men. Common Prayer Book.
10. "Let Nothing You Dismay." Christmas Carol. Dinah Craik.
11. "A Stiff-Necked Generation." Exodus, xxxii., 9.
12. "In Exchange for His Soul." Mark, viii., 37.
13. "From Generation to Generation." Isaiah, xvii., 20.
14. "My Heart's in the Highlands." My Heart's in the Highlands. Robert Burns.
15. "All in a Garden Fair."
16. "'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay." The Death of Nelson. Mr. S. J. Arnold.
17. "Shepherds All and Maidens Fair." Folding the Flocks. Beaumont and Fletcher.
18. "The World Went Very Well Then."
19. "What's in a Name?" Romeo and Juliet, Act. II., Scene 2. Shakespeare.
20. "Strangers and Pilgrims." Hebrews, xi., 13.
21. "Publicans and Sinners." Mark, ii., 16.
22. "From Thistles—Grapes." Matthew, vii., 16.
23. "It Was a Lover and His Lass." As You Like It. Act. V., Scene 3. Shakespeare.
24. "Westward, Ho!" Twelfth Night. Act III., Scene 1. Shakespeare.
25. "Midsummer Madness." Twelfth Night. Act III., Scene 4. Shakespeare.
26. "Aut Caesar aut Nihil." Latin proverb. Motto of Caesar Borgia.
27. "The Wearing of the Green." Wearing of the Green, by Dion Boucicault.
28. "Under Which King?" King Henry IV. Act. VI., Scene 3. Shakespeare.
29. "As It Was Written." First Kings, xxi., 11.
30. "Red as a Rose Is She." The Ancient Mariner. Samuel Coleridge.
31. "Cometh Up as a Flower." Job, xiv., 2.
32. "Not Wisely, But Too Well." Othello. Act. V., Scene 2. Shakespeare.
33. "Love Me Little, Love Me Long." Proverbs. John Heywood; also The Jew of Malta. Christopher Marlowe.
34. "Never Too Late to Mend."
35. "Put Yourself in His Place."
36. "Robbing Peter to Pay Paul." Anatomy of Melancholy, Robert Burton; also Proverbs, John Heywood.
37. "Good-bye, Sweetheart."
38. "Her Face Was Her Fortune." Where are you going, my pretty maid? Author unknown.
39. "A Beggar on Horseback." Anatomy of Melancholy, Part II., Section 2. Robert Burton.
40. "A Grape from a Thorn." Matthew, vii., 16.
41. Thicker Than Water." Guy Mannering, Chapter XXXVIII. Scott.
42. "In Silk Attire." The Siller Crown. Susanna Blamire.
43. "The Wooing O't." Duncan Gray. Burns.

CARRIE R. WILCOX.

Passaic, N. J., Aug. 10, 1899.

Apostolate, Not Apostate.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Poor copy," I suppose, must be the excuse, but I didn't write "apostate" (as it was printed) before the name of Joseph Mazzini, in my paper on Edwin Markham, as published in your issue of the 12th inst. What I wrote was "the Apostolate," in relation to the lifework of the Italian leader for whose name, service, and memory I have both personal friendship and intellectual admiration.

RICHARD J. HINTON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 14, 1899.

Bookmaker, Not Gambler.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The term "gambler," applied by a correspondent of The Book-Buyer to William Wright, (not White, as you have it in your issue of the 12th inst.,) whose famous collection of extra illustrated first editions of the works of Charles Dickens, Thackeray, &c., was recently disposed of in London, is misleading. Mr. Wright, familiarly known as Billy Wright, was in reality the largest bookmaker in Paris, where he has resided for many years. When I had the pleasure of knowing him he resided in the Rue Berry, a fashionable street leading out of the Champs Elysées, and it was his delight to show to any one able to appreciate the treat his splendid collection of books, autographs, and engravings. He had, moreover, probably the finest and most important collection of original water-color drawings by Rowlandson.

Mr. Wright was a princely buyer of really fine things that interested him, and rejected anything that was not first rate, unless it happened to be something really unique that had to be acquired to improve or complete his collection, though its condition was not what he could have wished it to be. Mr. Wright moved afterward to yet more fashionable quarters in the Bois de Boulogne, and this man of figures would, I imagine, hardly care to be described and looked upon as a gambler. H. W. SEVENING.

State Street, Brooklyn, Aug. 14, 1899.

Brief and Direct Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"C. C." tells me, and to my very great surprise, that I give "viaticum" as the exact equivalent of the negative participle "unhouseled." Now, while it may be one more case of labor lost, I none the less assure my good friend of Fishkill that I never even dreamed of committing any such monstrous absurdity. Years ago at Mount St. Mary's College we were often warned to verify our quotations. The warning would appear to be still in season.

I would furthermore assure "C. C." that if I strenuously objected to a certain definition of his, I had more than a little reason for so doing. But it was against his first and inadequate—not against his second and improved—definition of the word "unhouseled" that my objection was lodged. If my critic will look upon this picture and then upon that, he will readily see that while his second attempt is fairly successful, his maiden effort is a gray horse of another color. But satis superque.

JOHN BAXTER.

Passaic, N. J., Aug. 14, 1899.

An Anecdote of John C. Spencer.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The anecdote of John C. Spencer, in "Authors at Home," issue of Aug. 5, interested me greatly, as he was my ancestor by direct line. Another story, if you care to have it: Mr. Spencer had a rooster which, it was said, was hatched the same day that Lafayette landed, (I do not vouch for dates.) The brood was not quite hatched, so the eggs were put in the hugh oven just after the bread was baked, and this rooster was the only one that survived such an unnatural introduction to the world. It was made a great pet and brought up in the house. Mr. Spencer was going to court one day, his head well up and his coattails full of papers, quite unconscious of the fact that strutting solemnly along behind him was the rooster, and following him his great yellow dog, while his horse, with bridle hanging, brought up the rear. They all paraded solemnly down the street, and it was only at the Court House door that the distracted lawyer was made aware by the delighted gaze of the bystanders, that he was the head of this unique procession.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1899. K. C. B.

Comment on Various Topics.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your issue of Saturday, July 8, is an especially interesting number. In reading it on the railway train I noted a number of literary points that seemed to me of interest.

In W. L. Alden's London letter, in speaking of titles, he says: "No matter how original a title may seem, the chances are that it has already been used. When Kipling hit on the title 'City of Dreadful Night' he probably never dreamed that another man had forestalled him in the invention of the same title." In my edition of Kipling's story, which is the authorized edition, the title is given in quotation marks, showing that Kipling meant to refer to James Thomson's poem, and this very reference gives point to the sketch. Thomson's poem, as I remember it—I have no books here to refer to—is a powerful description of spiritual darkness and despair, while Kipling's is an almost equally powerful description of material darkness and misery.

In the article entitled "The Old and the New" Jesse C. Joy quotes a sentence from The New York Mirror in which occur the words: "Satan (why this slur?) Montgomery." Robert Montgomery, who wrote a long and bombastic poem, entitled "Satan," received that sobriquet to distinguish him from James Montgomery, the hymn writer, his contemporary.

The position taken by the writer of "Percolations of Language" seems to me to ignore too much the fact that language is essentially an organic growth and not a mere invention; that it can be nourished, directed, even pruned, but that it cannot be made to accept a single word, except as the vital principle which underlies its forms determines, and that slang is and will be the feeder to the living tongue, certain words growing into the language as a vital part of it, whether it is so willed by scholars or not. Like all living things the processes of growth and decay, of life and death, go on, the amalgamation of separate words with the roots, as inflexional affixes in its early and formative period, the sloughing off of the effete, and the appropriation and assimilation of new material—processes called by Max Müller "dialectical regeneration" and "phonetic decay." These principles are alluded to, rather than fully recognized, in the last paragraph quoted from Darmstetter.

In the "Notes and News" the note on the making of "Robinson Crusoe" quotes from a writer in The Century Magazine the statement that "while there are two monuments to Alexander Selkirk, there is not one to Daniel Defoe." If my memory has not played me a scurvy trick, in the cemetery of Bunhill Fields, in London, there is a monument to Defoe, paid for by the pennies of young lovers of "Robinson Crusoe."

Why should the writer of "Owned and Borrowed Books" congratulate himself on having secured Ruskin's "Mornings in Florence" for 10 cents? I once purchased that insufferably snobbish piece of literature for the same sum, and have ever since regretted my 10 cents. S. B. H.

Greenwood Depot, Va., July 10, 1899.

"The Spirit of Place." By Alice Meynell.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

How often do we see trees lightning-scarred standing upon a level field whose outstretched arms seem to image a human figure! So might a forlorn mortal blasted by disease or unnerved by the hand of misfortune yearningly appeal for friendly support.

What is the secret of this power that enables one to invade at will each province of nature, and where are issued the credentials that make possible such assurance of knowledge and familiarity? It is reasonable to suppose that one who is gifted with such insight and spiritual vision is attended by more zealous and loving guardians of the invisible world. How easily the human mind draws on the enlarged processes of deeper thought when the underlying monitor of each action and impulse is sensibility! Surely such an authoress as Alice Meynell is welcome in our midst. In the arena of the natural world among the flora and fauna and birds there are countless opportunities for the amiable students of the gentler sex. A notable few of the number employed in this field are Alice Meynell, Maud Going, and Edith M. Thomas.

The first and last while engaged upon reportorial interpretation, have added a spiritual quality to the phenomena of fact and record all their evidence and illusions in the rhythmical language of poetical prose. Their style is like the star-dust of rhetoric, if such an expression be permissible. Let any one read "The Spirit of Place" by the first, and "Early and Late with the Birds" by the last, and then if he doubts that they have written or are capable of writing genuine poetry he is indeed liable to the charge of dullness. They realize what may become woman's forté, and glorying in the possibilities of newer and finer appreciation they retrace the paths of ages and rewrite the history of schools in a sweeter if less palpable cipher. Behind the coruscating density and charm of the sonnet form one invariably finds the noble form of woman projecting it from the accumulated wisdom and beauty of her soul life.

The title chapter of this volume is resonant with the softened clamor of popular melodies that attach themselves to bells that ring out their monotones to dirge and joyous madrigals, to marriage feast and fête. Her essay on "Wells" savors of their cooling mystery, the mineral aftermath of each soothing draught being represented by the chiding that we must accept occasionally at her hands. Her treatment of "Solitude" has all the subtle odors and thrillings of prolonged quiet distances when the air seems surcharged with vital play and sprinkled song. Save in a tentative way one cannot voice his preference for books of this stamp. They are like the echoes from another world, as of some heavenly Pan striving to release his soul from divine agencies. The cadence of his pipes we dream strikes but our individual ear, and thus we find a sacred place in some drawer or shelf for this particular book. J. F. F.

New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

Thomas a Kempis and His Classic.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your notice in THE SATURDAY REVIEW last week of the work of Sir Francis Richard Cruise on the authorship of the "Imitation of Christ," you speak of the much-disputed problem as having been settled and the authorship of Thomas à Kempis fully established. If, from his treatment of the subject, Sir Francis Cruise has in his work established the claims of the reputed author beyond dispute, the views of earlier writers on the same subject may be received with scant attention.

At the risk of exciting criticism from those fortunate enough in having read the work just published, and presumably possessed of later facts, I cannot refrain from giving to the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW the substance of an interesting article published in The Edinburgh Scotsman fifteen years ago. The occasion of the article was the dedication of a monument in the Cathedral of Vercelli in 1884.

Hallam, writing in the same year, presented very lucidly the claims not only of à Kempis and of Gerson, but of a third ecclesiastic, Giovanni Gersen. This last, a native of the sub-Alpine town of Vercelli, is the claimant naturally favored by the Italians, just as à Kempis, quite as naturally, is the favorite of the Germans, and Gerson of the French. So satisfied, indeed, are Italians of their compatriot's being the author that they have erected a fine monument to him in the Cathedral of Vercelli, bearing the following inscription:

"John Gersen of the Order of St. Benedict, Abbot of St. Stephen's, Vercelli, author of the book 'De Imitatione Christi.' Dedicated in the year 1884."

John Gersen was born about the year 1180, in the modest hamlet called De Carpi, near Cavaglia. He is believed to have died about 1245. "The Imitation," according to the learned Signor G. B. Ghirardi, was written in Latin about the year 1230, and in a short time it was known throughout all the monastic institutions of Christendom. A century thereafter there were several versions of it, and no library or university but possessed a copy, turned into the language of the country. Till then, according to the same authority, the book went under the name of its author, the ancient codices bearing entire or abbreviated the name of Gersen. It was about 1420 that Gersen began to be confounded with Gerson, a canon and Chancellor of the University of Paris, who had translated a part of the "De Imitatione" into French. This ecclesiastic was Jean Charlier by name, a native of Jarson or Gerson, in the Archiepiscopate of Rheims, and, having become famous by his erudition and eloquence, he was too lightly credited with the authorship of the book.

"Not less strange," says Signor Ghirardi, "was the case of Thomas à Kempis, an Augustinian monk, who, having copied Gersen's treatise for the use of his monastic brethren, was so possessed with admiration of it, that to the end of the book he affixed his own name to indicate that the work—that is, the copy—was made by his own hand." Ghirardi sums up the claims of Gersen by affirming that there has been found and published a version of the "De Imitations" into Italian, made by an unknown Tuscan translator in the first half of the fourteenth century, the golden age of letters in Italy, while Thomas à Kempis was not born till toward the close of that century, (1380,) and Gersen not till 1363.

Even before this discovery the proofs that Giovanni Gersen of Vercelli was the author seemed convincing to the learned Abbot of Montecassino, Constantino Gaetani, of the Marquisate of Sartino, in 1616, while the Congregation of Rites in Rome pronounced the same opinion in 1630.

Of this remarkable work, which breathes more fervently the devotional spirit than any other literary production with the single exception of the Bible, it is natural that we should desire to possess the fullest information, and the determination of the real author of the same must be a subject of much interest; still, the work itself and its intrinsic worth are the main thing, which no amount of discussion as to its authorship can militate against. The writers of the Gospels took no precautions to identify themselves beyond dispute with their work. The commercial spirit had not then found a place in the calculations of authors—an international copyright law was undreamed of.

Like them, the author of the "Imitation," oblivious to all personal considerations and sensible only of the needs of mankind, strove to give expression to the great truths welling up within his own soul, unconsciously erecting a beacon which shines through the centuries with a steady, clear light for the guidance of storm-tossed souls.

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 14, 1899.

German Sense of Humor.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am sure you will enjoy with me a line or two from a shipping bill which I have just received from a German firm. After the usual statements of marks, numbers, &c., and the description of the goods, "which are to be delivered in like good order," &c., the following exceptions are made as to the responsibility of the shippers:

"The Act of God, Enemies, Pirates, Thieves, Robbers, Restraints of Princes, Rulers, and People, Vermin, Jettison, Barratry, Collision, Explosion."

There is something delightful in the charming simplicity with which these good people use capitals throughout—as indicating equality of respect, I suppose; and put God, Pirates, Princes, People, and Vermin in the same class. It is even a little better than the result of the beery waggishness of that Western printer who slipped the word "other" into the form from which the American Express Company's receipts were being printed by the thousand, and so secured an exception on their part from the "acts of God and 'other' public enemies."

New York, Aug. 14, 1899. C.

Harold Frederic's "The Market-Place."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The letter from Helen Frances Huntington published by you last Saturday has been called to our attention. We are confident that Miss (or Mrs.) Huntington could not have read "The Market-Place" in book form. The version of the story thus published is exactly as written by Mr. Frederic, and differs from that published serially.

We are able to state of our own knowledge that "The Market-Place" was entirely completed by Mr. Frederick himself months before the sudden attack of illness that proved fatal to him. In fact, we had the complete manuscript in our safe for a long period of time prior to this illness and were in correspondence with Mr. Frederic regarding a proposed new novel that he intended to make one of the life of men of letters, painters, singers, &c., in London, and that was to have been largely autobiographical.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY,
by Frederick A. Stokes, President.

New York, Aug. 16, 1899.

In Justification of "Tall Talk."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"C. C." of Fishkill-on-Hudson is, like Iago, nothing if not critical. Recently, and in a most unguarded moment, I ventured to complain of certain "tall talk," in which, as I foolishly thought, the aforesaid "C. C." had somewhat too freely indulged. Whereupon the man of Fishkill flies to arms. "Tall talk!" quoth he. Why, the phrase is a vile phrase, foul slang; yea, an abomination in the sight of the Lord. Let us see.

Some years ago was published in England, and plentifully sold in America, a series of critical monographs on the great writers of the world. Of that excellent and scholarly series, the "Charles Dickens" was written by Frank T. Marzials. And would you believe it? On Page 61 of his little book that same Frank T. Marzials—in utter contempt of Fishkill and academic English—has the hardihood to say that in Dickens's description of the duel between Sir Mulberry Hawk and Lord Verisopht "the writing is a little too tall."

It may, perhaps, be hardly worth mentioning that in the authorship of "Great Writers" poor Marzials keeps company with such wretched scribblers as Austin Dobson, Edmund Gosse, and Goldwin Smith.

JOHN BAXTER.

Hoboken, N. J., July 28, 1899.

The International Studio for August, edited by Charles Holme, has several interesting reproductions in color. One is a painting called "Summer," by W. Reynolds-Stephens, and "The Kiss," two studies by Paul Helleu; a decorative panel by Kay Womrath, and reproductions of some of the autolithograph work by Jena Veber. Among the illustrated articles are "The Work of W. Reynolds-Stephens," by A. L. Baldry; "Frantz M. Melchers," by Pol de Mont; "A Swiss Medallist," by M. F. Landry. In addition to these, Mr. J. Stanley Little continues his illustrated series, "The Art of 1899," and the Studio Talk contains the usual gossip from the great art centres of the world.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

A companion volume to Alexander Black's "Miss America," which was issued last season by Charles Scribner's Sons, will appear in a short time under the title of "Modern Daughters," being conversations with various American girls and one man. The work will be profusely illustrated from photographs taken by the author.

Cyrus Townsend Brady has just completed his "Heroes of Our Early Wars," and the volume will be published in a few days by Doubleday & McClure Company. It will be recalled that Mr. Brady, who is Archdeacon of Pennsylvania, and a Chaplain in the navy, is also author of a successful historical romance called "For Love of Country," published by Charles Scribner's Sons last season. In his latest work Mr. Brady relates the stories of American valor on land and sea in the Revolution, the Indian wars, the wars with France, and Tripoli, and 1812.

In the window of the retail department of G. P. Putnam's Sons, on West Twenty-third Street, is a bust of Mr. Elbert Hubbard, sometimes called the "Good Genius of East Aurora, N. Y." In that town Mr. Hubbard has established his Roycroft Press, and has gathered around him a number of the young people of the town, whom he instructs in the art of book-decorative work.

Early in September Harper & Brothers will present S. R. Crockett's latest story, entitled "Kit Kennedy," which has been running as a serial in Harper's Bazar. Mr. Crockett is reported as having called this tale his "David Copperfield."

The New Amsterdam Book Company published this week Fergus Hume's new work, "The Expedition of Captain Flick," already described in these columns. Among the features of the story is the disappearance of an island in the Indian Ocean as the result of an earthquake.

The eighth printing of A. W. Marchmount's novel, "By Right of Sword," is announced by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

"He, She, and They," by Albert Lee, with illustrations by Henry Eddy, will come from the press of Harper & Brothers early in September.

Here are some of the books for boys and girls that The Century Company will issue this Autumn: A new Brownie book by Palmer Cox, entitled, "The Brownies Abroad"; "The Dozen from Lakerim," a story of young athletes, by Rupert Hughes; "Quicksilver Sue," by Mrs. Laura E. Richards, the author of "Captain January"; "The Story of Betty," by Carolyn Wells, with illustrations by Reginald Burt, and "The St. Nicholas Christmas Book," being a selection of the most striking stories, sketches, poems, and pictures that have appeared in the pages of The St. Nicholas Magazine in recent years.

Benjamin Ellis Martin and Charlotte M. Martin have an interesting book on the City of Paris in press at Charles Scribner's Sons. It is entitled: "Paris: Records and Legends in Stone." In it are associations of the great names in French literary history, which are set forth with the existing monuments that remain in the Paris of to-day.

Lieut. Hjalmar Johansen, who was Dr. Nansen's sole companion in his famous trip to the polar regions, has just published his interesting account of his trip through the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is entitled "With Nansen in the North."

R. H. Russell has almost completed the making of "The Cup Races," which will be published just before the international yacht race takes place. This, as has already been said, is a pictorial history of the international yacht races for the America's Cup, by L. A. Shafer. The collection includes fourteen large wash drawings reproduced in half-tones. It has also all necessary descriptive matter. The cover is in colors and is backed with the flag of the New York Yacht Club, on the surface of which is a fine picture of the Columbia.

Harold Frederic's posthumous work, "The Marketplace," published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is now selling in the eighteenth thousand.

Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau," published by Henry Holt & Co., is now in its seventh edition.

A curiously timely volume is shortly to be issued by The Century Company under the title of "Christian Science, and Other Superstitions," by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, LL. D. The book will include chapters on "Faith Healing," "Christian Science," and "The Mind Cure," which have been brought together from Dr. Buckley's book on the same subject.

It seems that Emile Zola is not to write a novel on the Dreyfus case after all. At any rate he has told a Paris correspondent of The Daily News so. He will write nothing about the case, "unless it were a naked story without the faintest tinge of romance or any attempt to dramatize, and this would be for posthumous papers to be published after the affair is almost forgotten; a sober treatment alone would be admissible—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

In addition to her work on the volume of old English Ballads, "The Golden Vanity and the Green Bed," that is shortly to appear from the press of Doubleday & McClure Company, Miss Pamela Colman Smith has also prepared a dozen fine water colors for the ballad of "Widdicombe Fair." The edition of this last will be limited to 500 copies.

Each year as Autumn approaches and political unrest in the Borough of Manhattan shows itself, "The Hon. Peter Stirling" goes to press one or more times. It will be recalled that this is a novel of New York politics by Paul Leicester Ford and deals particularly with the enigmas of municipal strife. Although the publishers, Henry Holt & Co., announce that 100,000 copies in paper were recently issued, the cloth edition has just gone to its thirty-third printing.

Henry S. Allen of this city, who caused to be written and published by subscription "Mary, the Queen of the House of David," the story of her life, by the Rev. Dr. A. S. Walsh, which has met with commendable success, is about to publish an edition de luxe of this book, which will contain sixty full-page reproductions of celebrated paintings of the scenes which are emphasized in the text.

A new edition of Prof. Brander Matthews's "Ballads of Books," is in preparation by Dodd, Mead & Co. These ballads were collected and published ten or twelve years ago, but the business of the original publishers of the volume having been discontinued, it has been out of print for some time. It is now to be reissued in an attractive dress.

"The Passion Play" has become tolerably familiar through the cinematograph. Henry Holt & Co. are sending Jerome K. Jerome's "Diary of a Pilgrimage" (to Oberammergau) to press for its sixth issue. It treats the play itself reverently and expressively, but the experiences of the pilgrims abound in funny happenings. The same publishers are printing the author's "Stageland," with Partridge's illustrations, for the seventh time.

Contrary to statements that have been made, Robert W. Chambers says the characters in his recent novel, "Outsiders," have no counterparts in real life. Some of the critics, however, have professed to see in the story lampoons on and caricatures of living persons.

Lord Rosebery's "Appreciation and Addresses," published in this country by John Lane and suppressed in England, has gone into its second edition here, as has also "Idols," by William Locke, presented by the same firm. In making a speech to the college boys at Epsom the other day Lord Rosebery, in referring to the litigation that is being carried on in London over the right of the publishers of this book to appropriate the report of his addresses as they appeared in The London Times, said: "At this moment the question is raging before the court as to the first copyright of a speech when it is delivered and reported. We have only got to this point so far, that the one person who has no property in it is the man who delivers it."

Augustus Thomas's new American play, "Arizona," now being presented in Chicago at the Grand Opera House, is in the hands of the printer, and will soon be issued by R. H. Russell, in book form, with twelve pictures, and with a striking cover designed by Frederic Remington.

The Shakespeare Press of Union County, N. J., announces that on Oct. 1 it will publish a fourth edition of "Study in the Warwickshire Dialect, with a Glossary and Notes touching the Edward VI. Grammar Schools and the Elizabethan pronunciations as deduced from the puns in Shakespeare's Plays, and as to influences which may have shaped the Shakespeare Vocabulary." The author of this work is Appleton Morgan, LL. D., President of the Shakespeare Society of New York, and editor of the Bandside Shakespeare.

"The Bondwoman," by Maria Ellis Ryan, will be issued by Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago Sept. 15. It is said that, besides the fascinating portrayal of humor and pathos of human life, the author seems to have incarnated in the beautiful Marquise Judith the deep pathos of all women who have arrived at the degradation of womanhood born to bondage.

R. H. Russell will probably present before September the Maude Adams edition of "Romeo and Juliet." The book will be beautifully illustrated by pictures of Miss Adams and her company by Gilbert, Haskell, and others, and will be attractively bound.

"The House of Martha," by Frank R. Stockton, formerly published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will in the future appear from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, uniform with other works of Mr. Stockton already on the Scribner list.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Capt. Mahan's "Lessons From the Spanish War" is the most important book in the varied list of announcements of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., for both the British Empire and the United States seem determined to read every word written by this author, so determined that they do not ask "Have you this in paper?" and silence on that point is so rare as to be noteworthy. The most interesting of the biographies is Miss Helen M. Knowlton's "The Art Life of William Morris Hunt," enriched with many of his brilliant, stimulating comments and criticisms, and describing his days spent with Corot and Millet. The illustrations include many hitherto unpublished.

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn pursues the vein of his "Retrospectives" in a book entitled "In Ghostly Japan"; and Miss Lilian Whiting, in "Kate Field, a Record," and "A Study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning" touches upon subjects especially interesting to Spiritualists although the main bent of both books is literary.

Among the new fiction is a volume of fourteen stories called "Invisible Links," by Miss Selma Lagerlöf; "The Bronze Buddha," a New York story, by Miss Cora Linn Daniels; "Knights of the Cross," a Polish and German romance by the indefatigable Sienkiewicz; "The Sword of Justice," by Mr. Sheppard Stevens, the hero being Dominque de Gourgues; and "From Kingdom to Colony," by Miss Mary Devereux, a Marblehead story of the Revolution. To these must be added four translations: Gaboriau's "File No. 113," by Mr. George Burnham Ives; the "Saragossa" of Peres Galdos, by Miss Minna Caroline Smith, who translated Nodier's "Trilby"; M. Bourget's "Pastels of Men," by Miss Katharine Prescott Wormeley, who has also turned "The Personal Opinions of Balzac" into English, gleaning them from his correspondence and novels; and also nine volumes of Lever, all Irish, and all good, the remaining six of the new edition of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's "Works," and seven of the new Daudet.

The chief holiday book is a two volume edition of Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe," with forty plates in photogravure and new illustrated title pages. "Three Normandy Inns," by Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd, is also to become a holiday book, as well it may, having sold better on its second appearance than when new. "The Three Musketeers" appears with new pictures by Mr. Edmund H. Garrett and French artists; and there are new editions of "Elizabethan Songs" and "Handy Volume" editions of both the Rossetis and of Keats, each in two volumes and all with frontispieces.

Six volumes of poetry, "Age of Fairygold," by Miss Gertrude Hall; "Out of the Nest," by Miss Mary McNeil Fenollosa; a quarto, "The Night has a Thousand Eyes," and "Poems by Keats and Shelley," both with pictures by Mr. Garrett, and "At the Wind's Will," a new book of sonnets and lyrics by Miss Louise Chandler, will appear from time to time, and lastly, there is a volume of prose more interesting than poetry to half the world, "Salads, Sandwiches," and "Chafing Dish Dainties," by Miss Janet Mackenzie Hill, the editor of The Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Nine new books for children are promised, "The Island Impossible," by Miss Harriet Morgan; "A Flower of the Wilderness," by Miss A. G. Plympton; a story of Colonial Massachusetts; "With Fife and Drum at Louisbourg," by J. Macdonald Oxley; the third volume of Miss Mary P. Wells Smith's "Young Puritan" series; "Rob and Kit," by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission"; "The Boys and Girls of Brantham," by Miss Evelyn G. Raymond; "The Boys of Marmiton Prairie," by Miss Gertrude Smith; "The Iron Star," by Mr. John Preston True, and "Madame Mary of the Zoo," by Mrs. Wessehoeft.

Three volumes of stories and three novels are to be published by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. this Autumn, without counting "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen," for which each day brings new orders. One of the novels, 'Differences,' by Mr. Hervey White, describes certain phases of life in a part of Chicago not far removed from the Archey Road, and carefully studied by the author; the scene of "A Local Habitation," by Mr. Walter Leon Sawyer, is a boarding house at the South End, that luckless part of Boston deserted by fashion for flats not so large as the long drawing rooms in its comfortable houses; and "Their Shadows Before," by Mrs. Pauline Carrington Bouvé, is a romance of the slave insurrection in Virgina in 1831, the heroine being such a Southern child as one may find described in old Southern novels—dutiful, gentle, loving books, and with no ambition to be anything but a Christian lady. "At Start and Finish," by Mr. William Lindsey, author of "Tales of the Cinder Path," is a volume of stories of track athletics; "The Surface of Things," by Mr. Charles Waldstein, Slade Professor of the Fine Arts, King's College, Cambridge, is a volume of three brief stories, published separately in England under the pseudonym "Gordon Seymour," and written with much originality; and the third book of stories, "Vagaries," by Mrs. Florence Brooks Emerson, is a collection of sketches.

There will be two "Beacon Biographies" besides those already announced: "Nathaniel Hawthorne," by Mrs. James T. Fields, and "Frederick Douglass," by Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt, author of "The Conjure Woman." A really important book upon a topic in which every American is profoundly interested is Mr. Booker T. Washington's "The Future of the American Negro," a book written with extraordinary discretion, modest but not subservient, earnest but not self-assertive. "The Territorial Acquisitions of the United States," by Mr. Edward Becknell, is simply descriptive. "Letters of Thomas Gray," edited by Henry Milton Rideout, has an etched portrait of the poet for its frontispiece, and the face will be unfamiliar to most readers. "The most learned man in Europe," as Temple called him, was the most charming of correspondents, but for some reason his "Letters," so highly prized by his countrymen of the generation following his own, are little known in this country, except in the selected specimens in schoolbooks and encyclopaedias of literature.

In lighter vein, the firm promises "Child Verse," a volume of spirited little poems by the Rev. F. Tabb; "Little Beasts of Field and Wood," by Mr. William Everett Cram, who has drawn twenty-four pictures of mink and weasel and other creatures known only to hunters, trappers, and Thoreau and his followers; "The Loom of Destiny," by Arthur J. Stringer; "The House of a Hundred Lights," couplets by Mr. Frederic Ridgely Torrence; "Lyrics of Brotherhood," by Mr. Richard Burton, and "Taliesin," by Mr. Richard Hovey.

By an odd coincidence the appearance of the two volumes of Mr. Payne's "History of America," with their theory of the vast importance of food supply in the development of races, is almost simultaneous with that of "Corn Plants," in which Mr. Frederick Le Roy Sargent gives the history of wheat, rye, oats, barley, rice, and maize, with details as to their distribution and uses. The volume is intended for school use, and is published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Its effect in preparing a growing mind for the reception of the principles laid down by Mr. Payne can hardly be exaggerated. Similar books on beasts of burden and animals reared for the sake of their milk should follow.

This firm announces a new series, "The Riverside Art Series," each volume containing a portrait of a master, fifteen half-tone pictures reproducing his most characteristic work, each accompanied by a description, with tables of reference books, literature bearing on the subject, a critical essay, a list of the artist's contemporaries, and a historical directory of the pictures. The editor will be Miss Estelle M. Hurll, who has prepared so many art manuals, has edited Mrs. Jameson's works, and has a wonderfully minute acquaintance with the work of the old masters.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Early in May "Franklin" of this city wrote to THE SATURDAY REVIEW asking for a poem called "Beautiful Hands," and A. L. Pratt and L. P. Smith, both of Brooklyn, responded with James Whitcomb Riley's poem of that name, which we printed on May 13. "L. H. W." of Pittsburg, however, wrote in June, inclosing another poem entitled "Beautiful Hands," which THE REVIEW printed on June 17. "L. Y. E." of this city then informed us that the latter verses were by Mrs. Ellen M. H. Yates, and Col. Richard J. Hinton suggested that they contained echoes of Richard Realf's youthful style. Helen Mae Pierce Gallagher, 331 Amsterdam Avenue, asked on July 8 for a poem similar to "Beautiful Hands," entitled "My Mother's Hands," and Miss M. W. Morton, 1,446 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and G. G. Shipman, 213 West Seventy-first Street, this city, were good enough to send versions of the two poems previously published. We have lately received two other poems entitled "Beautiful Hands," which proves that the theme has appealed strongly to poets. Louise McLain, Haydenville, Ohio, who expresses her appreciation of the pleasure THE SATURDAY REVIEW brings to a "lonely little spot of the earth each week," sends the following:

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

Not alone within the mansion
Where the lords of earth reside,
In the city's broad expansion,
And the gilded halls of pride;
But within the rural cottage
Where no costly gems abound,
Toiling for their daily pottage,
Lovely hands are often found.
Beautiful hands are those that do
Deeds of love the whole day through.

Oft the hands of rings incumbered
Has no charm for bleeding grief,
While the toil-worn hands are numbered
With the hands that give relief.
Wealth and pride can add no beauty
To the grasping hand of greed,
But the hand that does its duty
Shall be counted fair indeed.
Beautiful hands are they that do
Deeds of love the whole day through.

JAMES LARKIN PEARSON.

"X. Y. Z.," Rochester, N. Y., sends a poem by Joseph O'Connor, included in a volume of his verses published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in 1895:

HER HANDS.

Sometimes I sit and try to trace,
In memory's records dim and faint,
The features of my mother's face,
With the calm look of gentle grace
That marked our household's quiet saint.

The innocence of her blue eyes,
The winning smile about her lips,
Child-simple and yet woman-wise,
Her shining hair, her modest guise,
All come in turn; each fades and slips.

* * * * * * *

O hands of ministry, that wrought
In constant care, through weal and woe,
Nor rest by crib or coffin caught,
This pang is thine—I never thought
To kiss your fingers long ago!

JOSEPH O'CONNOR.

"T. M. R.," Long Island City: "From what well-known poem are these lines:

"Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold?"

From Hood's "Miss Kilmansegg."

C. H. Ditson & Co., 867 Broadway: "We have been asked for the title of the inclosed drinking song:

"We sit 'neath the sounding rafter,
And the walls around us are bare;
And they send back the sounds of laughter,
And seems as the dead were there."

This song is "The Revel," by Bartholomew Dowling, and is given by Stedman in his "Victorian Anthology," as follows:

THE REVEL.

(East India.)

We meet 'neath the sounding rafter,
And the walls around are bare;
As they shout back our peals of laughter
It seems that the dead are there.
Then stand to your glasses, steady!
We drink in our comrade's eyes;
One cup to the dead already—
Hurrah for the next that dies!

Not here are the goblets glowing,
Not here is the vintage sweet;
'Tis cold, as our hearts are growing,
And dark as the doom we meet.
But stand to your glasses, steady!
And soon shall our pulses rise:
A cup to the dead already—
Hurrah for the next that dies!

* * * * * * *

Cut off from the land that bore us,
Betrayed by the land we find,
When the brightest have gone before us,
And the dullest are most behind—
Stand, stand to your glasses, steady!
'Tis all we have left to prize:
One cup to the dead already—
Hurrah for the next that dies!

"W. G.," Flushing, N. Y.: "In answer to George H. Teck, I would say that 'Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean,' was really written by Henry Russell under the title of 'Britannia, the Gem of the Ocean.'"

Dr. T. W. Johnson, Beeville, Texas, also thinks that the song is of English authorship, and that it was written in England between 1835 and 1840. In our answer to Mr. Teck we said that it was written in Philadelphia in 1843 by Thomas A. Becket for D. F. Shaw, a concert hall singer. Our information was based on Becket's statement to that effect, which was given in an article in The Sun June 19, 1898. If, however, a similar song appeared in England before 1843, we should be glad to know it.

"Montblanc," 100 Broadway, New York: "'M. L. C.,' New York City, asks: 'In what city of Italy is there a Coliseum other than the big one at Rome?' There is only one Saturday Review of Books and Art which I care to read, namely, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, and there is only one Colosseum. (Coliseum is a false expression, the word deriving from colossal.) and this is at Rome. There exist several smaller amphitheatres in Italy, just as well as there are several Saturday Reviews of Books and Art. Such—not reviews, but amphitheatres—are at Puzzuoli, Capua, Verona, Pompeii, (then at Pola in Istria, which country, though under the Austrian eagle, may be considered Italian.) You could find details in Friedlaender's 'Sittengeschichte Roms,' Smith's 'Dictionary of Classic Antiquities,' 'Dictionaire des Antiquities' of Daremberg and Saglio, and Taylor and Cresy's 'Architectural Antiquities of Rome.' I think that 'M. L. C.' could have taken the trouble to look in the encyclopaedia he may have at hand. But the number of people who prefer the question and answer part of the paper they read to the expensive encyclopaedia seems to increase with the number of fools answering such superfluous ques-

tions. I am sorry that I was just now one of the latter. You have the patience of ten saints, Mr. Editor."

"Montblanc" writes again: "'H. F. L.,' Brooklyn: I would like to ask if you, or some of your readers, could suggest several stories, plays, or poems, in which revenge is a motive in the plot, or which illustrate the working of revenge on the character. Stories, 'One Hundred Nights,' Svent Gruntvi's 'Fairy Tales,' many of them in 'Gil Blas,' and 'The Limping Devil,' Lesage; 'Decameron,' 'Boccaccio,' &c.; Bourget: 'Cosmopolis,' 'Scroupie'; Dahn: 'Kampf um Rom'; Fontaine: 'Ein Briest'; Marco Praga: 'La Biondina'; Turgeniev: 'A Hunter's Diary'; Tolstoi: 'A Poor Devil'; Voltaire: 'Zadig'; Zola: 'Germinal'; Stinde: 'Die Liedermacher'; Manzoni: 'I Promessi Sposi'; Sudermann: 'Frau Sorge'; Conrad: 'The Outcast of the Islands'; F. Hollaender: 'Jesus and Judas'; Prévost: 'Demi-Verges'; Anstey: 'Vice Versa'; Gabriele d'Annunzio: 'Giovanni Episcopo'; Kipling: 'The Light That Failed'; P. Heyse: 'Die Raecherin.' Modern plays—Strindberg: 'The Father'; W. Meyer: 'Krimhilde'; Hebbel: 'Nibelingen'; Giacometti: 'Le Mort Civile'; Racine, Shakespeare, Grillparaer, and last but not least, Calderon de la Barca's 'The Judge of Zamalea.'"

N. W. H. of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn: "Permit me to correct the statement in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW answering the inquiry made by 'F. E. M. of Flushing.' The poem 'To My Father's Quadrant' will not be found in either volume of Mr. Chadwick's poems. It was privately printed when it was written, for his father's eighty-fifth birthday, in 1894, and at that time copied into The Christian Register, and two years later into the sketch of his father's life, written by Mr. Chadwick and printed privately."

And more's the pity. So beautiful a poem—that one stanza we quoted last week, beautiful with the beauty of many things besides mere composition—ought to be within the reach of the general public.

C. Baird, Belleville, West Va.: "I also noted your slip of writing 'Jane Austin' for 'Charlotte Bronte,' and believe I can account for it. You had Charlotte in your tired mind, doubtless. She naturally and necessarily suggested 'Jane Eyre'; but your automatic intellect rejected that as being only a character and not a person, and instead took Jane Austin, who was both a Jane—and a Jane-ius, may I say? This, I think, must have been your mental process. Moral: Take a vacation."

Our correspondent has the kindest possible intentions, but it so happened that a vacation was actually in hand—afar off in the woods—when the automatic member made that error. Our correspondent's very ingenious explanation is referred to our readers and highly recommended to their favorable consideration.

W. R. W. of Point Pleasant, N. J., will oblige us by sending to THE SATURDAY REVIEW his full name. A letter awaits him here and a philanthropic gentleman desires to present him with a book that may convert him from his Baconian heresy.

Jessie M. Titus, McIndoe Falls, Vt.: "The poem asked for by Dr. A. C. Bardes is by John Godfrey Saxe, and may be found in his collected works. I inclose a copy."

THE BLIND MEN AND THE ELEPHANT.

It was six men of Indostan
To learning much inclined,
Who went to see the elephant,
(Though all of them were blind,)
That each by observation
Might satisfy his mind.

The First approached the elephant,
And, happening to fall
Against his broad and sturdy side,
At once began to bawl:
"God bless me! but the elephant
Is very like a wall!"

* * * * * * *

And so these men of Indostan
Disputed loud and long,
Each in his own opinion
Exceeding stiff and strong,
Though each was partly in the right,
And all were in the wrong!

MORAL.

So oft in theologic wars
The disputants, I ween,
Rail on in utter ignorance
Of what each other mean,
And prate about an elephant
Not one of them has seen.

Answered also by "B. R. C.," Pittsburg; "H. F. L.," Brooklyn; A. B. Wood, 150 Nassau Street, and by James D. Perkin, 228 Produce Exchange.

Elisa A. Smith, 90 Cathcart Street, Montreal, Canada: "I have Burns's 'Poems,' Belfast, 1793, and 'Chalcagraphismania,' by Satiricus Sculptor, Esq., London, 1814. Have they any value?"

The edition of Burns is probably very rare, but as only the very earliest editions of his poems are sought for, it has only a nominal value—two or three dollars, perhaps. The second book is by William Henry Ireland, and is worth about a dollar and a half.

George H. Lincks, Hudson County, Secretary of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, 174 Ege Avenue, Jersey City: "Re his inquiry in the issue of July 29, George H. Teck, 111 Broadway, will find the text book issued for the Chautauqua course, 1892-3, of interest, viz.: 'Callias. The Fall of Athens,' by the Rev. Alfred J. Church, Professor of Latin in University College, London. Published by Flood & Vincent, Meadville, Penn. Price, $1. Permit me to congratulate your goodselves upon the successful issue of a weekly so popular, so helpful, and interesting as THE SATURDAY REVIEW." Clara L. Eldie, Phelps, N. Y., and Jessie M. Titus, McIndoe Falls, Vt., also wrote, drawing Mr. Teck's attention to Church's "Callias." "H. F. L.," Brooklyn, suggested that a useful book would be the volume on Greece in Putnam's "Stories of the Nations" series.

Lida Hooper, 770 West End Avenue: "The old ballad asked for by 'A. H. P.,' Brooklyn, is probably the following":

Joseph was an old man,
And an old man was he,
When he gathered cherries
In the land of Galilee.

As Joseph and Mary
Walked through the garden gay,
When the cherries they grew
Upon every tree,

Said Mary to Joseph,
In words meek and kind:
"Gather me some cherries, Joseph,
They run so in my mind."

Said Joseph to Mary
These words most unkind:
"Let him gather the cherries,
If he has a mind."

Said Jesus to Mary
These words of renown:
"Go to the tree, Mary,
And it shall bow down;

"Go to the tree, Mary,
And it shall bend to thee,
And the highest bough of all
Shall bend to Mary's knee."

So she gathered cherries
By one, by two, by three,
"Now you may see, Joseph,
These cherries were for me."

* * * * * * *

George C. O. Haas, New York City: "The poem sought by 'H. P.,' Point Pleasant, N. J., may be 'A Lament,' by George A. K. Sutton, the first stanza of which is as follows:

"For me, upon the sounding shore,
And by the solemn sea, no more
The billows old and low and rear,
And eat the thirsty sand."

"S. E. W.," South Orange, N. J.: "The verses inquired about by Joseph J. Arnaud may be found at the beginning of the eighth part of Du Maurier's 'Trilby.' The same part ends with an English translation of the verses." Answered also by John Byers, Brooklyn.

"M. C. H.," Brooklyn: "The musical story, 'Alcestis,' is by Mrs. Cornish."

"W. G.," Flushing, N. Y.: "The author of 'Afton Water,' about which 'Student' asked, is Robert Burns. The music of the song was composed by Alexander Hume."

"H. T. L.," Connecticut: "Was William Black a married man?"

He was married and his widow resides in England.

Dr. Charles H. Meyer, 701 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn: "What value have the following books: 'Dictionary of Merchandise,' 1805; 'Animated Nature,' by Goldsmith, 1774, eight volumes; 'History of England,' by Smollett, 1790, five volumes; 'Sketches of the Hindoos,' 1792, two volumes; Maritl's 'Travels Through Cyprus, Syria, and Palestine, with a General History of the Levant,' from the Italian, 1791, four volumes, and 'The Guardian,' 1751, two volumes."

If in ordinary condition, these books are worth, perhaps, about $10 or $15, Smollett's "History" and the "Animated Nature" being the most valuable.

"L. N. D.," New York City: "While I am unacquainted with any song entitled 'The Field of Monterey,' which Mr. Conkey seeks, I have found in one of my scrapbooks Charles Fenno Hoffman's poem on the storming of Monterey, which I inclose. The clipping was made about forty years ago."

THE SCOTT LEGION.

We were not many—we who stood
Before the iron sleet that day,
Yet many a gallant spirit would
Give half his years if he but could
Have been with us at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot is hailed
In deadly drifts of fiery spray,
Yet not a single soldier quailed
When wounded comrades round them wailed
Their dying shout at Monterey.

* * * * * * *

We are not many—we who pressed
Beside the brave who fell that day,
But who of us has not confessed
We'd rather share their warrior rest
Than not have been at Monterey?

CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN.

Appeals to Readers.

James D. Perkin, 228 Produce Exchange: "John G. Saxe wrote a poem entitled, 'The Game of Life.' It became popular, and some one replied about 1870 with some verses called 'I'll Assist.' Can you find the latter for me?"

Waldemar Schreyer, 1,130 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn: "Will you please tell where I can find something about the flaghouse in Philadelphia and Betsey Ross, the lady who made the first American flag?"

George H. Budlong, 132 Park Avenue: "Who is the author of this quotation: 'I shall pass through this world but once; anything, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness I can show to any human being, let me do it now; let me not defer it or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.'"

Edythe H. Whiting, 5 West Eighty-second Street: "Can you tell me where I can find a poem, the only lines that I know being:

"Wrap me up in my old stable jacket,
And say a poor buffer lies low, lies low,
And six stalwart lancers shall carry me,
carry me,
With pace solemn, mournful, and slow."

"B. M.," New York City: "Who wrote the poem beginning

"Thou art gone from my gaze like a beautiful dream;
In vain do I seek thee by valley and stream"?

"F.," New York City: "Several years ago there appeared in the newspapers a little poem written, I believe, by an English nobleman and entitled 'Ode to a Pair of Slippers Found Upon an Egyptian Mummy.' The first stanza began as follows:

"Tiny slippers of gilt and green,
Tied with a moldering golden cord.

the verse ending:

"Such a dainty pair of Egyptian threes.
Could you kindly aid me in finding this?"

"An Old Fogy," New York City: "I wish to find a poem which is, I believe, a translation from Schiller. It is in the form of questions and replies, as between pupil and master; for example, as between Krishna and Arjuna in the Bhagavad Ghita. The first verse is as follows:

"What shall I do to be forever known?
Thy duty ever.
This did full many who do sleep unknown.
Oh, never! never!
Think'st thou, perchance, that they remain unknown,
Whom thou know'st not?
By angel trumps in heaven their praise is blown—
Divine their lot."

Wanted and to Exchange.

Under this heading in the department of Questions and Answers, THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will from week to week print items from its readers concerning scarce and out-of-print books they are in search of, books they wish to exchange, and other items of similar character. Judging from the growing volume of letters in this line that are received, the editor believes that readers will find this column a convenience. Although such items might appear to be in the nature of advertisements and more fit to appear as such, THE SATURDAY REVIEW will print them for the present as reading matter—a part of the paper for which no charge is ever made, and for which none can be made in this case. Correspondents should not fail to give their full names and addresses.

E. Smith, 317 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., has a file of the New York Home Journal from March, 1806, to date. Will exchange for books. Write, stating what you have to offer.

Mrs. Duff, 925 Madison Avenue, New York, would like information regarding English translations of Jacob Böhme; also French translation by St. Martin, and would buy such books if satisfactory.

R. A., care NEW YORK TIMES, wants, at a reasonable price, "Rambles Among the Hills of Derbyshire and the Southdowns," L. J. Jennings, London, May, 1880, and Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," Bolford & Clarke's, or Lovell's green cloth edition, New York, 1883.

Will P. R., who had a communication in this department on Aug. 5, relating to "The Chap Book," please send his name and address to the editor of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW?

Maurice C. Landau, 255 Front Street, New York City: "I have a set of Bourienne's biography of Napoleon, in four volumes, which I would like to exchange for a good atlas of the world, preferably one of Rand, McNally & Co.'s latest editions. I have also a set of Macaulay's 'History of England,' in five volumes, which I would part with for a standard history of the world. Further, I am the possessor of an almost brand-new set of George Eliot's works, in twenty-four volumes, that cost me originally $24, which I would dispose of for a set of Dickens's works in good condition. Some of your readers knowing French might be interested to know that I have an excellent set of Molière's writings, in three volumes, which I would exchange for any work of value printed in French, English, Spanish, or Italian."

John D. Whish, 37 Chestnut Street, Albany, N. Y.: "Anybody having a copy of 'The Seven Great Hymns of the Mediaeval Church' will confer a favor by sending their terms for sale or exchange."

E. N. B., Box 10, Bedford Station, N. Y.: "I have clean, whole copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Oct. 21-24, inclusive, 1861. Have they any special value for any persons or libaries?"

"Century," 121 West Twenty-first Street, New York City: "I have a complete set of The Century Magazine from November, 1884, to date, not bound; also Harper's Magazine, 1878 to 1884, inclusive. Any reasonable offer accepted."

E. D. Newman, 20 Warren Street, Newark, N. J.: "I would like to have addresses of collectors of 'American Facetiae,' those having duplicate copies preferred."

Country or City—In Which Do People Read the More?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Not long since a writer made the remark that the people of the country read more, as a rule, and derive more profit from what they read than the inhabitants of the city. This statement is somewhat surprising, but the reasons given by the writer in question do not entirely prove his opinion to be correct. He says country people have more time for reading than their city brethren. Do they? Acknowledging that at certain periods of the year, when times are dull and when inclement weather prevents the family from doing work out of doors, even if they have the inclination to read—which ofttimes they do not—they have not the abundance of good and interesting literature which city folks possess.

Still, the farmer is better off now in that respect than he was fifty years ago. During the Summer there was not much leisure for mental improvement, labor-saving machines being few, and the sons of the soil were kept continually busy, but during the Winter, when the ground froze and streams were icebound, while frequent snowstorms shut in the cottage from the outside world, the farmer and his family had plenty of time to spare. But at that period the only aesthetical source of recreation was in the weekly newspaper, containing seven-day-old news, with scant illustrative matter, the most attractive feature being the serial story. Serial stories were most popular in those days; every story worthy of the name was published serially before being collected in book form. This was about all the reading matter obtainable week after week. True, there could be generally found an unassuming library, boasting such standard works as the Bible, "Paradise Lost," "The Pilgrim's Progress," Shakespeare, and maybe a volume of sermons and a book of fairy tales. This comprised the stock of literature. At the present time the farmer's library remains about the same, with perhaps a volume or so from the modern authors. But the inexpensive illustrated magazine has made its way into the family circle alongside of the newspaper, which, outside of the news it contains, becomes of secondary importance. The country folk of the past and present get much enjoyment from an educational and entertaining point of view out of the after-discussion which follows the reading of the paper or magazine, for usually the best reader of the family read aloud, while the old man smoked his pipe and the old lady quietly patched and darned. These discussions would bring out the opinions of the different members of the family, with various comments, thus enlivening the interest in the story, making characters seem more real and suggesting interesting comparisons with living men and women whom they met in everyday life. That is as far as their reading went. What literature they have is well read and digested, but, taken all in all, country folk do not have a fraction of reading matter which dwellers in the city possess. In the city we have the great advantages of daily newspapers; bright, up-to-date educators the majority of them are, and gotten up so attractively and intelligently as to compel attention from even the indifferent, and create an appetite for news, for learning, for literature in general.

Thus, from the influence of the press alone, the vast majority of dwellers in the city necessarily become readers to a more or less extent. The very poor can afford a penny paper, and what great good is done by this sort of reading matter, within everybody's reach, cannot be overestimated. Then the city is the stronghold of the publisher, and there is such a quantity of periodical literature thrust upon the public that they can hardly avoid being interested in the latest writings of the popular authors. Then there are the valuable and convenient public libraries, with the world's best literature of all ages tempting the disinterested, delighting the average reader and guiding the student to their precious contents. Thus the people of the city have the better opportunities for reading and the advantage of easy access to whatever reading material suits their individual tastes and condition in life, and if we simply scan the magazines and such periodicals and pay little attention to their contents beyond amusement, we make up for it in the reading of many available works of a more serious and instructive nature.

ALBERT E. McKAY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1899.

A Charming Japanese Tale.*

Somehow this story, "Miss Numé of Japan, a Japanese-American Romance," by Miss Onoto Watanna, which was given the present writer to review, became hidden in an obscure corner on his bookshelves, and it was only the other day that he found it there. Then he read it, and at this day (perhaps rather late) he begs that Miss Watanna will pardon his neglect; and, as well, thanks Miss Watanna for the delightful evening given to him by her charmingly written little story.

It is a story of Numé, a bewitching little Japanese girl, whose manner of speaking English is as quaint as it is, and of Takashima Orito, a young Japanese, who has been betrothed to her since the two of them were scarce children, and who has been sent to America and has been at Harvard; of Cleo Ballard, a very handsome American girl, who, on her way to Japan to join Arthur Sinclair, her betrothed, meets Orito. Here are four young people, all good looking, with the bloom of springtime in their hearts.

Can the tenderly imaginative reader put two and two together? Assuredly the sum is not four. And so there is much of the pleasantest kind of love-making between Occident and Orient.

Sinclair meets Numé; he has never really loved Cleo; these premises stated, the conclusion follows with the inevitability of the conclusion of a syllogism. Similarly the proposition might be stated in the case of Cleo and Orito; but, alas for the reader who likes all pleasant tales to have a happy ending, the author has it in mind to point out the Japanese character, and so when Cleo, thinking that she loves Sinclair, refuses Orito, Orito and Orito's father and Numé's father as well all kill themselves; and Cleo, thereafter discovering that she has loved Orito all the while—kills herself? the reader asks. That is not the Western way. No, marries her cousin Tom.

And so the pleasant tale has some sorrow as well as some joy contained in it. Besides the romancing there is much else that is very entertaining; in the account of Japanese life (not told the least in a didactic way,) in the contrast (sometimes humorous, sometimes pathetic,) between Eastern and Western manners, in the cleverness of incident, it is a well-done piece of writing.

*MISS NUME OF JAPAN. By Onoto Watanna. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 1899.

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OF THIS exquisite little book, now in its second edition of 5,000 copies, The Guardian of July 12, 1899, one of the leading London journals, has this to say: "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam' now appears in what is called by a characteristic Americanism 'The Vest-Pocket Edition.' Apart from the name, we have nothing but praise for it. The translation is FitzGerald's; the size, shape, paper, print, and cover are all that they should be; and Mr. N. H. Dole contributes a preface with a pronouncing vocabulary of Persian names. The publisher, Mr. Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Maine, has shown himself a worthy rival of the best of his English brethren."

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STRAY TOPICS.

On Conversation as a Lost Art.

It is an undisputed fact that conversation has become a lost art. The proofs that this is the case, and the causes of it, are matters of real interest. That the younger people of our day should not be required to know anything of this very fine art is a deplorable fact, and one which excites no comment. These youths manage to exchange inanities which please them for the time, excite careless laughter, and pass out of memory.

But that their elders should not know how to talk is much stranger. It is to be supposed that they know not how, since they fail to show any skill in that direction. Persons whose refinement of bearing would seem a pledge of considerable culture apparently have nothing to say; there is no sustained effort at real conversation. Their talk is fragmentary and without consequence. Silences fall frequently upon them, not always that privileged silence as of those so close to each other that language is not needed for the sympathetic thought, but rather the silence of those who have nothing to say. Is it perhaps sometimes a too great reticence which stands in the way of these people, a mauvaise haute which only attacks them when they try to talk, or I should say, converse? for they are entirely comme il faut in all else. But when a subject out of the commonplaceness of every-day life is introduced their reserve keeps them from expressing the intelligent ideas which they often have of the topic under discussion. And that word expression means a great deal. That is so often the thing which is lacking, and which is necessary and should be cultivated by all, else even he of the most fertile mind will be unable to impart his ideas to his fellow-men. Facility of expression is not at the command of all; some have natural gifts of fluency. But the reserve above spoken of being conquered, the cultivation of expression will relieve much. Let the speaker be always simple, direct, unconscious. Let him not be afraid to speak from his heart to the hearts of others the thought that is in his own, even though that thought be somewhat unusual and different from the tone about him. It is not necessary to be great in this accomplishment to give pleasure and even help. Speak out the thoughts that a subject awakens in your mind, and this will help others to bring forth ideas, and thus mutual help will be obtained. In the days of grand salons the host or hostess usually led the talk or was gifted in directing it, which was helpful. But also those recognized centres of conversation attracted the best minds, the artists of the day. Yet have we not ample material in this great country of ours to form salons, or less formal coteries of pleasant talkers? The American mind is fresh, most interesting in type, has the marvelous history its country is making to fill it with lofty ideas. Nor need we be afraid to hold up our heads and talk about our own writers and great ones in various fields, and we ought to know how to talk about them. Let us think, first, but then let us talk, let us learn how to converse in that more careful way in which conversation is truly a fine art.

JULIA I. HARTWELL.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 10, 1899.

Lord Herschell.

The most pleasant impression made by Lord Herschell during his visit to us, and the regret at his untimely death, are recalled by a most interesting series of articles to be found in The Journal of Comparative Legislation. These articles are memorial ones, descriptive of Lord Herschell, and are written by Lord James of Hereford, Lord Davey, Mr. V. A. Williamson, Mr. Justice Brewer, and Senator Fairbanks. It is Mr. Fairbanks who pays a just tribute to Lord Herschell's services when he was a member of the High Commission of Arbitration between the British and American Governments.

Lord Herschell's quiet manner, his dignity, were not less conspicuous than was his desire to promote good will and fellowship between England and the United States, and Mr. Fairbanks recalls the fact that when present at Washington "a notable distinction was shown him by the Supreme Court of the United States, when he was invited to a seat upon the bench—an honor similarly bestowed but once previously, and that was when Lord Chief Justice Coleridge visited the court."

Mr. Williamson's contribution tells mainly of Lord Herschell's legal career. He was called to the bar in 1860. His progress was slow at first. "Five or six years passed without his attaining to any substantial practice; indeed, so disheartened did he become that he has told me he at one time contemplated abandoning the English Bar altogether and devoting himself to practicing in the Consular courts in China. It was in this dark period of his career that during one Liverpool Assize he and two other brother barristers partook together of a very indifferent dinner in their lodgings, and compared notes as to the apparent hopefulness of their prospects. One was Herschell, (afterward twice Lord Chancellor,) another is now the Lord Chief Justice of England, and the third is now the Speaker of the House of Commons."

Twenty years after that Herschell became Lord Chancellor of England. He was then forty-eight, and, with the exception of Lord Cairns, he was the youngest who ever achieved such honors. Lord Herschell inherited from his grandfather, William, the oboe player, and afterward the great astronomer, some of his musical gifts and, more than that, will power. His memory, Mr. Williamson says, was marvelous. He never forgot anything, no matter how trivial it was. Though he never took a note and was apparently unmethodical, he "never was at fault." With his friends he would make an extended trip, and they would put down all their expenses. Herschell never did that, but when asked to sum up his payments, he would give the entire total, and without an error. He was rather an indifferent correspondent, and would ram letters, and even checks, into his pockets, which had to be overhauled afterward by his private secretary. An instance, however, of his memory and his working ability Mr. Williamson tells.

It was apparent in the preparation of the report on the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which was finally written at Deal Castle, occupying a whole day, from 10 A. M. one day until 2 A. M. the next. Both his colleagues and the secretary had drafted portions of the report which had been submitted to him, and which, in substance, he adopted; but for the whole of that day he was dictating, with hardly a pause or a hesitation and with scarcely a reference to the shorthand notes, until the fingers of the secretary were fairly exhausted, and first one of us and then the other relieved him, and at last his son—"Dick"—then a boy of eighteen—was pressed into the service.

Lord Herschell was devoted to children and had a strong love for pets. Think of a Lord Chancellor sitting up "the greater part of a night watching a sick parrot, to which he was greatly attached"! The Lord Chancellor was the strongest opponent of protection, and said, when seeing the working of high tariffs in the United States: "When I left England I regarded protection as an economic blunder. I now view it as a crime, as unchristian—indeed, anti-Christian." Had Lord Herschell lived, it had been his intention to write a work in favor of free trade for the whole world.

No man was more devoted to his public duties than was Lord Herschell. Lord James of Hereford writes:

He seemed never to weary — neither physically nor mentally. During his Solicitor or Generalship he would commence his forensic labors at 10 o'clock; occupied by them until 4, he would then assiduously attend in the House of Commons until long after midnight; no 12 o'clock rule existed then. When the House rose he would bid a wearied colleague take some real rest, while he would proceed to deal with "the cases for opinion," and so next morning he would have to recommence his labors without the enjoyment of more repose than could be found in an armchair.

Mr. Gladstone, before Lord Herschell's assuming position as legal adviser of the Crown, never could find the regularly constituted officer ready to given an opinion. But Lord Herschell always was ready and present in the House.

In the Foreign Office Lord Herschell's labors were conspicuous, and in matters of international law he was a master. Lord James of Hereford writes:

It should be recollected that all his hard labor in Parliament, in committee rooms, and in his chambers was carried on contemporaneously with the building up of the greatest of reputations as a lawyer. Herschell ranks with the foremost jurists of his time. He stands classed with Selborne, Halsbury, Mellish, Jessel, and Benjamin. I will not attempt to marshal them according to merit, but if I were to do so, Herschell would not stand last on the list.

The son and the grandson of that Hanoverian musician have done much in this world for its advancement, and the law of heredity holds true as far as relates to the Herschells.

The Aguilar Free Library.

The tenth annual report of the Aguilar Free Library Society of New York shows a most satisfactory advance. The advantages of having a main library, with branches, is fully understood. The distribution of books coming from one fixed locality diminishes the demand, because men or women, or children, no matter how intent may be their desire for education, cannot walk five miles in search of books. Time with them means money. The supply must be, then, as near as possible to the demand.

The Aguilar Library, on East Broadway, is supplemented by three other branches—at Fifty-ninth, One Hundred and Tenth, and Fifth Streets. With a total number of volumes, in November of last year, stated to be 55,190, the circulation for the year ended in October was 503,033, an increase of 52,485. Taking the various libraries, the demand for books was as follows: Circulation of the East Broadway library, 194,492; of Fifty-ninth Street, 120,171; of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 104,351, and of the Fifth Street, 84,019. Classification circulation is always an important item, and it is presented as follows: Fiction, .650 per cent.; history, .093; biography, .050; travel, .023; literature, .053; poetry, .018; science, .022; religion, .015; sociology, .005; fine arts, .006; useful arts, .004. Classification as to subjects shows 23,185 volumes of fiction; literature, 3,949; biography, 4,459; science, 2,155. The supply of periodicals is quite large.

The Aguilar Library, first opened in 1886, showed then a circulation of 81,761, and the present statement of a circulation of 503,033 volumes shows the rapid progress made.

The officers of the Aguilar Library are: President—Samuel Greenbaum; First Vice President—David Leventritt; Second Vice President—Henry M. Leipziger; Treasurer—Mark Ash; Secretary—Samuel A. Tuska, 62 William Street.

The distribution of so many books and the cataloguing of them requires a literary staff which is not larger than necessary, considering the exigencies of the case. Miss Pauline Leipziger is the librarian in chief, with twenty-four assistants.

Mr. Samuel Greenbaum, the President, shows with proper pride the progress made, and what may be the wants in the future, as of additional room space, and Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Chairman of the Library Committee, comments on the co-operation of the Aguilar Library with the public school, the impulse given to general education by free lectures, and how all facilities have been offered to the teachers of schools in the vicinity of the libraries, and the Chairman desires to acknowledge the great aid given by the library staff, shown by their devotion to their duties.

The Average Englishman.

In The Fortnightly Review, Mr. Joseph Jacobs writes an exceedingly clever sketch, which has for title "The Mean Englishman," and he describes the average Britisher physically, but treats only incidentally of his mental qualities. Mr. Joseph Jacobs is far too wise to attempt the gauging of the average Englishman's brains. He alludes, however, in an amusing manner, to mental possibilities as "that golden mediocrity which poets and philosophers have praised so much—in others."

William Sproggett is his typical Englishman, and Bill is 5 feet 7 inches only in height and weighs 150 pounds. In features he is markedly Anglo-Saxon, with "a jaw heavy and wide." He is not handsome or striking, but he has a good, honest face. If you look at him he will return your gaze and never blink. As a working animal, he will toil on year in and year out fifty-four hours in the week. Sproggett will spend much of his money for food. In his bill of fare there are butter, lard drippings, suet, meat, bacon, milk, cheese, sugar, sweets, and some of his hardly earned shillings go for beer, but not so very much. "England is one of the butter and beer countries, as contrasted with oil and wine countries, like France and Italy." Apart from climatic influences, diet has much to do with the making of the man, physically and mentally. Sproggett is a producer of stockings or gloves, and "connected with hosiery manufacture in Leicestershire."

There is a fine basis to build on in Sproggett, and it might so happen that one of Bill's grandchildren may become President of these United States, and God knows that even such a bare chance as exists shows the progress this world has made. That an unborn Sproggett might become, too, an English Premier is also within the probabilities, for so far as a man goes "the accident of an accident" no longer holds good as an English potentiality.

The Fortnightly Review would rather sink into an untimely grave than print a picture, and so we have no photogravure of William Sproggett, and so what the mean Englishman looks like we have to leave to our imagination.

Seeking not for the average, the every-day Englishman of commerce, we turn to McClure's for August, and look over Mr. Stead's article, "The Cape to Cairo Railway." We all know how Mr. Stead writes, and he does that as the crow flies. His wings flap incessantly as he skims over the broad surfaces of all the Continents.

Mr. Stead shows what may be the route laid down from the Southern Pacific or Atlantic, where their waters merge, to the Mediterranean Sea, and of possible telegraphic communications from Cape to Cairo. Indifferent to rails or wire, what strikes the reader is this, that there are three sleepers, or three posts, only, on which the iron rail is to be laid or wire to be hung, and they are the three men, Cecil Rhodes, Lord Cromer, and Lord Kitchener. You call the first the promoter, the second the ablest of administrators, and the last the determined man of arms.

You always assort faces with special qualities—that is, after particular persons have gained distinction. You look, then, at the three portraits of Rhodes, Lord Cromer, and Lord Kitchener. All of them have the Sproggett "lips, well formed, * * * chin heavy and rounded, * * * jaw heavy and wide." "It is dogged as does it," and these faces accentuate that telling quality. Mr. Rhodes and Lord Cromer are the more distinctly Sproggettish. Lord Kitchener shows Celtic origin, and that blood runs precisely toward hard fighting. Anyhow, if your curiosity is excited and you wish to look at Englishmen above "that golden mediocrity," you may find what you want in these pictures.

Returning to Mr. Joseph Jacobs's article, you would be very much in error if you supposed it were a slap-dash kind of thing. The "Mean Englishman" is the result of long and arduous study and of days spent in working up estimates, hard to find, hidden away in tons of Blue Books.

Will somebody write up "The Mean American," so that comparisons may be made between our own special example and the English one? We do not remember to have seen anything of this kind. If but for the speculation such a paper would engender, it were well worthy of attention. In the social geography of this world the peaks are few, far between, and the depressions, the lowlands, the more constant. It is the mass of men that makes or unmakes a nation. To quote, then, Mr. Jacobs: "Meanwhile it may be worth while keeping the 'Mean Englishman' in view when we are indulging in visions of his wide spread throughout the habitable globe. It is he that has to bear the white man's burden in the long run. It is up to his standard that we are aiming to raise the duskier nations. When we talk of the British Empire and its spread, it is well occasionally to give a thought to—William Sproggett."

And are we not to-day imitative of that Englishman in trying to raise the standard of "some duskier ones"?

Anthropometical deductions made so far of our own American people amount to nothing. The time to generalize them is too early yet. We are too young. We are today as we will be in years to come, in a state of transition.

No one is so bold as to gauge mental developments. All we can do is to show what are the idiosyncrasies and the instincts of race, and we do that by comparison. We make our own standard. Yet it is good to believe in one's self, for that is in one sense patriotism.

May we approach, then, as nearly as newer environments will permit, to even this William Sproggett, whose good qualities far surpass his minor defects. We are inclined to believe that a thirst for knowledge is one of the great leading qualities of the people of the United States, and there the mean American differs from the English one. But it is William Sproggett's honesty of purpose, his inborn love for fair play, his desire for religious freedom we are bound to admire. Let us pray that these are inherited traits, to be transmitted by means of a common language, English laws, and last and not least by English literature.

"The Market Place" is as powerful in its way as "Theron Ware" was in a differing line. Whereas the earlier story was a relentless exploitation of a theologic field and the movers therein, this later one is a dissection—a vivisection, one might say—of financial operation in its most bold, bad form. The unpunished rascal is growing to be a familiar figure in fiction, to the sorrow of the old-fashioned novel reader, but few will complain that Mr. Frederic has made his fraudulent Rubber King an attractive example. * * * He is depicted with amazing cleverness, his brutal nature (touched with occasional tendernesses) dominating every page. **The leaves of the book turn as by electric cyclone.** The hero's sister, as hard as himself and as scrupulous as he is the reverse, stands out well among the lesser figures. An American girl, steely, disillusioned, all-perceptive, looks out alive. The titled heroine is perhaps less real. The various men of business, victims or colleagues, make a Balzac-like group of figures in their differing and harmonized tints. It is a book of real force, and causes one to ask what heights its author might not have touched with a longer life.—*New York Evening Post.*

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